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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial Product Price Index

November 1990

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) edged up 0.1% to 110.6 in November 1990, from October's revised level of 110.5. This increase, the fourth consecutive monthly rise, follows increases of 0.3% and 0.9% in October and September, respectively. The largest index increases this month were shown by petroleum and coal products, estimated at 3.6%, followed by chemicals and chemical products, up 1.2%. These were largely offset by decreases in the primary metal products index (-2.3%), followed by lumber, sawmill and other wood products (-0.6%). The 0.8% increase in November of the U.S. dollar versus its Canadian counterpart and its impact on raising prices of exported goods and products affected mainly autos, trucks and other transportation equipment (0.4%) and paper and paper products, which nevertheless fell in the month, by 0.1%.

Since November 1989, the IPPI has increased 1.7%. From December 1989, the year-to-year rate had been negative, except for February (0.1%), September (0.9%) and October (1.4%). The intermediate goods index showed an annual increase of 0.6% in November, after having had a negative annual rate of change for most of 1990. This reflected the offsetting effects of the 1.4% increase for second-stage goods (due mainly to higher petroleum products prices) and the 2.1% decrease for first-stage goods (pushed by lower prices for most non-ferrous metals, pulp and softwood lumber). From an annual rate of -11.7% in January 1990, the first-stage intermediate goods index has shown a steadily diminishing negative rate of change. On the other hand, the finished products index has remained fairly stable, with yearly rates hovering around 2.5% for the last 12 months, though the rates were 3.1% and 3.3% in October and November 1990, respectively. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was 0.6%.

Highlights

- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products price index rose 3.6% during the past month, reflecting a general pattern of higher prices for most petroleum products. Over 12 months, the petroleum and coal index has risen 20.6%.

- The chemicals and chemical products index increased by 1.2% in November 1990, due mainly to a 1.9% jump in the industrial chemicals index. This reflected higher prices for organic industrial chemicals (4.0%) and synthetic resins (1.3%). Over the last 12 months, the chemicals and chemical products index has increased 4.6%, following a rate of 2.5% in October which marked the first time since July 1989 that its annual rate of change was positive.

- Following a decrease of 1.9% in October, the primary metal products index declined 2.3% in November. Decreases of 5.1% for aluminum products, of 7.6% for nickel products and 4.1% for copper and copper alloy products led the way. Partially moderating that pattern, iron and steel products showed no change. The primary metal products index, which showed in January 1990 a year-to-year change of -17.9%, was down 3.6% in November 1990.

- For a sixth consecutive month, lumber, sawmill and other wood products showed a decrease, 0.6% in November 1990. Lower prices for softwood lumber (-1.1%), and particleboard and waferboard (-1.5%) led the way. Over the last 12 months, the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index has fallen 4.5%, reflecting the same downward movements of lower prices for softwood veneer and plywood (-19.0%) and pulpwood chips (-5.1%).

- The paper and paper products index fell 0.1% in November 1990, due mainly to a 1.3% drop in the pulp group. This was partially offset by the rise of 0.7% for exported newsprint, reflecting the rise of the U.S. dollar versus the Canadian dollar. Over the last 12 months, the paper and paper products price index has fallen 2.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The November 1990 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available towards the end of January 1991. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes
(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	Index November 1990 [2]	November 1990/ October 1990	November 1990/ November 1989
			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	**100.0**	**110.6**	**0.1**	**1.7**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products[3]	**93.6**	**110.6**	**-0.1**	**0.6**
Intermediate goods	60.4	111.6	0.0	0.6
First stage intermediate goods	13.4	119.1	-1.1	-2.1
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	109.4	0.3	1.4
Finished goods	**39.6**	**109.2**	**0.4**	**3.3**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	113.7	0.2	3.3
Capital equipment	10.4	107.0	0.3	1.9
All other finished goods	19.3	108.1	0.6	4.1
Aggregation by commodities				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	110.3	0.2	3.9
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	112.3	-0.1	0.4
Beverages	2.0	116.3	-0.3	1.7
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	132.8	0.2	11.6
Rubber,leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	115.5	0.2	1.3
Textile products	2.2	109.2	-0.2	0.4
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	112.3	0.0	1.7
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	104.2	-0.6	-4.5
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	117.2	0.0	2.3
Paper and paper products	8.1	119.9	-0.1	-2.6
Printing and publishing	2.7	122.1	-0.2	3.5
Primary metal products	7.7	113.6	-2.3	-3.6
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.4	0.1	0.5
Machinery and equipment	4.2	113.9	0.0	1.3
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	97.8	0.4	1.0
Electrical and communication products	5.1	111.5	-0.3	-0.3
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	111.7	-0.1	0.2
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	111.3	3.6	20.6
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	117.3	1.2	4.6
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	109.7	0.1	1.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	85.4	-3.3	3.3

1 Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.
2 Indexes are preliminary.
3 This index is estimated for the current month.

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Raw Materials Price Index

November 1990

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) increased 3.1% between October and November 1989 to a preliminary level of 131.5, mainly due to an increase in the crude oil price index. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined by 1.2%. Of seven components of the RMPI, four fell, two rose and one did not change. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- Mineral fuels were up 8.8%, as a result of an estimated 9.1% increase in crude mineral oil prices and a 4.4% rise in natural gas prices.
- A decrease of 0.5% in the vegetable products index was caused mainly by lower prices for oilseeds (-1.7%) and raw tobacco (-1.7%).
- The animal and animal products index declined by 0.8%. Prices were down for hogs (-6.9%), while price increases for cattle and calves (0.7%) and for fish (2.7%) had a partially offsetting effect.
- The non-ferrous metals index was down 4.3% with lower prices for concentrates of the main base metals: copper (-4.4%), lead (-9.9%), nickel (-5.0%) and zinc (-4.2%). Aluminium material prices were also down, by 6.8%. Precious metals prices were up marginally (0.7%).

Annual Change

Between November 1989 and November 1990, the RMPI increased 24.2%,while the RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined by 1.0%. The main contributors to the annual change were:

- Mineral fuels were up 81.9%, due largely to higher prices for crude mineral oil, up 87.6%.
- Increases in the prices for hogs (3.4%) and cattle for slaughter (5.1%) and fish (14.4%) were largely responsible for the animal animal products index rising by 3.6%.
- The non-ferrous metals index declined by 3.7% as prices fell for concentrates of zinc (-15.2%), nickel (-11.1) lead (-5.4%) and for precious metals (-7.5%). Copper concentrate prices rose by 2.3%.
- The vegetable products index was also down (-7.4%), as prices for some commodity groups were significantly lower than a year ago: grains (-18.6%), oilseeds (-3.2%) and unrefined sugar (-27.0). Potato prices rose by 40.0%.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index November 1990[1]	% Change November 1990/ October 1990	% Change November 1990/ November 1989
Raw Materials total	**100**	**131.5**	**3.1**	**24.2**
Mineral fuels	32	184.6	8.8	81.9
Vegetable products	10	93.1	-0.5	-7.4
Animal and animal products	25	106.1	-0.8	3.6
Wood	13	118.5	0.7	-2.2
Ferrous materials	4	93.0	-0.5	-1.4
Non-ferrous metals	13	111.9	-4.3	-3.7
Non-metalic minerals	3	102.8	0.0	2.1
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	106.8	-1.2	-1.0

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Federal Government Employment and Remuneration

September 1990

Highlights

- Federal government employment increased 1.2% from September 1989 to a total of 374,700 employees in September 1990.
- Total remuneration increased by 9.1 % from the July-September 1989 quarter to $3.9 billion in July-September 1990.

Note to Users: Government includes departments, agencies, boards and commissions, military personnel and RCMP uniformed personnel, but excludes government business enterprises.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2717 (public sector employment and gross payroll, quarterly), **matrix 2718** (public sector employment and regular payroll, by province, by month) and **matrix 2720** (military employment and regular payroll by province, by month).

Data are available in standard format and special tabulations from the Public Institutions Division. Data are available by department, occupational category, province and a number of other categories.

For more information on this release, please contact Pearl Allen (613-951-8510) or Ishtiaq Khan (613-951-8306), Public Institutions Division.

For information on Public Institutions Division's products or services contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767) or FAX (613-951-0661). ■

Local Government Employment and Remuneration

September 1990

Highlights

- Local government employment rose by 2.9% from September 1989, to a total of 342,000 employees in September 1990. This increase is comparable to the 3.0% average annual rate of growth since 1985.
- Total remuneration increased by 7.6% from the July-September 1989 quarter to $2.6 billion in July-September 1990.

Note to Users: Local government includes municipalities, boards, commissions, conservation authorities, schools, hospitals, and government business enterprises. For employment purposes, schools, hospitals and government enterprises are not currently included in the coverage.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2725.

For more detailed information on this release,contact Mahed Fathy (613-951-1843) or Ishtiaq Khan (613-951-8306), Employment Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are available in standard format or special tabulations. For more information on Public Institutions Division's products, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations (613-951-0767), FAX (613-951-0661). ■

Air Charter Statistics

1989

- The domestic charter market increased by 367% from 20,000 passengers to 92,000 passengers between 1988 and 1989. The 1989 figure was not only an indication of a sudden upturn in the domestic market but it was also the largest number of domestic charter passengers carried since 1986.
- In 1989, the total number of charter passengers travelling to/from Canada increased by 15% from 4.6 million to 5.2 million. This was a repeat of the percentage increase in charter activity that occurred in 1988 and matched 1988 as the largest increase since 1985.
- Charter passengers travelling to/from Europe in 1989 increased by 14% from 0.98 million passengers in 1988 to 1.1 million passengers in 1989. The United Kingdom's charter traffic went up by 97,000 passengers, or 30% in 1989 and it was the largest contributor to Europe's year-over-year increase. On the other hand, charter travel between Canada and West Germany in 1989 showed the largest decline of European markets, down 13,000 passengers (-14%) from 1988.
- Charter traffic to/from the Southern region increased by 11% from 1.6 million passengers in 1988 to 1.7 million passengers in 1989. This marked the eighth consecutive year that this region demonstrated an increase in charter activity.
- Charter traffic to/from the United States increased by 17% from 2.0 million passengers in 1988 to 2.4 million passengers in 1989. Florida was the most popular destination in the United States with 1.4 million passengers in 1989, an increase of 299,000 passengers or 28% over 1988.

The 1989 edition of *Air Charter Statistics* (51-207, $36) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this publication, contact Katerina Tieman (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder

November 1990

Production of process cheese in November 1990 totalled 6 232 987 kilograms, a decrease of 16.4% from the revised October 1990 but an increase of 16.1% from the revised November 1989. The 1990 year-to-date production totalled 77 153 626^{r} (revised) kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1989 amount of 71 314 433^{r} kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 399 056 kilograms, a decrease of 5.7% from October 1990 but an increase of 3.1% from November 1989. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 4 069 716 kilograms, compared to the 4 185 109 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The November 1990 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending December 14, 1990

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.7 million tonnes, a decrease of 4.8% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 17.4% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 11.0% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 1.5% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending December 7, 1990

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.6 million tonnes, a decrease of 5.0% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 5.3% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 3.9% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 1.4% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

November 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 20.3 million tonnes in November 1990, a decrease of 3.0% from the November 1989 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed a decrease of 1.6% from the 1989 period, while receipts from United States connections showed an increase of 2.3%. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The November 1990 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) will be released the third week of January.

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Cement

November 1990

Canadian manufacturers shipped 844 504 tonnes of cement in November 1990, a decrease of 13.5% from the 976 479^r (revised) tonnes shipped a year earlier and a decrease of 23.5% from the 1 103 533^r tonnes shipped in October 1990.

January to November I990 shipments were 10 463 739^r tonnes, down 6.0% from the 11 126 705^r tonnes shipped during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35) .

The November 1990 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

November 1990

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 1 568 652 metric bundles in November 1990, a decrease of 19.4% from the 1 945 296 shipped a year earlier.

January to November 1990 shipments were 35 502 411 bundles, down 1.9% from 36 203 497 bundles shipped during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 to 28).

The November 1990 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products

November 1990

Manufacturers shipped 19 175 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in November 1990, down 15.9% from the 22 792 thousand square metres shipped in November 1989 and down 9.1% from the 21 102 thousand square metres shipped in October 1990.

Year-to-date shipments were 238 545 thousand square metres, a decrease of 8.2% from the January to November 1989 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The November 1990 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

November 1990

November 1990 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The fourth quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March 1991. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

User's Guide

To 1986 Census Data

A *User's Guide to the 1986 Census Data* is now available. This guide refers to housing and households status (ISBN 0-660-13346-6, $32 Canada/$34 other countries).

For more information, please call Sonia Thériault (613-951-0490), Census Operations Division. ■

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, November 1990.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, November 1990.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, November 1990.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes), November 1990.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, November 1990.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00.

Air Carrier Operations in Canada, October - December 1989.
Catalogue number 51-002
(Canada: $24.25/$97.00; United States: US$29.00/US$116.00; Other Countries: US$34.00/US$136.00).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, July 1990.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin, Vol. 14, No. 9, **The Provincial Research Organizations**, 1989.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

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Aircraft and Aircraft Parts Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 28, 1990
Appliances, Major	November 1990	December 21, 1990
Appliances, Specified Domestic Electrical	October 1990	December 6, 1990
	November 1990	December 21, 1990
Aviation Statistics, Canadian Civil	October 1990	December 21, 1990
Baggage, Purse and Handbag Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 5, 1990
Biscuit Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 19, 1990
Boatbuilding and Repair Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 28, 1990
Book Publishing	1988-1989	December 20, 1990
Broom, Brush and Mop Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 28, 1990
Building Permits	October 1990	December 21, 1990
Button, Buckle and Clothes Fastener Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 28, 1990
Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics	October 1990	December 21, 1990
Canadian Coal Production	1990	December 19, 1990
Canadian Economic Observer	December 1990	December 19, 1990
Canadian Social Trends	Winter 1990	December 19, 1990
Canvas and Related Products Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 14, 1990
Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing Industries	Third Quarter 1990	December 18, 1990
Cement	October 1990	December 4, 1990
Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, Industrial	October 1990	December 7, 1990
Clock and Watch Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 12, 1990
Coal and Coke Statistics	September 1990	December 4, 1990
Concrete Products Industry, Other	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 7, 1990
Construction and Mining Machinery and Material Handling Equipment Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 7, 1990
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Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act	Part II – Labour Unions 1988	December 21, 1990
Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers	November 1990	December 21, 1990
Crime and Women		December 14, 1990
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry – Volume and Value of Marketable Production	1990 Preliminary and 1989 Final	December 17, 1990
Culture, Focus on	Winter 1990	December 19, 1990
Dairy Review	October 1990	December 13, 1990
Demographic Statistics for Canada, Provinces and Territories	July-September 1990	December 20, 1990
Department Store Sales and Stocks	October 1990	December 21, 1990
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	October 1990	December 11, 1990
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Electric Storage Batteries	October 1990	December 4, 1990
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Government Enterprise Finance, Provincial	1988 Actual	December 20, 1990
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Mineral Products Industries n.e.c., Other Non-Metallic	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 7, 1990
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Mobile Home Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 19, 1990
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	October 1990	December 17, 1990
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Motor Vehicle Stamping Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 12, 1990
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Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard	October 1990	December 12, 1990
Plastic Bottles, Blow-moulded	Third Quarter 1990	December 7, 1990
Plastic Parts and Accessories for Motor Vehicle Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 5, 1990
Plastic Product Industries n.e.c., Other	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 5, 1990
Platemaking, Typesetting and Bindery Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 19, 1990
Poultry Products Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 5, 1990
Precious Metal Secondary Refining Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 12, 1990
Provincial Government Finance – Financial Management System Basis	1987-1988 (Actual)	December 17, 1990
Publishing and Printing Industry, Other Combined	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 19, 1990
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	October 1990	December 7, 1990
Railway Carloadings	October 1990	December 18, 1990
	Seven-day Period Ending November 21, 1990	December 6, 1990
	Nine-day Period Ending November 30, 1990	December 18, 1990
Railway Operating Statistics	September 1990	December 7, 1990
Rail in Canada	1988	December 20, 1990
Ready-mix Concrete Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 5, 1990
Refractories Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 5, 1990
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns	September 1990	December 19, 1990
Retail Trade	October 1990	December 21, 1990
RRSP Database	1989	December 5, 1990
Rubber Products Industry, Other	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 5, 1990
Sawmill and Woodworking Machinery Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 7, 1990
Sawmills East of the Rockies	October 1990	December 21, 1990
Sawmills in British Columbia	October 1990	December 18, 1990
Security Transactions with Non-residents	October 1990	December 21, 1990
Shipbuilding and Repair Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 19, 1990
Shipping, International	1989 Final Data	December 13, 1990
Soft Drinks	November 1990	December 17, 1990
Stamped and Pressed Metal Products industries, Other	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 28, 1990
Steel Exports	November 1990 (Preliminary)	December 20, 1990
Steel Pipe and Tubing	October 1990	December 10, 1990
Steel Primary Forms	October 1990	December 10, 1990
	Week Ending December 1, 1990	December 6, 1990
	Week Ending December 8, 1990	December 13, 1990
	Week Ending December 15, 1990	December 20, 1990
Steel, Shipments of Rolled	October 1990	December 13, 1990

Index to Data Releases, December 1990

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	October 1990	December 11, 1990
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products	December 1, 1990	December 17, 1990
Sugar Sales	November 1990	December 11, 1990
Taxes, Transfers and Regional Disparities	1987	December 12, 1990
Telephone Statistics	October 1990	December 19, 1990
Telephone Statistics, Preliminary Report on Large Telephone Systems	1989	December 14, 1990
Textile Products Industries Including Tire Cord Fabric, Other	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 14, 1990
Tire and Tube Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 5, 1990
Tobacco Products	November 1990	December 20, 1990
Trade, Preliminary Statement of Canadian International	October 1990	December 18, 1990
Trailer Industry, Commercial	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 12, 1990
Trailer Industry, Non-commercial	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 12, 1990
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	October 1990	December 14, 1990
Truck and Bus Body Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 14, 1990
Trucking Survey, For-hire	First and Second Quarters 1989	December 11, 1990
Turbine and Mechanical Power Transmission Equipment Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 7, 1990
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	October 1990	December 21, 1990
Upholstered Household Furniture Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 19, 1990
User's Guide	1986 Census Data	December 18, 1990
Wholesale Trade	October 1990	December 21, 1990
Women's Clothing Contractors Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 12, 1990
Wooden Household Furniture Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 28, 1990
Yarn and Woven Cloth Industry Other Spun	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	December 28, 1990

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 4, 1991 — For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

November 1990

Highlights

- Seasonally adjusted, preliminary estimates of November sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.8 million cubic metres (m^3), a decrease of 6.3% from October. This represents the third decline registered in the last four months.
- All four of the major products contributed to the monthly decrease. Following an increase of 8.9% in October, motor gasoline sales fell 5.5%. Diesel fuel sales, down 5.2%, registered the second decline in the last three months. Light fuel sales contracted by 11.7% in November, while heavy fuel sales were down 17.5% following a gain of 3.0% in October.

Unadjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that November sales of refined petroleum products, at 6.7 m^3, decreased 7.5% from November 1989. All four of the main products contributed to the decline. Motor gasoline sales were down 5.5% from last November, while diesel fuel decreased by 1.8% over the same period. Light fuel sales slipped 0.4% below levels established in November 1989, while heavy fuel sales posted a 24.2% decline.
- On a cumulative basis, total refined product sales have fallen further off the pace set in 1989. As a result of the latest monthly decline, January to November sales this year are now 0.8% below 1989 volumes. Within this total, motor gasoline sales are down 1.2%, diesel fuel sales have decreased 0.4%, light fuel sales remain 1.4% above last year's sales and heavy fuel sales are up 2.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The November 1990 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	August 1990 r	September 1990 r	October 1990 r	November 1990 p	November 1990/ October 1990
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**7 351.2**	**6 956.3**	**7 238.6**	**6 781.6**	**-6.3**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 922.4	2 690.2	2 929.3	2 769.3	-5.5
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 548.1	1 400.9	1 494.2	1 417.1	-5.2
Light Fuel Oil	623.1	579.6	612.9	541.0	-11.7
Heavy Fuel Oil	952.6	809.1	833.3	687.2	-17.5

	November 1989	November 1990	Total: January-November 1989	Total: January-November 1990	Cumulative 1990/1989
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**7 285.5**	**6 737.0**	**78 331.4**	**77 699.4**	**-0.8**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 883.2	2 726.0	31 759.8	31 374.8	-1.2
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 448.6	1 422.0	15 796.1	15 720.6	-0.4
Light Fuel Oil	617.0	614.8	5 671.3	5 753.4	1.4
Heavy Fuel Oil	1 034.0	783.4	8 748.3	8 948.3	2.6

p Preliminary
r Revised

■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

November 1990

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986 = 100) rose 0.1% in November from October's revised figure of 119.5. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 5.7% from 113.1 to 119.6.

On a monthly basis, the indexes for Calgary and Edmonton increased by 0.3% and 0.2%, respectively, while Toronto registered a marginal increase of 0.1%.

On an annual basis, Edmonton recorded the largest increase at 9.9%, followed by Calgary at 7.1%. Winnipeg posted an increase of 6.1%. Cities in Ontario showed a range of increases from 3.3% in Kitchener to 6.7% in Toronto, resulting in an average increase of 5.1%. St. John's registered an increase of 5.1% whilst Quebec City, Chicoutimi and Montreal showed an average increase of 4.8%. Saint John rose by 4.5%, followed closely by Vancouver 4.4%, Halifax 4.2% and Victoria 4.0%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033 to 2038.

The fourth quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rate Indexes, Basic Rate plus Supplements

November 1990
(1986 = 100)

	November 1990	October 1990	November 1989	% change: November 1990/ October 1990	% change: November 1990/1989
Canada	**119.6**	**119.5**	**113.1**	**0.1**	**5.7**
St. John's	119.4	119.4	113.6	–	5.1
Halifax	115.5	115.5	110.8	–	4.2
Saint John	121.7	121.7	116.5	–	4.5
Quebec City	124.1	124.1	118.4	–	4.8
Chicoutimi	124.1	124.1	118.3	–	4.9
Montreal	124.1	124.1	118.4	–	4.8
Ottawa	125.1	125.1	118.7	–	5.4
Toronto	127.1	127.0	119.1	0.1	6.7
Hamilton	123.3	123.3	118.0	–	4.5
St. Catharines	123.9	123.9	118.4	–	4.6
Kitchener	123.7	123.7	119.7	–	3.3
London	124.5	124.5	119.2	–	4.4
Windsor	124.6	124.6	117.9	–	5.7
Sudbury	125.7	125.7	118.5	–	6.1
Thunder Bay	125.1	125.1	118.3	–	5.7
Winnipeg	115.4	115.4	108.8	–	6.1
Calgary	110.3	110.0	103.0	0.3	7.1
Edmonton	108.3	108.1	98.5	0.2	9.9
Vancouver	116.8	116.8	111.9	–	4.4
Victoria	115.9	115.9	111.4	–	4.0

– *Nil or zero.*

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, November 1990.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/$70.00).

Gypsum Products, November 1990.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, February 1990.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Imports by Commodity, October 1990.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551.00; United States: US$66.10/$661.00; Other Countries: US$77.10/$771.00).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, September 1990.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $38.50/$385.00; United States: US$46.20/462.00; Other Countries: US$53.90/$539.00).

Education Statistics Bulletin - The Elementary-Secondary Teaching Force: Growth in the 80s, Vol. 12, No. 8.
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: $4.90/$49.00; United States: US$5.90/US$59.00; Other Countries: US$6.90/US$69.00).

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The Daily

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of January 7 - 11

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
January		
8	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	September 1990
8	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	October 1990
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	November 1990
9	Help-Wanted Index	December 1990
10	New Housing Price Index	November 1990
11	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	November 1990
11	Labour Force Survey	December 1990
11	Estimates of Labour Income	October 1990

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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Caring Communities: Proceedings of the Symposium on Social Supports

In the 1960s, the big publicly-debated "caring issues" among Canadians were how we took care of our large numbers of children and how we reduced the numbers of people living in poverty. For the 1990s and beyond, Canada faces a broader field of big "caring issues" that also includes expansion of coping opportunities to the disabled of all ages, the elderly who need special supports, and several groups that face serious disease-related incapacities for which the medical field has no easy solutions in sight. Among these groups are those with any type of cancer, Alzheimer's Disease, Muscular Dystrophy and AIDS.

To develop the kinds of information needed for informed public debates and policies that relate to the "caring issues" of the1990s, the General Social Survey (GSS) is an important recent innovation by Statistics Canada. *Caring Communities: Proceedings of the Symposium on Social Supports* contains reports from several GSS-based studies that serve to illustrate this point.

Landmark Analyses

Conducted by professors and graduate students at several universities, some of these studies may come to be regarded as landmark analyses because they produced findings that call for reconsideration of important and widely held beliefs.

For example, a National Advisory Council on Aging (NACA) study summarized in *Caring Communities* indicates that most seniors are not dependent and burdens on their families. The study finds that nearly 60% of seniors, both men and women, donated money to charities or to persons living in other dwellings. Providing transportation was the next most likely kind of support given by older men (26%), followed by helping in another person's home, probably home maintenance (22%). Among older women, the second most likely form of help provided, after donating money, was baby-sitting (26%), followed by transportation or helping in another person's home (18%). The study suggests that seniors most likely to contribute support are women aged 65-69, who are in excellent health, with a post-secondary education, living with a spouse, and residing in the Prairies.

Does working outside the home while having family-care responsibilities tend to lead to higher levels of risk of illness and negative stress among women? The answer is a qualified no, according to University of Manitoba researchers Mia Elfenbaum and Dr. Nancy Kingsbury. Their report, published in *Caring Communities*, shows a positive association of multiple roles with reported health status among women. The authors caution that their data source, the 1985 General Social Survey, does not permit one to answer the crucial question of how health status and roles are linked. In some cases, poor health prevents persons from having multiple roles.

The authors tested several hypotheses, and got the following results:

- The more roles women had, the better their physical health.
- Employed women were in better physical health than non-employed women.
- Homemakers who had been employed and left the labour force were in better physical health than the long-time homemakers.

Other Gss-based Studies in the Publication

Other GSS-based studies in *Caring Communities* include effects of family support upon seniors' usage of services from agencies and firms, gender differences in patterns of contact with family and close friends among seniors, and ethnic variations in supports received by seniors from their families.

Also included in *Caring Communities* are reviews of the state of knowledge relating to many aspects of usage and provision of support to families that need help with child care, and to the social service ramifications of the spread of AIDS. The book contains extensive commentaries by senior professionals in the field of social services.

The papers in *Caring Communities* were presented by their authors to Statistics Canada at the March 1989 "Symposium on Social Supports". The symposium was jointly sponsored by the Analytical Studies Branch and the Census and Demographic Statistics Branch, Statistics Canada; the Federal Centre for AIDS; Health Protection Branch, the Health Services and Promotion Branch, the Policy, Planning and Information Branch, the Seniors Secretariat and the Social Services Programs Branch, Health and

Welfare Canada; and the National Advisory Council on Aging.

Caring Communities: Proceedings of the Symposium on Social Supports (89-514E, $43) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information contact Dr. Leroy Stone (613-951-9752), Director, Family and Community Support Systems Division, Statistics Canada. ■

University Enrolment

1990-91

Preliminary data for the fall of 1990 continue to reflect the growth trend that has dominated university enrolments for the last 12 years. Compared to 1989, 4% more full-time students are attending Canadian universities this year, bringing the total to another record high of 536,000. However, the preliminary count of 305,000 part-time students is almost identical to last year's number.

University enrolment has continued to increase over the past decade despite a decline (1% to 3% annually since 1982) in the population aged 18-24. However, the proportion of students in this age group who register full-time at university (the participation rate) has increased over this period of time – from 10% in 1982 to 14.5% in 1990. In addition, there has been a growing number of mature students as well. In 1990, full-time students 30 years of age and over represented 10.5% of all full-time students, up from 8% in 1982.

Preliminary data on the number of students in universities by level and type of attendance are obtained before the regular annual survey of enrolments. These preliminary figures traditionally have been close estimates of final enrolment counts at the national level. However, differences between preliminary and final totals at the provincial level have occasionally been significant.

For further information, contact Edith Sederis or Mongi Mouelhi (613-951-1538/1537), Postsecondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Preliminary Fall Enrolment in Canadian Universities, 1990-91, and Percentage Change from 1989-90

Level and Type of Attendance	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada	% Change
Undergraduate												
Full-time	12,472	2,524	24,317	15,698	105,330	193,803	17,998	20,443	44,241	35,184	472,010	4.2
Part-time	4,023	894	6,885	5,121	104,234	91,622	14,804	7,523	14,864	16,978	266,948	.5
Graduate												
Full-time	749	33	2,556	816	19,037	24,628	2,177	1,394	5,289	7,054	63,733	3.5
Part-time	521	--	1,573	503	17,483	12,449	1,140	803	1,974	1,712	38,158	-2.2
Total Enrolment												
Full-time												
Number	13,221	2,557	26,873	16,514	124,367	218,431	20,175	21,837	49,530	42,238	535,743	4.1
% Change	13.6	9.6	4.5	2.2	2.2	4.7	3.4	4.0	3.8	5.3		
Part-time												
Number	4,544	894	8,458	5,624	121,717	104,071	15,944	8,326	16,838	18,690	305,106	.2
% Change	4.5	5.2	2.1	2.8	-.6	1.3	1.9	-8.1	-1.6	--		

-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*
Due to rounding, detail may not always add to total. ■

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply/Demand in Canada

Second Quarter 1990

Highlights

- Canadian production of primary energy in the second quarter of 1990 was 2 715 petajoules (PJ)[1], down 0.8% from the corresponding quarter in the previous year. Production of natural gas and its by-products reached 1 103 PJ, an increase of 2.9% over the second quarter of 1989. Coal production during the quarter was 418 PJ, an increase of 1.6% over a year earlier. These increases were offset by the declines in the production of primary electricity, down 4.2%, and of crude oil, down 5.0%. Of the contributors to the current quarter's production, natural gas and its by-products accounted for 40.6%, crude oil 33.0%, coal 15.4% and electricity 11.0%.

- Imports of all energy products were 543 PJ, down slightly from the same period a year earlier. Within this amount, both crude oil and coal imports increased while imports of petroleum products declined. For the first six months of the year, imports of crude oil were up 10.3%, reaching a level of 582 PJ.

[1] *Petajoules are a unit of measure of heat equivalent used to enable the comparison of different fuels. 1 PJ is equal to the energy required to drive 13,800 cars for a year, if each car used 40 litres of gasoline a week.*

- The amount of energy available to Canadians for consumption during the second quarter was 1 809 PJ's, an increase of 2.6% from a year earlier. Per capita consumption (based on population estimates at the beginning of the quarter) stood at 68 gigajoules (equivalent to approximately 1 970 litres of motor gasoline), 3.9% lower than a year earlier.

- In the second quarter, final energy demand, including that used for non-energy purposes, fell by 2.4% from the 1989 level of 1 659 PJ's. Industrial use, including non-energy use, declined to 667 PJ's, down 4.9%. In the transportation sector, including all aviation fuel use, a decline of 3.3% was recorded, bring the total for transportation use to 458 PJ's. For the same period, farm and residential use, excluding motor gasoline and diesel fuels, increased 2.8% to 242 PJ's. Commercial and government use, excluding aviation fuels, increased 3.7% to 216 PJ's.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 7976-8001.

The first quarter 1990 issue of *Quarterly Report on Energy Supply/Demand in Canada* (57-003, $31.75/$127) will be available the third week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Power Statistics

October 1990

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in October 1990 increased to 38 425 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 3.3% from the corresponding month last year. Exports increased 75.1% to 2 310 GWh, while imports decreased from 1 473 GWh to 1 016 GWh.

- Year-to-date figures show net generation at 378 523 GWh, down 3.5% from the previous year's period. Exports, at 14 757 GWh, were down 25.6%, while imports, at 16 135 GWh, were up 83.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The October 1990 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the second week of January 1991. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

November 1990

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 512 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in November 1990, a decrease of 21.9% compared to 3 216[r] (revised) thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in November 1989.

For January to November 1990, year-to-date shipments amounted to 33 561 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 39 546[r] thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1989, a decrease of 15.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The November 1990 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables – Monthly, October 1990.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

The Sugar Situation, November 1990.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, November 1990.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies (Excluding Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island), October 1990.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Cement, November 1990.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5.00/50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Asphalt Roofing, November 1990.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$6.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Refined Petroleum Products, September 1990.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Telephone Statistics, October 1990.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83.00; United States: US$10.00/US$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116.00).

Caring Communities, Proceedings of the Symposium on Social Supports.
Catalogue number 89-514E
(Canada: $43.00; United States: US$52.00; Other Countries: US$60.00).

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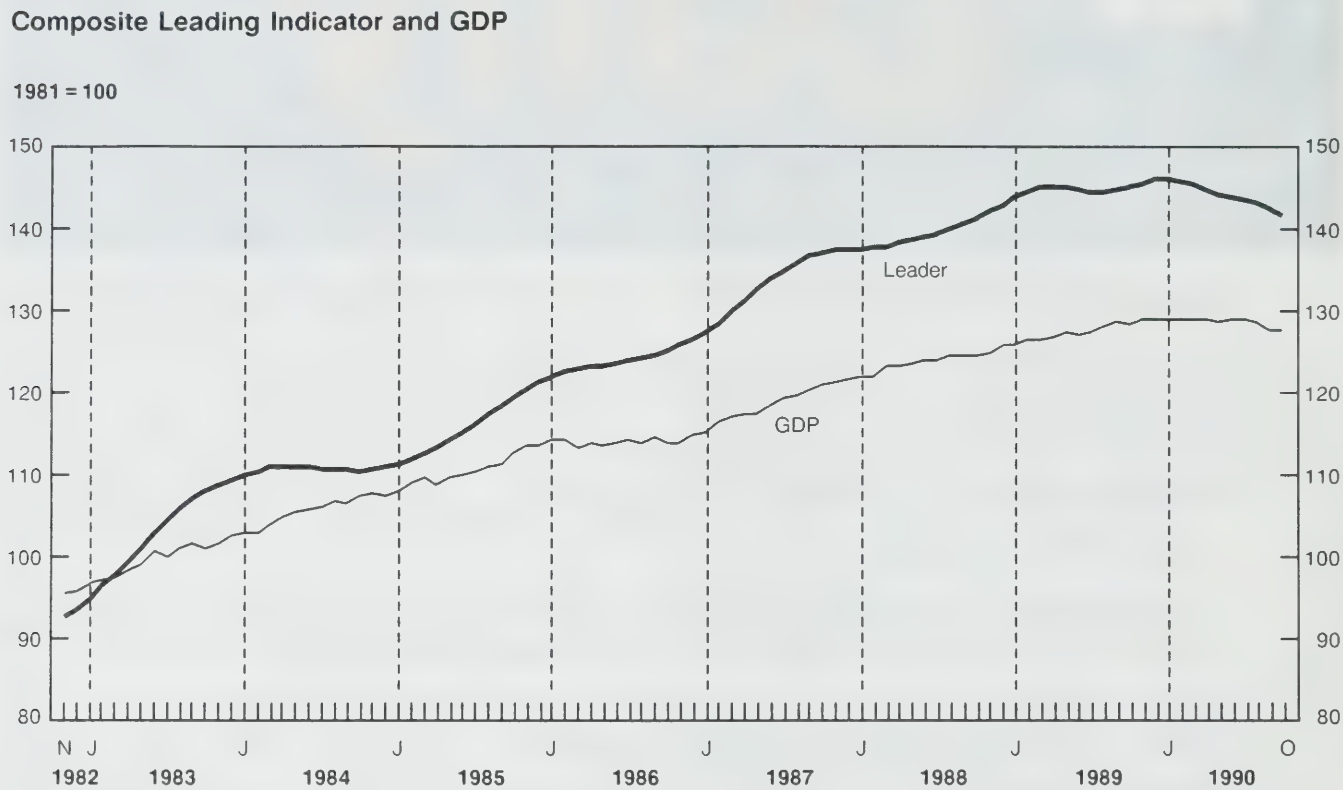
MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES



Composite Leading Indicator

October 1990

The drop in the leading indicator accelerated from 0.3% in August to 0.5% in September and 0.6% in October, the largest declines since the index began to decrease in February 1990. The faster rate of decline reflects a drop in the U.S. leading index and a slackening in manufacturing. With continued weakness in domestic demand, nine of the 10 components posted drops in October, indicating a further deterioration in the economy in the short-term.

All of the components related to household demand continued to retreat in October, as consumer confidence declined and unemployment rose. A 3.4% drop in the housing index reflected a weakening of housing starts in Ontario and Western Canada, where the number of unoccupied new dwellings continued to increase despite lower new house prices. Sales of existing homes also were particularly weak in these areas of the country in October. Furniture and appliance sales continued to slow down. Quebec and the Atlantic provinces posted larger declines in auto sales, leading the downward trend in sales of other durable goods.

The trend of demand for manufactured goods weakened, partly due to strikes, as new orders fell by 0.4% after little change in September. The slowing of demand also was evident in a 0.3% drop in the average workweek, the largest since last spring. The ratio of shipments to stocks of finished goods rose marginally, largely due to lower inventories which fell to their lowest level in three years.

The drop in the Toronto Stock Exchange price index continued to accelerate following the onset of the Persian Gulf crisis. The real money supply (M1) fell at a less rapid rate than in September.

The leading indicator for the United States dropped by 0.2% in September and 0.5% in October, the largest decrease since the 1981-82 recession. The index continued to fall rapidly in November, according to preliminary data, and the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) declared a recession had begun as negative data on sales, production and employment proliferated.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For further information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact F. Roy (613-951-3627), Current Analysis Section.

For more information on the economy, order the January issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), available the week of January 21. See "How to Order Publications".

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	August	September	October	September	October
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)					
Smoothed	-0.3	-0.5	-0.6	142.5	141.7
Unsmoothed	-0.6	-1.8	0.2	139.5	139.8
Retail trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	-0.8	-0.5	-0.5	1,047[4]	1,042[4]
Other durable goods sales	-0.9	-1.0	-1.0	3,696[4]	3,659[4]
House spending index[1]	-3.4	-3.8	-3.4	117.1	113.1
Manufacturing					
New orders – durables	1.2	0.0	-0.4	9,838[4]	9,803[4]
Shipment to inventory ratio – (finished goods)[2]	0.01	0.00	0.01	1.44	1.45
Average workweek (hours)	0.0	0.0	-0.3	38.3	38.2
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	0.1	-0.2	-0.3	1,793	1,787
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	193.8	192.9
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	-1.4	-2.2	-2.6	3,424	3,334
Money supply (MI) ($1981)[3]	-1.2	-1.0	-0.5	24,000[4]	23,884[4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*

■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

September 1990

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in September 1990 amounted to 7.9 million cubic metres, down 1.8% from September 1989. This decrease follows a period of two consecutive increases. Exports declined for the first time since April of this year, falling 4.7% below September 1989 levels. Imports of crude oil rose 13.9% during September, following an increase of 14.0% in August. Deliveries of crude to Canadian refineries posted a second gain in as many months, rising 9.4% above September 1989 deliveries.

- Year-to-date figures show production and exports down 2.0% and 1.2%, respectively, while imports are up 9.0% over the first three quarters in 1989. Refinery receipts are ahead by 2.2% on a comparable basis.

- Marketable production of natural gas, at 7.4 billion cubic metres, decreased 2.5% from September 1989, the first decline since March of this year. Exports of natural gas posted their seventh gain in 1990, rising 5.6% over September 1989. Domestic sales of natural gas maintained their generally downward trend, falling 5.5% below September 1989 levels.

- On a cumulative basis, marketable production is up 1.2% over the first nine months of last year and exports have risen 7.2%, while domestic sales trail by 5.6% for the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The September 1990 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006 $10/$100) will be available the third week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Claude Graziadei (613-951-3563), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	September 1990	% Change from September 1989	January-September 1990	% Change from January-September 1989
		(thousands of cubic metres)		
Crude Oil and Equivalent				
Production	7 912.3	-1.8	71 316.2	-2.0
Exports	3 170.1	-4.7	27 956.8	-1.2
Imports	2 551.3	13.9	23 016.0	9.0
Refinery receipts	7 454.1	9.4	67 093.8	2.2
		(millions of cubic metres)		
Natural Gas				
Marketable production	7 350.1	-2.5	71 326.7	1.2
Exports	3 290.5	5.6	29 186.7	7.2
Canadian sales	2 902.6	-5.5	38 788.7	-5.6

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending December 29, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending December 29,1990 totalled 181 927 tonnes, a decrease of 19.0% from the preceding week's total of 224 692 tonnes and down 6.4% from the year-earlier level of 194 318 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 12 045 916 tonnes, a decrease of 21.0% from 15 249 907 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending December 22, 1990

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending December 22,1990 totalled 224 692 tonnes, an increase of 3.4% from the preceding week's total of 217 218 tonnes but down 12.2% from the year-earlier level of 255 811 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1990 was 11 863 989 tonnes, a decrease of 21.2% from 15 055 589 tonnes for the same period in 1989.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Railway Carloadings, October 1990.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83.00; United States: US$10.00/US$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116.00).

Railway Operating Statistics, September 1990.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105.00; United States: US$12.60/US$126.00; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147.00).

Industry Price Indexes, October 1990.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Security Transactions with Non-residents, October 1990.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158.00; United States: US$19.00/US$190.00; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 9, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

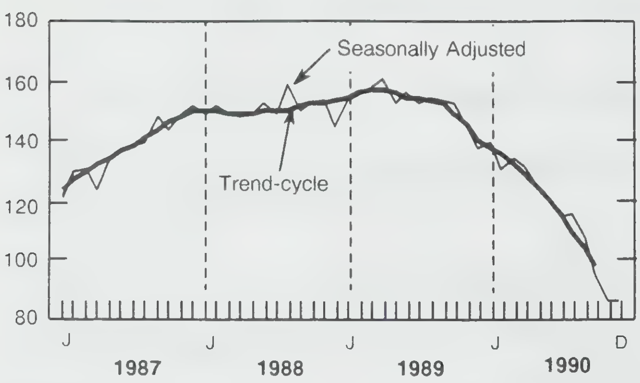
MAJOR RELEASES

Help-wanted Index

December 1990

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Help-wanted Index, Canada
(1981 = 100)



Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- The Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) remained unchanged at 85 in December. This level is down 38.0% as compared with December 1989.

Changes by region:

- Between November and December 1990, the seasonally adjusted Help- wanted Index increased 10.2% in the Atlantic provinces (to 140 from 127), 9.6% in Ontario (to 80 from 73) and 3.0% in Quebec (to 104 from 101). The index decreased 7.4% in British Columbia (to 87 from 94), and it remained unchanged at 70 in the Prairie provinces.

Note to users:

Seasonally adjusted data include irregular components which can obscure the short-term trend. While these data are useful for examining month-to-month changes in the Help-wanted Index, smoothed seasonally adjusted data or trend-cycle estimates are also provided for readers interested in the longer-term trend. Trend-cycle estimates for the two most recent months are not shown because they can change significantly as new data become available.

- As compared with December 1989, the Help-wanted Index decreased in all regions, falling 46.7% in Ontario, 34.0% in British Columbia, 32.0% in Quebec, 21.3% in the Prairie provinces, and 14.6% in the Atlantic provinces.

Highlights – Longer-term Trend

- The Canada trend-cycle estimate continued to decrease in October 1990. After having reached a peak in March 1989, the estimate has been declining without interruption since August of last year.

- The long-term trend is downward in all regions. However, the start of the decrease in the trend-cycle estimates varied considerably across the country. With reference to October 1990, the estimate has been declining for consecutive months as follows: 21 months in Ontario, 17 months in Quebec, 15 months in the Atlantic provinces, and nine months both in the Prairie provinces and British Columbia.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5 and 7).

For further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087). ☐

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions

Year and month	**Canada**	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
			Seasonally Adjusted			
1989						
December	**137**	164	153	150	89	132
1990						
January	**139**	183	159	145	83	131
February	**130**	173	143	139	89	121
March	**134**	186	149	135	89	129
April	**131**	181	145	128	91	138
May	**124**	158	148	120	87	117
June	**120**	168	143	112	80	121
July	**114**	187	122	109	83	119
August	**115**	162	127	110	78	123
September	**107**	164	114	102	79	119
October	**94**	136	110	88	72	99
November	**85**	127	101	73	70	94
December	**85**	140	104	80	70	87
			Trend-cycle			
1989						
October	**149**	192	167	156	91	131
November	**145**	186	162	153	91	132
December	**140**	181	157	149	90	132
1990						
January	**137**	179	152	145	90	132
February	**135**	177	149	139	89	129
March	**132**	175	147	132	88	126
April	**128**	173	144	126	87	123
May	**124**	169	143	120	85	121
June	**120**	166	137	115	83	120
July	**115**	164	130	110	80	119
August	**109**	156	121	103	78	116
September	**103**	153	115	97	76	109
October[p]	**97**	148	110	91	73	103

[p] *Preliminary.*

Short-term Expectations Survey

Statistics Canada releases this month another set of results for the short-term expectations survey. We publish this time mean forecasts for December 1990 (November for the trade balance), a few days before the releases of the actual numbers.

- For the consumer price index, the mean forecast for December is a 5.1% year-over-year increase, with minimum and maximum values of 4.8% and 5.6%, respectively. In the past, estimates for this series showed a slight positive bias, but for July and November 1990 the mean forecast coincided with the actual numbers.

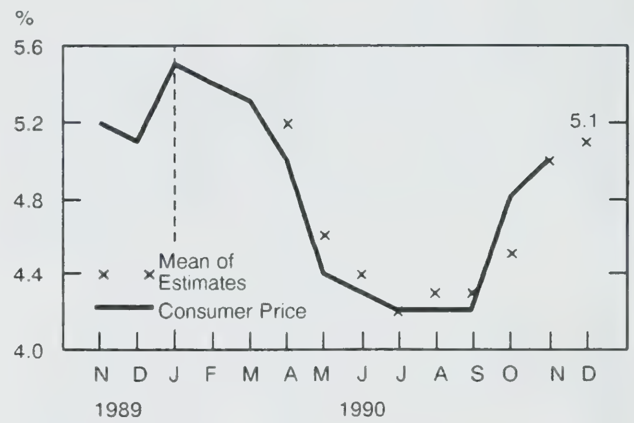
- The mean forecast for the unemployment rate of December is 9.2%. A slight underestimation occurred in the last two months when the actual unemployment rate went from 8.4% in September to 9.1% in November 1990 (forecasts for September, October and November were 8.4%, 8.6% and 9.0%, respectively).

- The survey shows $862 million as the mean forecast for the trade balance of November. The average monthly balance forecast from March to November 1990 was $731 million; however the average revised balance of the actual number was $990 million for the period March to October 1990.

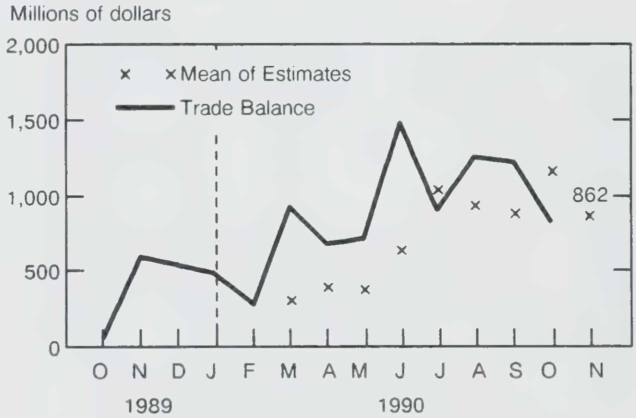
For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568) or Christian Lajule (613-951-3351). ■

Estimates vs. Actual

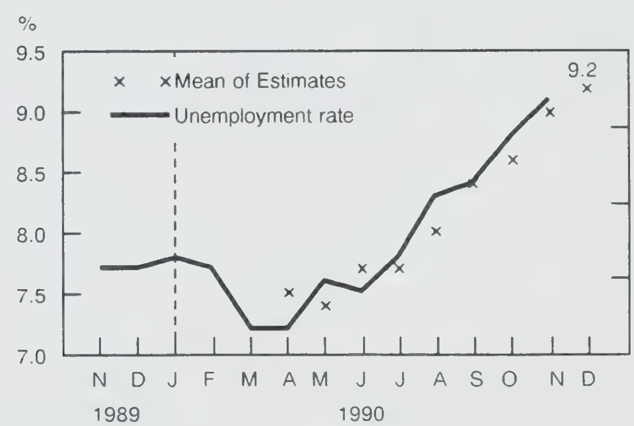
Consumer Price Index



Trade Balance



Unemployment rate



DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Work Injuries Statistics
1989

In 1989, the 11 Workers' Compensation Boards reported 620,979 work-related injuries or illnesses which required workers to take time off work to recover. This number is virtually unchanged from the previous year.

Highlights

- Of the total number of injuries and illnesses reported, the most frequent injuries were sprains and strains (42%), contusions, crushings and bruises (17%) and cuts, lacerations and punctures (12%).

- The part of body most frequently injured was the back (27%), followed by the wrist, hand or fingers (22%) and the ankle, foot or toes (10%).

- Working surfaces (including floors, ramps and platforms) and bodily motion (12% each) were the most frequent sources of injury. Next were metal items (11%) such as nails, nuts, bolts, metal plates and rods.

- Most frequently, the injury was caused by over-exertion (28%), a worker being struck by an object (17%) and falls (14%).

Variables available for user-defined tabulations are:

- province, sex, age and occupation of the injured worker
- industry of the employer
- nature of injury (for example, amputations)
- part of body injured
- source of injury (for example, chemicals)
- type of accident (for example, falls)

Order the fifth issue of the annual publication, *Work Injuries, 1987-1989* (72-208, $23), to be released in January 1991, or call Joanne Proulx (613-951-4040) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics
October 1990

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 6 304 kilotonnes in October 1990, down 0.9% from the corresponding month last year. The year-to-date production figure stands at 57 016 kilotonnes, down 2.7%.

- Exports in October rose 27.8% from October 1989 to 3 056 kilotonnes while imports fell 29.2% to 1 119 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 26 915 kilotonnes, 0.6% below last year's level.

- Due to a strike in the steel industry, coke production figures are not available until further notice.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The October 1990 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $9/$90) will be available the third week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Book Publishing Industry
1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the book publishing industry (SIC 2831) totalled $989.8 million, up 18.7% from $834.0 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5500.

The data for this industry will be released in catalogue 36-251, $35.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Other Publishing Industries

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other publishing industries (SIC 2839) totalled $1,360.7 million, up 13.7% from $1,197.0 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5501.

The data for this industry will be released in catalogue 36-251, $35.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Agriculture Economic Statistics, December 1990.
Catalogue Number 21-603E
(Canada: $21.00/$42.00; United States: US$25.00/US$50.00; Other Countries: US$29.50/US$59.00).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, October 1990.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Air Charter Statistics, 1989.
Catalogue number 51-207
(Canada: $36.00; United States: US$43.00; Other Countries: US$50.00).

Building Permits, October 1990.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221.00; United States: US$26.50/US$265.00; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309.00).

Postcensal Estimates of Families, Canada, Provinces and Territories, June 1, 1990.
Catalogue number 91-204
(Canada: $17.00; United States: US$20.00; Other Countries: US$24.00).

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A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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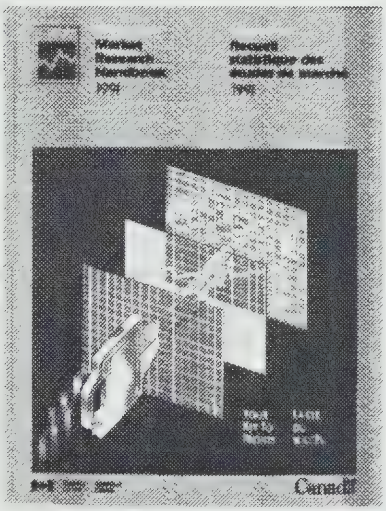
MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Continued on page 2)



Market Research Handbook

1991

The *Market Research Handbook* has consistently been one of Statistics Canada's best sellers since it became an annual publication in 1977. It is the most comprehensive statistical source of information on Canadian consumers and businesses, an indispensable tool for researchers and analysts.

Extensive economic statistics include the latest data available on the national economy, small business, Canada – U.S. trade, personal income and expenditure, as well as data on housing, labour and consumers in 45 urban regions. The *Handbook* has also captured the latest demographic data on Canada, the provinces and urban regions, including updated population and household projections to the year 2011.

The *Handbook*'s 580 pages contain 180 statistical tables and more than 50 charts and graphs, and includes explanatory notes and data sources.

The 1991 edition of the *Market Research Handbook* (63-224, $94 in Canada, US $113 in the USA, and US $132 in other countries is now available.

For further information, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Michel Mallette (613-951-0564), Industry Division. Users wishing to examine the *Handbook* before buying it, can do so by visiting the nearest regional reference centre (see page 7 for addresses).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

MAJOR RELEASE

New Housing Price Index
November 1990

The New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 136.5 in November, down 1.2% from October 1990. Lower prices in Toronto (-2.1%), Vancouver (-1.5%), Kitchener-Waterloo (-2.2%) and Victoria (-1.4%) contributed to this decline.

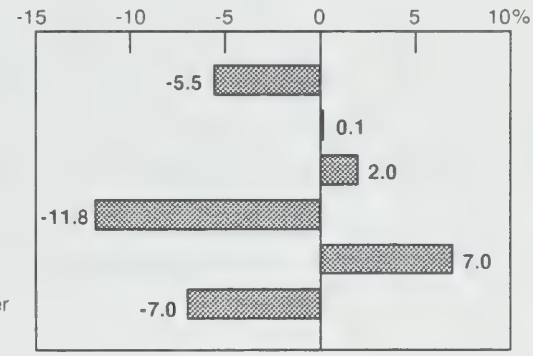
The estimated House Only Index decreased 1.6% while the estimated Land Only Index decreased 0.5%.

Since Toronto accounts for over one-third of the Canada total index weight, Toronto's significant drop was a major factor in the Canada level decrease. Vancouver's decrease also had a notable impact on the Canada total index.

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 5.5% lower than the year-earlier level. This marks the largest decrease posted since March 1983. Toronto was the major factor in this downward movement with a yearly decrease of 11.8% in November 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, November 1990



The fourth quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007,$18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

New Housing Price Indexes
1986 = 100

	November 1990	October 1990	November 1989	% change: November 1990/ October 1990	% change: November 1990/ November 1989
Canada Total	**136.5**	**138.1**	**144.5**	**-1.2**	**-5.5**
Canada (House only)	**125.6**	**127.6**	**137.1**	**-1.6**	**-8.4**
Canada (Land only)	**164.5**	**165.4**	**165.9**	**-0.5**	**-0.8**
St. John's	119.1	119.1	116.6	–	2.1
Halifax	109.3	109.6	109.2	-0.3	0.1
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	113.5	113.6	112.0	-0.1	1.3
Quebec City	132.9	132.1	128.9	0.6	3.1
Montreal	134.4	134.4	131.8	–	2.0
Ottawa-Hull	123.9	123.1	121.5	0.6	2.0
Toronto	161.4	164.8	182.9	-2.1	-11.8
Hamilton	140.0	141.5	145.9	-1.1	-4.0
St. Catharines-Niagara	137.0	136.4	136.4	0.4	0.4
Kitchener-Waterloo	134.8	137.8	141.0	-2.2	-4.4
London	146.1	145.7	141.3	0.3	3.4
Windsor	128.8	128.8	123.9	–	4.0
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	133.4	133.5	127.9	-0.1	4.3
Winnipeg	109.1	109.1	107.0	–	2.0
Regina	109.3	109.3	107.6	–	1.6
Saskatoon	107.7	107.7	107.3	–	0.4
Calgary	136.7	136.4	127.7	0.2	7.0
Edmonton	139.9	139.7	123.0	0.1	13.7
Vancouver	124.4	126.3	133.8	-1.5	-7.0
Victoria	117.6	119.3	119.0	-1.4	-1.2

– *Nil or zero.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending December 21, 1990

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.7 million tonnes, a decrease of 2.6% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 19.0% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 8.6% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 1.5% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Sugar Sales

December l990

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 64 044 metric tonnes for all types of sugar in December 1990, comprising 56 746 tonnes in domestic sales and 7 298 tonnes in export sales. The 1990 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 930 856 tonnes: 869 439 tonnes in domestic sales and 61 417 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 68 882 tonnes in December 1989, of which 63 553 tonnes were domestic sales and 5 329 tonnes were export sales. The 1989 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 963 791 tonnes: 912 740 tonnes in domestic sales and 51 051 tonnes in export sales.

The December 1990 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Statistics

November 1990

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,237,084 pairs of footwear in November 1990, a decrease of 23.4% from the 2,921,192r (revised) pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to November 1990 totalled 29,160,059r pairs of footwear, down 8.1% from 31,738,513r pairs produced during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The November 1990 *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Electric Storage Batteries

November 1990

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 415,811 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries in November 1990, an increase of 27.5% from 326,032 batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

Cumulative sales from January to November 1990 amounted to 2,549,264 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries, down 10.3% from 2,840,965 for the same period in 1989.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The November 1990 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

November 1990

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for November 1990 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 42 717 tonnes in November 1990, a decrease of 11.4% from the 48 235 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The November 1990 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

November 1990

Canadian chemical firms produced 120 708 metric tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in November 1990, a decrease of 1.8% from the 122 948[r] (revised) tonnes produced in November 1989.

January to November 1990 production totalled 1 381 223 metric tonnes, up 13.5% from the 1 216 929[r] tonnes produced during the same period in 1989.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for November 1990, November 1989 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The November 1990 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending January 5, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending January 5,1991 totalled 205 446 tonnes, an increase of 12.9% from the preceding week's total of 181 927 tonnes but down 14.8% from the year-earlier level of 241 079 tonnes.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Road Motor Vehicles, Fuel Sales, 1989.
Catalogue number 53-218
(Canada: $17.00; United States: US$20.00; Other Countries: US$24.00).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, March 1990.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Wholesale Trade, October 1990.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Market Research Handbook, 1991.
Catalogue number 63-224
(Canada: $94.00; United States: US$113.00; Other Countries: US$132.00).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, October 1990.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Labour Force Information, December 1990.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63.00; United States: US$7.60/US$76.00; Other Countries: US$8.80/US$88.00).
Available Friday, January 11, 1991 at 7:00 a.m.

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A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Statistics Canada

Friday, January 11, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

December 1990

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for December 1990 showed a decline in employment and an increase in unemployment. This is the third significant drop in employment since September. Seasonally adjusted unemployment, continuing the climb since the second quarter, rose by 35,000 between November and December to a total of 1,281,000. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment rose 0.2 to 9.3. This represents an increase of 2.1 from April, when the rate was 7.2, the lowest since the 1981-1982 recession.

Employment

For the week ending December 15, 1990, the seasonally adjusted estimate of employment fell 58,000 to 12,439,000. The marked decline in employment since September has been concentrated in full-time employment. The most recent decrease affected all main age/sex groups. The employment/population ratio fell 0.3 to 60.5.

- Full-time employment decreased by 83,000, down 53,000 for men and 30,000 for women.
- For men 25 years of age and over, the employment estimate fell 23,000 and the employment/population ratio dropped 0.4 to 70.3.
- For persons aged 15-24, the employment estimate fell by 28,000. Within this age group, the employment/population ratio dropped 0.8 to 59.2 for men, and 0.6 to 57.8 for women.
- Employment in trade fell 27,000 while employment in manufacturing continued its downward trend (-20,000).
- The estimated level of employment fell in Quebec (-7,000), Ontario (-26,000), Manitoba (-5,000) and British Columbia (-11,000). There was little or no change in the other provinces.

Notes to Data Users

1. *At the request of data users for a broader range of provincial and sub-provincial annual average estimates, a new publication, Labour Force Annual Averages 1990 (catalogue no. 71-220) will be available at the end of February. This publication will also contain annual averages for those estimates published in The Labour Force (catalogue no. 71-001). Thus, the December 1990 issue of The Labour Force will not contain annual averages.*
2. *The publication Historical Labour Force Statistics (Cat. No. 71-201), containing revised seasonally adjusted data and other historical series, will be published towards the beginning of February 1991.*
3. *The release dates for 1991 will be:*

February 8	*August 9*
March 8	*September 6*
April 5	*October 11*
May 10	*November 8*
June 7	*December 6*
July 5	*January 10/92*

4. *Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.S.T.*

For further information call:

Doug Drew	*(613) 951-4720*
Jean-Marc Lévesque	*(613) 951-2301*
Vincent Ferrao	*(613) 951-4750*
Deborah Sunter	*(613) 951-4740*
General Inquiries	*(613) 951-9448*

Unemployment and Participation Rate

In December 1990, the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment climbed 35,000 to 1,281,000. The unemployment rate rose to 9.3, while the participation rate fell 0.2 to 66.7. This increase in the unemployment rate continues the trend from April.

- The increase in the unemployment rate and level was noted in all main age/sex groups.
- The unemployment rate rose to 16.3 for men and 12.7 for women in the 15-24 age group and to 8.2 for men and 8.1 for women in the 25 and over age group.

- Increases in the seasonally adjusted level of unemployment occurred in Quebec (+ 11,000), Ontario (+ 16,000), Manitoba (+ 4,000) and British Columbia (+ 7,000). There was little or no change in the other provinces.

- The unemployment rate increased by 0.5 in Nova Scotia (10.5), 0.1 in New Brunswick (12.5), 0.3 in Quebec (11.7), 0.3 in Ontario (7.8), 0.7 in Manitoba (8.1), 0.2 in Alberta (7.8), and 0.4 in British Columbia (9.2). It decreased by 0.4 in Newfoundland (17.3) and 0.2 in Prince Edward Island (16.5), and remained steady at 6.9 in Saskatchewan.

Changes since December 1989
(unadjusted estimates)

- The overall employment estimate decreased by 131,000 (-1.1%) to 12,248,000. Employment decreased by 1.8% for men and 0.2% for women.

- Employment fell by 148,000 (-6.7%) for the 15-24 age group and remained virtually unchanged (+ 0.2%) for the 25 and over age group.

- The estimated level of full-time employment fell 198,000 (-1.9%) while part-time employment increased by 68,000 (+ 3.3%).

- Employment decreased by 5.8% in the goods-producing industries, as the result of marked decreases in manufacturing (-182,000) and construction (-63,000).

- Employment in the service-producing sector increased slightly (+ 0.9%).

- The estimated number of unemployed rose by 257,000 (+ 25.5%) to 1,262,000.

- The unemployment rate climbed to 9.3 (+ 1.8).

- The participation rate fell to 65.7 (-0.3) and the employment/population ratio dropped to 59.5 (-1.6).

Comparisons of 1990 and 1989 Annual Averages

Overview

Annual average employment showed little change at 12,572,000 compared to one year ago while the level of unemployment increased to 1,109,000 (+ 9.0%). The unemployment rate rose to 8.1 (+ 0.6). A more in-depth analysis of the changes between 1989 and 1990 as well as a perspective of changes during the 1980's will appear in the new publication *Labour Force Annual Averages 1990* (catalogue 71-220). See note 1 in "Notes to Data Users" for more information.

Employment

- Annual average employment rose by an estimated 86,000 (+ 0.7%) as the result of gains noted among women (+ 116,000).

- Average employment rose by an estimated 204,000 (+ 2.0%) among persons aged 25 and over while it declined by 118,000 (-5.0%) for those aged 15 to 24. The employment/population ratio showed no change for adults (61.9) while it declined by 2.2 for youths (60.1).

- Employment decreased by 3.0% in the goods-producing industries with a strong decline in manufacturing (-5.9%). Employment in the service-producing sector rose by 2.3%.

- Annual average employment rose by 2.4% in British Columbia, 2.2% in New Brunswick, 1.6% in Nova Scotia, 1.5% in Prince Edward Island, and 1.4% in both Manitoba and Alberta. There was little or no change in the remaining four provinces.

- The overall employment/population ratio decreased to 61.5 (-0.5) due to declines among men. The participation rate remained unchanged at 67.0.

Unemployment

- The rise in the level of unemployment was stronger for men (+12.0%) than for women (+5.5%). For men aged 25 and over, unemployment rose by 13.8% and for those aged 15 to 24, it rose by 8.2%.
- The unemployment rate rose to 8.1 among men (+0.8) and edged up to 8.1 for women (+0.2). This represents the first time since 1983 that the average annual unemployment rate for women has not exceeded the rate for men.
- The average unemployment rate rose by 1.5 to 12.8 for persons aged 15 to 24 and their labour force participation rate declined by 1.3 to 68.9. The unemployment rate among adults rose to 7.0 (+0.4) with the participation rate for this age group edging up to 66.5 (+0.2).
- The average unemployment rate rose by 1.3 in Newfoundland (17.1), 0.8 in Prince Edward Island (14.9), 0.6 in Nova Scotia (10.5), 0.8 in Quebec (10.1) and by 1.2 in Ontario (6.3). The rate declined by 0.4 in New Brunswick (12.1), 0.3 in Manitoba (7.2), 0.4 in Saskatchewan (7.0), 0.2 in Alberta (7.0) and by 0.8 in British Columbia (8.3).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099,2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the December 1990 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17/$170), available the third week of January 1991, or contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6/$60).

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	December 1990	November 1990	December 1989
		Seasonally Adjusted Data	
Labour Force (,000)	13,720	13,743	13,593
Employment (,000)	12,439	12,497	12,546
Unemployment (,000)	1,281	1,246	1,047
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.3	9.1	7.7
Participation Rate (%)	66.7	66.9	67.1
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	60.5	60.8	61.9
		Unadjusted Data	
Labour Force (,000)	13,510	13,619	13,384
Employment (,000)	12,248	12,403	12,379
Unemployment (,000)	1,262	1,217	1,005
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.3	8.9	7.5
Participation Rate (%)	65.7	66.3	66.0
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	59.5	60.3	61.1

■

Estimates of Labour Income

October 1990

The October 1990 preliminary estimate of labour income[1], which comprises approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was $32.8 billion, an increase of 6.9% from October 1989. This rate of growth, while similar to that of September and August, was considerably less than the average year-to-year change of 8.6% for the first seven months of 1990. The annual growth rates for the most recent three months have been the smallest recorded since January 1987.

Highlights – Wages and Salaries

Seasonally Adjusted

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries for October 1990 rose by 0.5% from September, similar to the preceding monthly change of 0.3%.

- Gains in wages and salaries were noted in mines, quarries and oil wells (2.1%), transportation, communication and other utilities (1.1%), commercial and personal service (0.9%), health and welfare services (0.8%) and trade (0.8%). The impact of these increases was partly offset, however, by declines in construction (-1.0%) and local administration (-1.0%).

- Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the Yukon, Northwest Territories and Abroad all posted gains of more than 0.8% in wages and salaries. Prince Edward Island was the only province to record a decline (-1.5%) in October.

[1] *Labour income is composed of two components – wages and salaries and supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.*

Unadjusted

- The October 1990 year-over-year growth in wages and salaries was 6.0%, bringing the year-to-date increase to 7.3%. The advances since June have been significantly less than those in the first five months of 1990.

- The year-to-year growth rates in wages and salaries for the first 10 months of 1990 decelerated in most industries compared to the same period in 1989. This decline has been particularly evident in forestry, manufacturing, construction and commercial and personal services. Over the same period, accelerations in growth rates were noted in education and related services, health and welfare services, and provincial administration.

- Decelerations in the year-to-date rates of growth were noted in all provinces and territories except Saskatchewan, compared to the same period in 1989.

- Alberta (+8.5%) and British Columbia (+9.8%) were the only provinces to record January to October growth rates in wages and salaries exceeding the Canada growth rate.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The October-December 1990 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on the monthly estimates contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051) or Katherine Fraser (613-951-4049). For information on the annual estimates of labour income contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4050) or Sylvia Reid-Hibbert (613-951-4054). The FAX number is 613-951-4087. □

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
(millions of dollars)

	October 1990p	September 1990r	August 1990f	October 1989
		Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation		
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	245.9	313.8	352.6	241.5
Forestry	226.2	231.8	230.7	228.2
Mines, quarries and oil wells	698.4	688.5	688.8	663.6
Manufacturing industries	5,383.3	5,388.1	5,423.3	5,342.3
Construction industry	2,294.6	2,350.5	2,348.3	2,190.2
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,873.2	2,843.6	2,862.3	2,665.2
Trade	4,069.9	4,026.9	4,024.5	3,792.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,510.1	2,510.5	2,527.5	2,317.1
Commercial and personal service	4,440.1	4,419.6	4,469.1	4,117.1
Education and related services	2,468.0	2,398.8	1,954.4	2,277.5
Health and welfare services	1,962.7	1,955.0	2,011.1	1,808.8
Federal administration and other government offices	918.9	922.7	965.0	851.7
Provincial administration	697.8	708.0	721.1	661.0
Local administration	594.7	599.0	605.1	554.6
Total wages and salaries	**29,383.8**	**29,356.8**	**29,183.7**	**27,710.7**
Supplementary labour income	3,392.2	3,321.2	3,302.4	2,947.6
Labour income	**32,776.1**	**32,678.0**	**32,486.1**	**30,658.3**
		Adjusted for Seasonal Variation		
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	218.6	220.1	220.6	216.9
Forestry	204.6	203.1	204.5	206.8
Mines, quarries and oil wells	702.5	687.9	684.5	665.0
Manufacturing industries	5,395.3	5,378.8	5,410.2	5,344.6
Construction industry	2,012.3	2,032.5	2,033.1	1,928.9
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,850.5	2,819.5	2,831.6	2,649.7
Trade	4,082.1	4,049.3	4,022.3	3,793.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,505.9	2,487.8	2,456.2	2,336.1
Commercial and personal service	4,358.6	4,319.0	4,288.2	4,047.3
Education and related services	2,398.1	2,386.9	2,369.1	2,205.8
Health and welfare services	1,978.7	1,962.2	1,987.1	1,825.5
Federal administration and other government offices	931.3	927.4	939.8	864.3
Provincial administration	702.5	702.7	700.2	662.8
Local administration	599.6	605.5	591.5	558.1
Total wages and salaries	**28,939.9**	**28,798.8**	**28,724.1**	**27,353.6**
Supplementary labour income	3,341.0	3,265.9	3,257.5	2,911.7
Labour income	**32,280.9**	**32,064.7**	**31,981.6**	**30,265.2**

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
f *Final estimates.*

■

New Motor Vehicle Sales

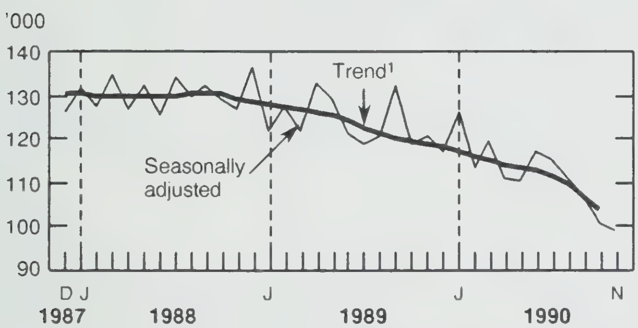
November 1990

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 99,000 units in November 1990, a decline of 1.9% from the revised October 1990 level. In November, passenger car sales decreased by 2.1% while truck sales posted a decline of 1.5%.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1987-1990



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

- The November decline extended the trend of generally declining sales observed since the beginning of 1989. New motor vehicle sales have declined in eight of the last 11 months.

- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars decreased by 1.5% in November 1990 to a level of 43,000 units, while sales of imported passenger cars recorded a decline of 3.1% to a level of 24,000 units. The November decline for North American passenger car sales constituted the fifth consecutive monthly decrease whereas the decrease in imported car sales followed a gain of 1.4% in October.

Note to Users

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 89,000 units in November 1990, down 21.6% from the November 1989 level. Sales of trucks decreased by 28.2%, while passenger car sales recorded a decline of 17.9%.

- Unit sales of North American passenger cars declined by 20.9% while imported passenger cars were down by 12.1% from their level in November 1989. The decline by imported passenger cars was attributable to a 12.6% decrease in Japanese cars and to a 10.7% drop in cars imported from "other countries".

- The Japanese share of the Canadian passenger car market rose to 27.1% in November 1990 from 25.4% a year earlier. This gain was at the expense of North American manufacturers, as their market share declined to 64.0% from 66.4% in November 1989.

- All provinces registered lower unit sales of motor vehicles in November 1990 compared to November 1989. The decreases ranged from 26.4% in Ontario to 1.0% in Saskatchewan.

- For the first 11 months of 1990, total new motor vehicle sales decreased 10.6% from the same period last year to 1,247,000 units. Sales of domestic passenger cars were down by 13.3% to 550,000 units, while imported passenger car sales decreased by 2.4% to 289,000 units. Sales of trucks totalled 408,000 units during this period, down 12.1% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The November 1990 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $9/$90) will be available the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada
November 1990

	Seasonally Adjusted Data			
	August 1990[r]	September 1990[r]	October 1990[r]	November 1990[p]
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**110,755** **-3.7**	**106,150** **-4.2**	**100,507** **-5.3**	**98,627** **-1.9**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	48,749 -5.0	48,294 -0.9	44,140 -8.6	43,475 -1.5
Overseas	25,182 -1.0	24,214 -3.8	24,553 +1.4	23,803 -3.1
Total	**73,931** **-3.7**	**72,508** **-1.9**	**68,693** **-5.3**	**67,278** **-2.1**
Trucks, Vans and Buses:	**36,824** -3.6	**33,642** -8.6	**31,814** -5.4	**31,349** -1.5

	Unadjusted Sales			
	November 1990	Change 1990/1989	January-November 1990	Change 1990/1989
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**89,006**	**-21.6**	**1,246,649**	**-10.6**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	38,537	-20.9	550,291	-13.3
Japan	16,315	-12.6	227,852	+0.7
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	5,357	-10.7	60,725	-12.3
Total	**60,209**	**-17.9**	**838,868**	**-9.8**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America	24,009	-28.5	340,340	-14.0
Overseas	4,788	-26.8	67,441	-1.1
Total	**28,797**	**-28.2**	**407,781**	**-12.1**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures*

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

November 1990

- Department stores sales including concessions totalled $1,527 million in November 1990, down 0.2% from the November 1989 level of $1,530 million. After allowing for differences in trading days, department store sales decreased 0.5% on a year-over-year basis. Concessions sales totalled $98.9 million, 6.5% of total department store sales.

- Department store sales during November 1990 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows (with the percentage change from November 1989 in parentheses):

Department Store Sales including Concessions

Province

- Newfoundland, $26.9 million (+29.9%);
- Prince Edward Island, $9.4 million (-2.0%);
- Nova Scotia, $61.1 million (+5.0%);
- New Brunswick, $39.6 million (+5.7%);
- Quebec, $274.3 million (+1.3%);
- Ontario, $625.9 million (-3.6%);
- Manitoba, $66.8 million (+2.0%);
- Saskatchewan, $46.2 million (+4.2%);
- Alberta, $167.1 million (-0.1%);
- British Columbia, $210.0 million (+1.7%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, $60.8 million (-5.9%);
- Edmonton, $72.9 million (+0.2%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, $32.4 million (+2.2%);
- Hamilton, $45.5 million (-2.3%);
- Montreal, $149.4 million (--%);
- Ottawa-Hull, $71.3 million (+1.0%);
- Quebec City, $37.4 million (-0.1%);
- Toronto, $235.1 million (-8.1%);
- Vancouver, $111.6 million (-4.2%);
- Winnipeg, $59.5 million (-0.2%).

Note to Users:

Users should note that the year-over-year movements for some provinces and census metropolitan areas are exaggerated due to the inclusion of some outlets previously classified to the general merchandise category.

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity line and seasonally adjusted estimates will be released in The Daily during the week of January 21, 1991.

Department Store Sales excluding Concessions

Province

- Newfoundland, $23.5 million (+25.6%);
- Prince Edward Island, $8.7 million (-2.8%);
- Nova Scotia, $57.0 million (+4.8%);
- New Brunswick, $36.7 million (+5.6%);
- Quebec, $259.7 million (+1.6%);
- Ontario, $583.1 million (-3.3%);
- Manitoba, $61.4 million (+2.8%);
- Saskatchewan, $42.8 million (+4.9%);
- Alberta, $157.6 million (+0.5%);
- British Columbia, $197.8 million (+1.5%).

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary, $57.1 million (-4.3%);
- Edmonton, $69.1 million (-0.3%);
- Halifax-Dartmouth, $30.5 million (+1.3%);
- Hamilton, $42.7 million (-1.7%);
- Montreal, $142.2 million (-0.1%);
- Ottawa-Hull, $67.5 million (+1.2%);
- Quebec City, $35.4 million (-0.1%);
- Toronto, $219.9 million (-8.4%);
- Vancouver, $105.7 million (-4.1%);
- Winnipeg, $55.2 million (+0.9%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111 and 112 (series 10 to 12).

Order the November 1990 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2/$20), available the fourth week of January 1991. Contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics

November 1990

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in November 1990 was 222 821 tonnes, up 5% from the 212 130 tonnes milled in November 1989.

The resulting wheat flour production increased 4% to 163 644 tonnes in November 1990 from 156 994 tonnes in November 1989.

Crushing

Canola crushings for November 1990 amounted to 130 916 tonnes, up 6% from the 123 223 tonnes crushed in November 1989. The resulting oil production increased 8% to 52 036 tonnes from 48 214 tonnes in November 1989. Meal production increased 10% to 77 592 tonnes from 70 823 tonnes in November 1989.

Soybean crushings for the same month decreased 20% to 85 533 tonnes in 1990 from 106 257 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production decreased 22% to 14 881 tonnes in November 1990 from 19 071 tonnes in November 1989. Meal production also decreased 20% to 65 894 tonnes from 82 783 tonnes in November 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The November 1990 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in February 1991. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

November 1990

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 4 121 796 cubic metres in November 1990, a decrease of 7.7% from 4 465 229 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 502 722 cubic metres, down 4.8% from 4 727 454^r (revised) cubic metres in November 1989. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 7 497 135 cubic metres, a decrease of 9.0% from 8 241 424^r cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 4.8% to 21 448 909 cubic metres from 22 529 650^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 38 581 396 cubic metres, a decrease of 11.5% from 43 615 519 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue decreased 1.7% to 51 602 236 cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 52 517 275^r cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 89 703 524 cubic metres, was down 4.6% from 94 040 328^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The November 1990 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001,$5.80/$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

November 1990

Steel pipe and tubing production for November 1990 totalled 110 751 tonnes, a decrease of 14.0% from the 128 727 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 365 298 tonnes, down 6.1% from the 1 454 305 tonnes produced during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The November 1990 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Telecommunications Statistics

Third Quarter 1990

Teleglobe Canada and Unitel Communications Inc. reported quarterly revenue of $149.1 million in the third quarter of 1990, up 14.2% over the same period in 1989. Operating expenses were $145.6 million, up 20.1% from the third quarter of 1989. Net operating revenue was $3.6 million, compared to $9.4 million in the third quarter of 1989.

The third quarter 1990 issue of *Telecommunications Statistics* is scheduled for release in *Communications Service Bulletin* (56-001, $8.20/$49) the week of January 21, 1991. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Production of Eggs

November 1990

Canadian egg production in November 1990 was 38.5 million dozen, a 0.9% decrease from November 1989. The average number of layers decreased 1.7% between November 1989 and 1990, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,188 from 2,169.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Benoit Levesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Fruit and Vegetable Production

December 1990

The most recent updates to production and value of fruits, and to area, production and value of vegetables in Canada, are now available. The December issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* will be available in late January 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1381, 1383-1386, 1388-1395, 1397-1399, 1401-1406, 5587-5590, 5593-5610, 5614-5620, 5623, 5627.

For further information order the January issue of *Fruit and Vegetable Production* (22-003, $18/72) or contact L. Brazeau (613-951-3873), Agriculture Division. ■

User's Guide

To 1986 Census Data

A *User's Guide to the 1986 Census Data* is now available. This guide refers to the ethnic origin status (ISBN 0-660-13349-0, $ 23 Canada/$ 24 other countries).

For more information, please call Sonia Thériault (613-951-0490), Census Operations Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Quarries and Sand Pits, 1988.
Catalogue number 26-225
(Canada: $22.00; United States: US$26.00; Other Countries: US$31.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of January 14 - 18

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
January		
14	**Farm Product Price Index**	November 1990
16	**Travel Between Canada and Other Countries**	November 1990
17	**Monthly Survey of Manufacturing**	November 1990
18	**Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade**	November 1990

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

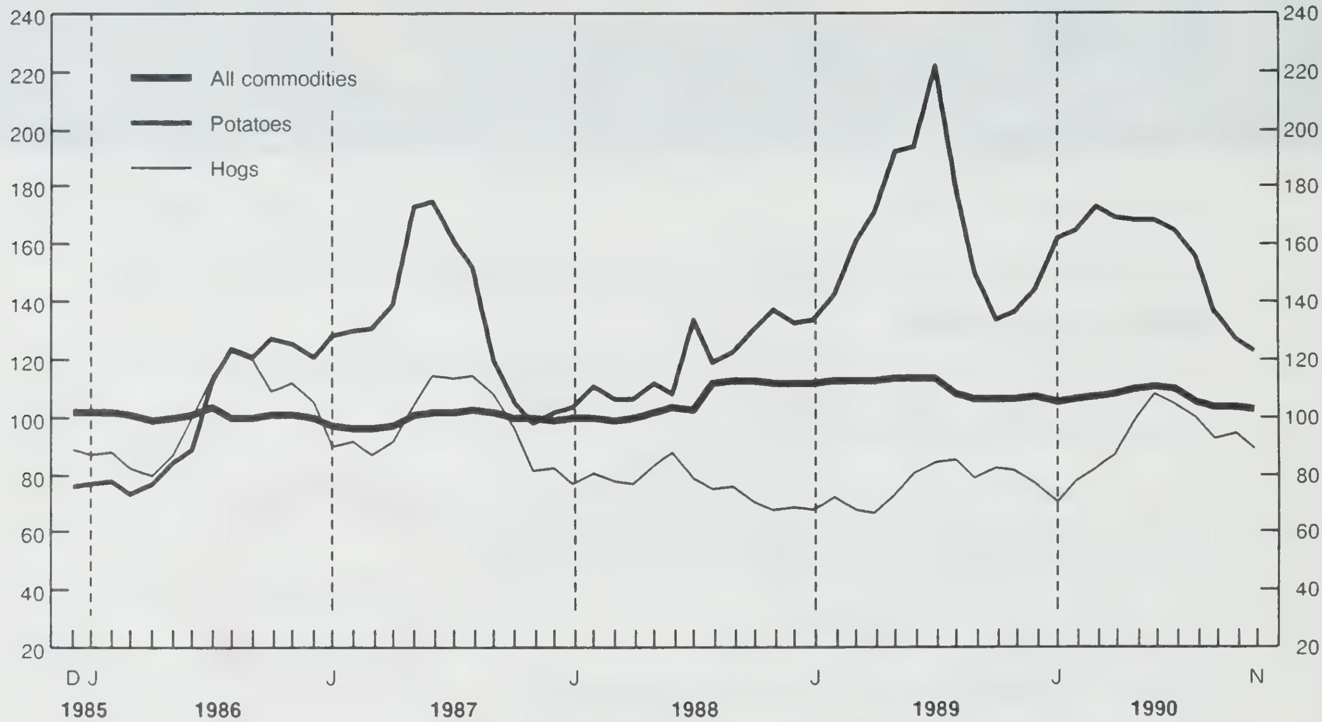
Monday, January 14, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

November 1990

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 102.3 in November, down 0.9% from the revised October level of 103.2. Both the crops and livestock indexes fell by 0.8%. The overall index remained 3.4% below the year-earlier level of 105.9. Canadian production of the major grains for the 1990-91 crop year (August 1–July 31) was at record levels, 21% above the previous year. Larger-than-average expected world cereal harvests and weak export demand for both food and feed grains continue to exert downward pressure on prices.

The percentage changes in the index between October and November 1990 by province were as follows:

• Newfoundland	+2.5%
• Prince Edward Island	-1.8%
• Nova Scotia	-1.2%
• New Brunswick	+0.4%
• Quebec	-1.1%
• Ontario	-0.4%
• Manitoba	-0.8%
• Saskatchewan	-1.5%
• Alberta	-0.6%
• British Columbia	-1.6%
• **Canada**	**-0.9%**

Crops

The crops index fell 0.8% in November to 96.5, as the cereals, oilseeds, and potatoes indexes all decreased. The crops index stood 12.8% below the year-earlier level of 110.7.

- The cereals index decreased 0.9% in November to 88.7. The drop was mainly due to lower wheat prices in most provinces and lower corn prices in Ontario. A lower percentage of Canadian Western Red Spring Wheat deliveries caused prices to fall in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The index in November was at its lowest level since July 1987, and stood 35.2% below the level attained in November 1988.

- The oilseeds index fell 0.7% in November to 107.0, as a result of lower prices for soybeans and flax. This was the sixth consecutive monthly decrease in the index, following six monthly increases. World oilseed production for 1990-91 is forecast to reach record levels, 2% above 1989-90 levels. The index was 6.6% below the year-earlier level, and stood 21.6% below the November 1988 level.

- The potatoes index decreased 3.9% in November to 122.2. The index has been falling since April, and is at its lowest level since September 1988. The index stood 10.3% below the level attained one year earlier, as Canadian production increased 4%.

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index decreased 0.8% in November to a level of 105.9, as increases in the cattle, poultry, and eggs indexes were more than offset by a decrease of 5.7% in the hogs index.

- The hogs index fell 5.7% to 88.2 in November, the fourth decrease in the last five months. Although fourth-quarter hog slaughter is expected to be below the fourth quarter of 1989, November slaughter was 1% above the October level. The index remained 9.8% above the year-earlier level.

- The cattle index increased 0.2% to 108.5 in November. Slaughter and feeder cattle prices were strong. Beef production in the U.S. is expected to be 2% below the level attained in the fourth quarter of 1989, while in Canada it is expected to be 6% lower. The index stood 1.9% above its level of one year ago.

- The eggs index rose 0.6%, as the Canadian Egg Marketing Agency (C.E.M.A.) implemented a seasonal pricing adjustment effective November 1, increasing the price of Grade A eggs by four cents per dozen. The eggs index stood 0.9% above the year-earlier level.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The November issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003,$7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on January 24. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2436), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oil Pipeline Transport

October 1990

Highlights

- In October, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 8.2% from the same period last year to 15 706 289 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts, now at 142 194 065 m^3, are down 0.3% from 1989.

- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 4.1% compared to October 1989 while pipeline imports rose 34.7% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1990 are now down 0.5% from 1989 levels, while imports are up by 1.3%.

- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month rose 8.5% from 1989 while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 9.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The October 1990 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the last week of January. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Oils and Fats

November 1990

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in November 1990 totalled 62 563 tonnes, an increase of 4.8% from the 59 687 tonnes produced in October 1990. The 1990 year-to-date production totalled 580 554 tonnes, an increase of 3.4% from the corresponding 1989 figure of 561 594 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 11 916 tonnes in November 1990, up from the 10 380 tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 109 316 tonnes compared to the cumulative sales of 110 094 tonnes in 1989.

Sales of packaged salad oil increased to 5 689 tonnes in November 1990 from 5 555 tonnes in October 1990. The cumulative sales to date in 1990 were 63 706 tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 68 786 tonnes in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The November 1990 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

November 1990

Canadian firms produced 113 872 cubic metres of waferboard in November 1990, a decrease of 41.2% from the 193 802 cubic metres produced in November 1989. Particleboard production totalled 77 162 cubic metres, down 45.2% from 140 744^r (revised) cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard for November 1990 was 7 734 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, a decrease of 14.9% from the 9 087^r thousand square metres of fibreboard produced in November 1989.

Cumulative production of waferboard during the year 1990 totalled 1 874 526 cubic metres, down 5.1% from the 1 975 448^r cubic metres produced during the previous year. Particleboard production was 1 076 987 cubic metres, down 9.1% from the 1 185 441^r cubic metres in January to November 1989. Year-to-date production of fibreboard was 86 891 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, down 1.1% from the 87 897^r thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, for the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The November 1990 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel, Primary Forms
November 1990

Steel, primary forms, production for November 1990 totalled 767 792 tonnes, a decrease of 36.1% from 1 201 014 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production totalled 11 257 215 tonnes, down 20.9% from 14 225 267 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The November 1990 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001,$5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, October 1990.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122.00; United States: US$14.60; US$146.00; Other Countries:US$17.10/US$171.00).

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, Third Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 31-003
(Canada: $11.00/$44.00; United States: US$13.25/US$53.00; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62.00).

Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products), November 1990.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Gas Utilities, September 1990.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127.00; United States: US$15.20/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178.00).

Consumer Prices and Price Indexes, July-September 1990.
Catalogue number 62-010
(Canada: $18.00/$72.00; United States: US$21.50/US$86.00; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101.00).

Education Statistics Bulletin, Vol. 12, No. 9 – **Full-time Education Staff in Trade and Vocational Programs in Canada**, 1985-86 to 1987-88.
Catalogue number 81-002
(Canada: $4.90/$49.00; United States: US$5.90/US$59.00; Other Countries: US$6.90/US$69.00).

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 15, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Mechanical, Electrical and Special Trade Contractors

1987

Highlights

- The 107,520 establishments in the mechanical contracting, electrical contracting and special trades contracting industries recorded total operating revenues of $31,271 million in 1987. This total includes $30,927 million in revenues derived from new and repair construction activity and $344 million of revenues from various non-construction sources (e.g. retail and wholesale sales of materials, and manufacturing or fabricating activities).
- More detailed summaries will be available in the publications *The Mechanical Contracting Industry* (64-204, $22), *The Electrical Contracting Industry* (64-205, $22) and *The Special Trades Contracting Industry* (64-210, $27), scheduled for release in March. These three publications provide statistical information on special trades contractors broken down by industry groups (e.g. plumbing, masonry, painting and decorating).

For further information, contact V. Maloney (613-951-3500), Construction Industry Survey Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

New Motor Vehicle Sales, March 1990.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, October 1990.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147.00/ United States: US$17.60/US$176.00; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206.00).

How to Order Publications

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 16, 1991 — For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)

CPI Basket to be Updated in 1994

The basket of goods used in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is regularly updated to reflect changes in Canadians' buying patterns. This is done by using the results of Statistics Canada's Family Expenditure Survey (FAMEX) to establish the weights in the CPI. The usual pattern has been to introduce new weights every four years. For example, the results of the 1986 FAMEX survey were incorporated into the CPI in 1989 and the next revision would ordinarily have been scheduled for 1993, using 1990 FAMEX results.

However, in order to capture the effects of the Goods and Services Tax on expenditure patterns, this revision will be postponed until 1994. This will permit the use of the results of the FAMEX survey that will cover expenditures made during 1992. The usual processing time required from the FAMEX reference year to the introduction of new weights to the CPI will be shortened to one year.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

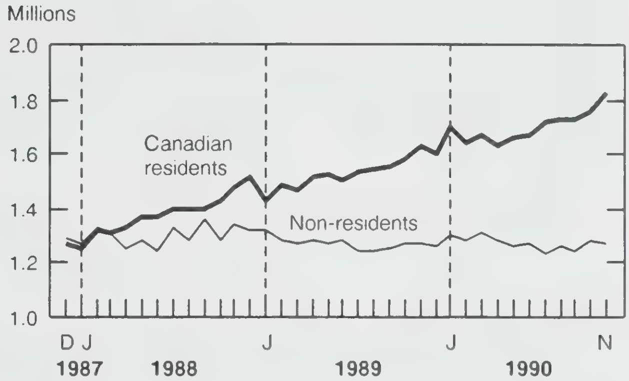
November 1990

Highlights

Unadjusted

- Preliminary estimates for November 1990 indicate that the number of non-resident visits of one or more nights to Canada was up 3.6% from November 1989. The volume for the first 11 months of 1990 was just above (0.7%) the 1989 level.
- Overnight trips by residents of the United States jumped 6.2% over November 1989, due to a rise of 6.9% in automobile traffic. On a year-to-date basis, the 1990 level was up 0.7% from the 1989 results.
- The number of trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of other countries decreased by 7.3% from the record level for the month registered in 1989; this resulted in a levelling off at +0.7% for trips to date in 1990.
- The number of overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents increased 14.7% over November 1989, to reach a new November record level. This increase resulted solely from trips to the United States by automobile (up 26.8% in November) while trips by other modes increased marginally (1.2%) and visits to other countries showed no change in November 1990.
- In the first 11 months of 1990, Canadian overnight trips to the U.S. increased by 13% while trips to other countries showed a more modest rise of 5.4%.
- Total trips to the United States by Canadian residents increased by 28.7% over November 1989. Same-day automobile travel to the United States, representing 4.6 million Canadian re-entries, was 32.5% higher than in November 1989.
- During the first 11 months of the year, same-day travel by Canadian residents to the United States reached close to 49 million trips, 18.5% higher than in the comparable period in 1989. Automobile trips increased by 19.1% during the same period to 47 million visits.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries, Seasonally Adjusted



Seasonally Adjusted

- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the November volume of foreign travel to Canada on trips of one or more nights decreased by 0.4% from the revised October volume which had witnessed an increase of 3% above the September number.
- On a geographical basis, the reduced foreign volume of trips of one or more nights resulted from a 5.3% drop from overseas countries, while visitors from the United States increased marginally (0.8%) between October and November.
- Overnight international trips by Canadian residents were 3.6% above the revised October figure. The level of travel outside Canada in November favored the United States (4.6%), while trips to other countries dropped 2.1% below the October level.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661 – 2697.

The November 1990 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available mid-January. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

November 1990

	November 1990 p	% Change 1990/1989	January-November 1990p	% Change 1990/1989
		Unadjusted		
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	705,895	3.6	14,550,093	0.7
United States	583,022	6.2	11,719,625	0.7
Other Countries	122,873	-7.3	2,830,468	0.7
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,396,662	14.7	19,245,648	11.7
United States	1,216,221	17.2	16,295,720	13.0
Other Countries	180,441	--	2,949,928	5.4
Total Number of Trips[2]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	2,242,496	4.0	35,844,520	-0.2
United States	2,102,882	4.8	32,762,479	-0.2
Other Countries	139,614	-7.2	3,082,041	-0.7
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	6,047,653	27.6	67,884,174	16.5
United States	5,867,212	28.7	64,934,246	17.1
Other Countries	180,441	--	2,949,928	5.4

	1990			
	Novemberp	October r	September	August
		Seasonally Adjusted		
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	1,266,920	1,271,877	1,235,185	1,256,919
United States	1,032,060	1,023,986	991,646	1,012,781
Other Countries	234,860	247,891	243,539	244,138
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,820,232	1,757,543	1,730,289	1,729,105
United States	1,563,148	1,494,976	1,467,994	1,465,733
Other Countries	257,084	262,567	262,295	263,372
Total Number of Trips[2]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	3,219,299	3,179,259	3,101,303	3,128,350
United States	2,961,957	2,911,656	2,834,779	2,863,157
Other Countries	257,342	267,603	266,524	265,193
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	7,019,449	6,478,058	6,167,741	6,069,683
United States	6,762,365	6,215,491	5,905,446	5,806,311
Other Countries	257,084	262,567	262,295	263,372

1 *Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated one or more nights numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*

2 *Includes same-day travel.*

p *Preliminary.*

r *Revised.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Consolidated Government Finance – Financial Management System Basis

1989/90 Estimates

- On a Financial Management System (FMS) basis, total consolidated revenues of the federal, provincial and local governments for 1989/90 amounted to $253.2 billion and expenditures were $287.9 billion, resulting in a deficit of $34.7 billion.
- These estimates are based on the 1989/90 revised FMS estimates of federal, provincial and local governments. Included in these estimates are data for departments, agencies, boards and commissions, but revenues and expenditures of government enterprises are excluded. These series consolidate data for the fiscal years ending nearest to March 31. Hence, local data for 1989 are consolidated with federal and provincial data for 1989/90.

Note to Users:

The data reflect the exclusion of the Bank of Canada, Exchange Fund, Canada Pension Plan, Quebec Pension Plan and the Toronto Area Transit Authority from the series coverage for the first time. Data for the period 1975/76 to 1988/89 have been revised to incorporate these changes.

The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because they each reflect the policies and structures of the applicable government. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, Public Accounts and other records to provide detailed, intergovernmentally comparable data as well as consistent national aggregates.

Consolidation requires the elimination of intergovernmental transactions to produce a series of unduplicated revenue and expenditure statistics. Hence, FMS data may not accord precisely with figures released from government Public Accounts, Budgets, financial statements and other reports.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3146-3160.

For further information on this release, contact Terry Moore (613-951-8561), or Pierre Doucet (613-951-1820), Public Institutions Division.

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination Co-Ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Deliveries of Major Grains

November 1990

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a significant decrease from November 1989, except in the case of barley and flaxseed where marketings increased. Deliveries for November 1989 and November 1990 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1989	1990
• Wheat (excluding durum)	1892.0	864.3
• Durum wheat	552.5	355.4
• **Total wheat**	**2444.5**	**1219.7**
• Oats	86.7	52.5
• Barley	718.3	876.8
• Rye	21.1	19.5
• Flaxseed	33.0	43.0
• Canola	336.0	144.2
• **Total**	**3639.6**	**2355.7**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The November 1990 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in February 1991. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

The Dairy Review

November 1990

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 7 135 tonnes in November, an 8.2% increase from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 8 546 tonnes, an increase of 2.5% over November 1989.

An estimated 576 350 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in October 1990, a decrease of 0.2% from October 1989. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first 10 months of 1990 to 6 190 899 kilolitres, a decrease of 0.3% from the January-October 1989 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The November 1990 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on February 4. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

January 1, 1991

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at January 1st,, 1991 and revised figures for December 1st, 1990 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release contact Benoit Levesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics

October 1990

The seven major railways reported a combined net income of $9.9 million in October 1990. Operating revenues of $578.2 million were down $55.2 million or 8.7% from the October 1989 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were down 8.9% from October 1989. Freight train-kilometres registered a decrease of 4.2% while freight car-kilometres decreased by 6.8%.

All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The October 1990 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) is to be released the fourth week of January 1991.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Meat and Meat Products (Except Poultry) Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the meat and meat products industry (SIC 1011) totalled $9,473.2 million, down 3.4% from $9,811.1 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5380.

The data for this industry will be released in catalogue 32-250, $35.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston 613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Fish Products Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the fish products industry (SIC 1021) totalled $4,169.5 million, up 1.4% from $4,111.8 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5382.

The data for this industry will be released in catalogue 32-250, $35.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston 613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Canned and Preserved Fruit and Vegetable Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the canned and preserved fruit and vegetable industry (SIC 1031) totalled $2,707.8 million, up 17.7% from $2,300.0 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5383.

The data for this industry will be released in catalogue 32-250, $35.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston 613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Fluid Milk Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the fluid milk industry (SIC 1041) totalled $3,988.5 million, up 5.3% from $3,789.0 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5385.

The data for this industry will be released in catalogue 32-250, $35.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston 613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Other Dairy Products Industries

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other dairy products industries (SIC 1049) totalled $4,520.0 million, up 1.1% from $4,469.3 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5386.

The data for this industry will be released in catalogue 32-250, $35.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston 613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Feed Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the feed industry (SIC 1053) totalled $3,248.1 million, up 16.2% from $2,794.8 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5389.

The data for this industry will be released in catalogue 32-250, $35.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston 613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Bread and Other Bakery Products Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the bread and other bakery products industry (SIC 1072) totalled $2,159.1 million, up 7.3% from $2,013.1 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5392.

The data for this industry will be released in catalogue 32-250, $35.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston 613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Other Food Products Industries Including Malt and Malt Flour

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other food products industries including malt and malt flour (SIC 1098) totalled $3,183.6 million, down 3.3% from $3,293.9 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5400.

The data for this industry will be released in catalogue 32-250, $35.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston 613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Soft Drink Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the soft drink industry (SIC 1111) totalled $2,829.2 million, up 10.0% from $2,572.9 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5402.

The data for this industry will be released in catalogue 32-251, $35.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston 613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Newspaper, Magazine and Periodical (Combined Publishing and Printing) Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the newspaper, magazine and periodical (combined publishing and printing) industry (SIC 2841) totalled $3,195.0 million, up 7.1% from $2,983.2 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5502.

The data for this industry will be released in catalogue 36-251, $35.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Musical Instruments and Sound Recording Industry

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the musical instruments and sound recording industry (SIC 3994) totalled $290.6 million, up 1.2% from $287.3 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6896.

The data for this industry will be released in catalogue 47-250, $35.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

Other Manufactured Products n.e.c. Industries

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1988, the value of shipments and other revenue for the other manufactured products n.e.c. industries (SIC 3999) totalled $1,184.8 million, up 10.3% from $1,074.1 million in 1987.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6897.

The data for this industry will be released in catalogue 47-250, $35.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bob Wright (613-951-3514), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, November 1990.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

Footwear Statistics, November 1990.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, November 1990.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, November 1990.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, November 1990.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 17, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing
November 1990

Seasonally Adjusted

Canadian manufacturers' shipments dropped sharply (-3.0%) in November as transportation equipment industries' shipments, notably motor vehicles, dropped off sharply following an increase in October. The current drop in shipments more than offset the increase in October. Seventeen of the remaining 21 major groups also recorded decreases.

New orders, with a drop of 2.8%, followed a similar pattern to that of shipments, decreasing for the fourth time in the last five months. Unfilled orders declined for the fourth month in a row. The large drop in shipments, together with a small decline in inventories, resulted in a jump in the inventories to shipments ratio from 1.50 to 1.55.

The **short term trend** for shipments has declined an average of 0.5% a month for the last three months. The trend for transportation equipment industries fell at a faster pace for the third consecutive month. The trend for manufacturing shipments excluding transportation equipment has declined since August 1989. The trends for unfilled orders and new orders continued to decline while the inventory trend showed no change after declining for eight consecutive months.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** dropped 3.0% to $24.1 billion in November 1990. Eighteen of the 22 major groups recorded decreases with transportation equipment and paper and allied products industries accounting for most of the decrease.

- **Inventories** (owned) declined 0.2% to $37.3 billion. Decreases in tobacco, fabricated metals and transportation equipment industries were partly offset by increases in refined petroleum and coal products industries. The trend, which had been declining since February 1990, remained unchanged.

- The **inventories to shipments** ratio increased sharply from 1.50 in October to 1.55 in November. The trend has been relatively stable for the last six months.

- **Unfilled orders** decreased by 0.9% to a level of $27.0 billion, the fourth decline in a row. Increases in machinery and fabricated metal products industries were more than offset by decreases in primary metal and transportation equipment industries. The trend for unfilled orders has declined since October 1989.

Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e. orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** dropped 2.8% to a level of $23.8 billion, the fourth decline in the last five months. The trend, which had increased from March to June 1990, fell for the fourth month in a row.

Year-To-Date

- Cumulative shipments for the first 11 months of 1990 were estimated at $270.2 billion, 2.9% lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1989.

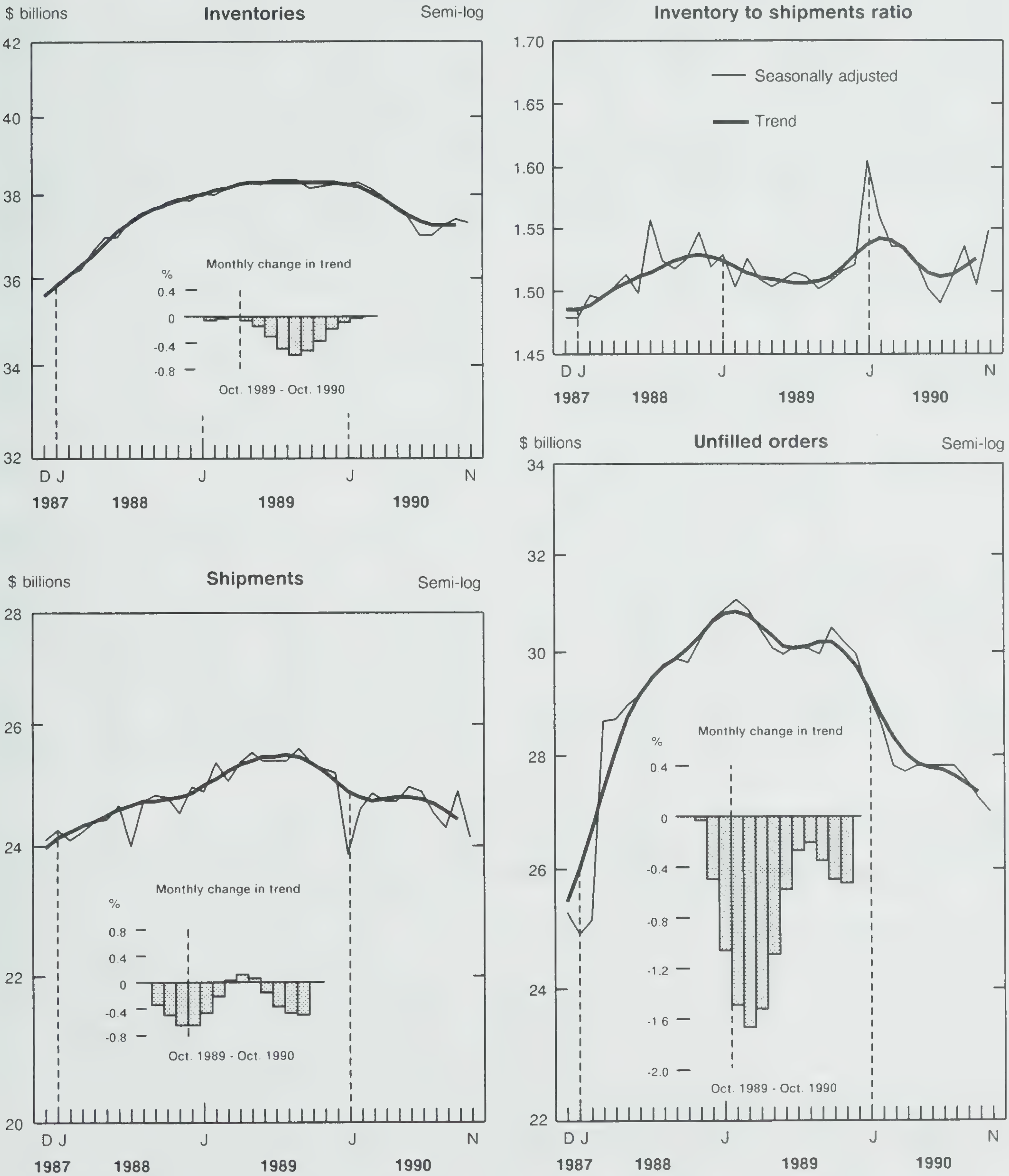
Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, please consult the November 1990 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, please contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Note: The appendix in the March 1990 issue of catalogue 31-001 contains estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders revised back to January 1987. □

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, November 1990



Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

November, 1990

Period	Not seasonally adjusted: Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Seasonally adjusted: Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
November 1989	26,012	37,865	29,590	25,647	25,229	38,216	30,177	24,912
December 1989	22,926	37,681	29,095	22,431	25,161	38,255	29,927	24,911
January 1990	22,546	38,406	29,103	22,555	23,856	38,237	29,139	23,068
February 1990	23,117	38,944	28,861	22,875	24,564	38,316	28,619	24,044
March 1990	26,276	38,646	28,374	25,789	24,844	38,135	27,803	24,028
April 1990	24,452	38,456	28,210	24,288	24,706	37,926	27,687	24,590
May 1990	26,795	37,878	28,404	26,989	24,706	37,642	27,826	24,845
June 1990	26,465	37,333	27,869	25,931	24,940	37,438	27,807	24,920
July 1990	22,702	36,745	27,833	22,665	24,859	37,014	27,802	24,854
August 1990	24,326	36,918	27,861	24,354	24,516	37,021	27,788	24,502
September 1990	24,706	36,855	27,360	24,205	24,255	37,238	27,545	24,012
October 1990	26,689	37,017	26,931	26,260	24,847	37,362	27,221	24,524
November 1990	24,616	36,930	26,554	24,239	24,093	37,296	26,977	23,849

Period	Seasonally Adjusted: Shipments S.A.	Shipments Trend	Inventories S.A.	Inventories Trend	Inventory to shipments ratio S.A.	Inventory to shipments ratio Trend	Unfilled orders S.A.	Unfilled orders Trend	New orders S.A.	New orders Trend
	Month to month % change				Ratio		Month to month % change			
November 1989	-0.4	-0.5	0.1	0.0	1.51	1.52	-1.0	-0.5	-3.8	-1.0
December 1989	-0.3	-0.6	0.1	0.0	1.52	1.53	-0.8	-1.1	0.0	-1.3
January 1990	-5.2	-0.7	0.0	0.0	1.60	1.54	-2.6	-1.5	-7.4	-1.1
February 1990	3.0	-0.5	0.2	-0.2	1.56	1.54	-1.8	-1.7	4.2	-0.6
March 1990	1.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	1.53	1.54	-2.9	-1.5	-0.1	0.1
April 1990	-0.6	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	1.54	1.53	-0.4	-1.1	2.3	0.6
May 1990	0.0	0.1	-0.7	-0.6	1.52	1.52	0.5	-0.6	1.0	0.6
June 1990	0.9	0.1	-0.5	-0.5	1.50	1.51	-0.1	-0.3	0.3	0.3
July 1990	-0.3	-0.1	-1.1	-0.4	1.49	1.51	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2
August 1990	-1.4	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	1.51	1.51	-0.1	-0.3	-1.4	-0.6
September 1990	-1.1	-0.5	0.6	-0.1	1.54	1.52	-0.9	-0.5	-2.0	-0.7
October 1990	2.4	-0.5	0.3	0.0	1.50	1.52	-1.2	-0.5	2.1	-0.7
November 1990	-3.0	*	-0.2	*	1.55	*	-0.9	*	-2.8	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Canadian Domestic Travel
Second Quarter 1990

Domestic travellers recorded 33.3 million trips in the second quarter of 1990, 2% more than in the corresponding quarter of 1988 and 29% above the number recorded 10 years earlier in 1980.

Most of the increase over 1988 was in same-day travel. Over 10 years, same-day travel grew 61% to 13.8 million person-trips. Overnight travel increased 13%, from 17.3 million to 19.5 million person-trips.

The microdata file for the second quarter survey will be available during February.

More information on the findings of the Canadian Travel Survey will by published in the Winter Issue of *Travel-log* (87-003, $10.50/$42), to released later this month.

For additional information, contact Pierre Hubert (613-951-1513), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending January 12, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending January 12, 1991 totalled 260 200 tonnes, an increase of 26.7% from the preceding week's total of 205 446 tonnes but down 1.8% from the year-earlier level of 264 974 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 465 646 tonnes, a decrease of 8.0% from 506 053 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings
10-day period ending December 31, 1990

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 3.5 million tonnes, a decrease of 18.6% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 30.6% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 27.1% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded during the year 1990 was 1.8% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, October 1990.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127.00; United States: US$15.20/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178.00).

Particle, Waterboard and Fibreboard, November 1990.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Coal and Coke Statistics, October 1990.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Communications - Service Bulletin – Telecommunication Statistics, Second Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: $8.20/$49.00; United States: US$9.85/US$59.00; Other Countries: US$11.50/US$69.00).

Retail Trade, October 1990.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based), November 1990.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).
Available at 8:30 a.m., Friday, January 18, 1991.

Quarterly Demographic Statistics, July-September 1990.
Catalogue number 91-002
(Canada: $7.50/$30.00; United States: US$9.00/US$36.00; Other Countries: US$10.50/US$42.00).

Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1990.
Catalogue number 91-211
(Canada: $17.00; United States: US$20.00; Other Countries: US$24.00).

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Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 18, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

November 1990

The merchandise trade figures for November were consistent with the current economic recession in Canada.

Exports fell by $857.4 million, primarily as a result of decreased sales to the United States (-$578.6 million). The largest decline in exports occurred for automotive products, which plunged $486.5 million in November. Exports of industrial goods and materials as well as machinery and equipment also decreased substantially.

Imports decreased substantially in November. The decrease was concentrated in key sectors such as machinery and equipment (-$410.2 million), which accounted for almost 40% of the decline, and industrial goods and materials (-$296.9 million).

As a result of the much larger drop in imports relative to exports, the trade surplus rose by $243.5 million to a level of $1.3 billion. The United States was the only major trading partner with which Canada posted a trade surplus ($2.0 billion).

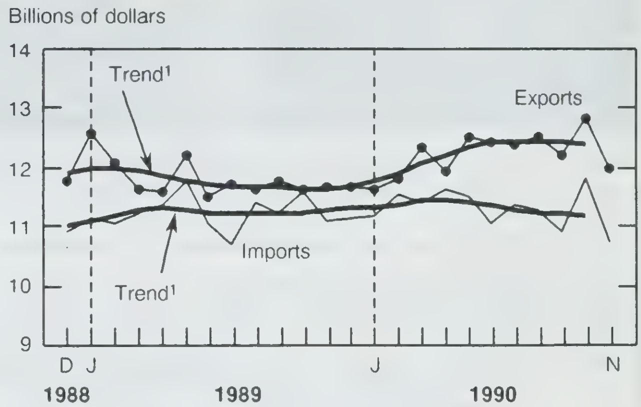
Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001).

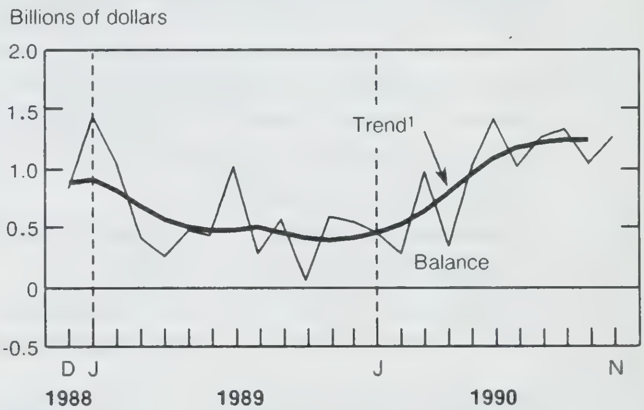
For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis) order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the November 1990 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of February 1991, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Marlene Sterparn (613-951-1711) (for analysis information), or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division. ■

Merchandise Trade
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes
November 1990

Current and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1986 = 100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to November 1990 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs based current and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to November 1990 on a 1986 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629.

The November 1990 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of February 1991. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin
October 1990

- Preliminary operational data on scheduled services reported by Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd for the first 10 months of 1990 show that domestic passenger-kilometres decreased by 5.3%, while international passenger-kilometres increased by 3.1% over the same period of 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- Preliminary data indicate that net losses of the Level I-III Canadian carriers rose 45% to $78 million during the first quarter of 1990.

- Preliminary second quarter 1990 data indicate that the number of passengers travelling on international charter services decreased to 968,906, down 9.4% from the 1989 figure.

- Total passengers enplaned and deplaned during the second quarter of 1990 increased by 1.7% over the same period of the previous year.

The Vol. 23, No. 1 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Telephone Statistics
November 1990

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,114.9 million in November 1990, up 1.9% from November 1989.

Operating expenses were $782.7 million, an increase of 0.6% from November 1989. Net operating revenue was $332.2 million, an increase of 4.9% from November 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The November 1990 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) is scheduled for release the week of January 28, 1991. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Soft Drinks
December 1990

Data on soft drinks for December 1990 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001,$2.70/$27) will be released at a later date.

For further information contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

October 1990

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,437 million for October 1990, a decrease of 2.6% from the $1,475 million reported for the same period of last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The October 1990 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck, Services, Science and Technology Division (613-951-3506). ■

Tobacco Products

December 1990

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 2.75 billion cigarettes in December 1990, a 19.1% decrease from the 3.40 billion manufactured during the same period in 1989. Production for January to December 1990 totalled 46.11 billion cigarettes, down 5.5% from 48.79 billion for the corresponding period in 1989.

Domestic sales in December 1990 totalled 4.37 billion cigarettes, an increase of 1.2% over the 4.32 billion sold in December 1989. Year-to-date sales for 1990 totalled 45.92 billion cigarettes, down 3.5% from the 1989 cumulative amount of 47.60 billion.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

To order the December 1990 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) or for further information contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel

November 1990

Rolled steel shipments for November 1990 totalled 776 090 tonnes, an increase of 1.0% from the preceding month's total of 768 250 tonnes but a decrease of 33.3% from the year-earlier level of 1 164 130 tonnes. Year-to-date shipments totalled 10 920 553 tonnes, a decrease of 12.4% compared to 12 470 500 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The November 1990 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Marine Transport Statistics for Canadian Ports: Domestic Shipping

1989 Final Data

Domestic cargo tonnage handled at Canadian ports in 1989 amounted to 124 million tonnes, a decline of 11% from the 1988 level of 140 million tonnes.

This decline is attributed to lower shipments of grain and forest products. Tonnage of wheat handled in domestic shipping stood at 11 million tonnes in 1989, which represents a decline of 40% from the previous year. Shipments of logs and bolts were down 37% to 17 million tonnes in 1989.

For further information on this release, contact Andrea Mathieson (613 951-0291), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. Detailed statistics for 1989 will appear in the publication *Shipping in Canada* (54-205, $41), available at the end of February. See "How to Order Publications". ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, October 1990.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138.00; United States: US$16.60/US$166.00; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193.00).

Electric Power Statistics, October 1990.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, October 1990.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $38.50/$385.00; United States: US$46.20/US$462.00; Other Countries: US$53.90/US$539.00).

Salaries and Salary Scales of Full-time Teaching Staff at Canadian Universities, 1990-91 Preliminary.
Catalogue number 81-258P
(Canada: $22.00; United States: US$26.00; Other Countries: US$31.00).

Science Statistics Service Bulletin, Vol. 15, No. 1, **R&D Expenditures of Private Non-profit (PNP) Organizations**, 1989.
Catalogue number 88-001
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/$99.00).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of January 21 – 25

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
January		
21	Financial Institutions: Financial Statistics	Third Quarter 1990
21	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	October 1990
22	Sales of Natural Gas	November 1990
22	The Consumer Price Index	December 1990
22	Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics	Third Quarter 1990 (Final Data)
23	Retail Trade	November 1990
23	Wholesale Trade	November 1990
24	Department Store Sales and Stocks	November 1990
25	Security Transactions with Non-Residents	November 1990

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, January 21, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Financial Institutions, Financial Statistics

Third Quarter 1990

Property and Casualty Insurers

In the third quarter of 1990, property and casualty insurers reported a profit before income taxes and extraordinary items of $353 million. This compared to a profit of $317 million in the third quarter of 1989.

The third quarter underwriting loss grew to $236 million, compared to a loss of $228 million for the third quarter of 1989. Net investment income rose to $589 million, compared to $545 million for the third quarter of 1989.

Investment Funds

Sales of investment funds (including reinvestment of income) increased to a level of $3.3 billion in the third quarter of 1990, compared to $3.0 billion in the same quarter of 1989. Redemptions rose faster than sales, rising to $3.0 billion in the third quarter compared to $2.4 billion in the third quarter of 1989. Consequently, net sales (sales minus redemptions) slowed to $332 million in the third quarter of 1990, compared to $585 million in the third quarter of 1989.

Total assets of funds at market value were $34.2 billion in the third quarter of 1990, unchanged from the third quarter of 1989.

Note to Users:

Beginning with fourth quarter 1990 data, a number of changes will be introduced to the statistical series included in both the Financial Institutions (cat. 61-006) and Industrial Corporations (cat. 61-003) publications.

A single publication, Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises (cat. 61-008), will replace these publications and introduce a number of changes. About 30 industries will be published based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification for Companies and Enterprises, rather than the 1960 and 1980 Standard Industrial Classification. In addition to the balance sheet and income statement, financial ratios will be published.

Data will be released in mid-March and will be available on CANSIM for the period 1988 to 1990. Additional industrial and financial data will be available for the 1988 to 1990 period. As well, a statistical series will be available for abbreviated sets of financial items and industries prior to 1988. To obtain these data, contact the Industrial Organization and Finance Division (613-951-9843).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3797, 3800-3809, 3815, 3820, 3834-3845, 3849, 3857-3859 and 3886.

The third quarter 1990 issue of *Financial Institutions* (61-006, $42/$168) will be available in February. Please contact Robert Moreau (613-951-2512) or Garry Somers (613-951-2637), Quarterly Financial Statistics Section, Industrial Organization and Finance Division for any additional information. □

Financial Institutions

Third Quarter 1990

	Third Quarter 1990	Change from Second Quarter 1990	Change from Third Quarter 1989	
		millions of dollars		%
Trust Companies				
Mortgages	82,489	866	8,008	10.7
Total assets	128,054	2,039	11,718	10.1
Deposits	114,104	1,314	10,519	10.2
Mortgage Companies				
Mortgages	105,400	3,372	15,985	17.8
Total assets	128,284	3,985	17,663	15.9
Deposits	109,435	3,157	16,995	18.5
Financial Corporations				
Retail sales financing:				
Industrial and commercial	6,201	35	426	7.0
Consumer	8,848	-265	68	0.7
Wholesale financing	3,559	-714	-235	-6.0
Personal loans	1,494	16	205	18.3
Total assets	24,030	-890	746	3.2
Finance Leasing Corporations				
Lease contracts outstanding	5,546	16	534	10.3
Total assets	6,346	46	376	5.9
Investment Funds				
Total assets:				
Cost	34,813	324	2,392	7.7
Market	34,159	-1,582	-1,570	-4.6
Total Portfolio:				
Cost	33,744	273	2,235	7.4
Market	33,090	-1,633	-1,727	-5.2
Property and Casualty Insurance Companies				
Net premiums earned	3,368	96	196	6.2
Underwriting gains	-236	17	-8	...
After-tax income before extraordinary transactions	252	5	9	...
Total assets	31,658	882	2,159	7.4

Further information will be contained in the publication, Financial Institutions, Third Quarter 1990 ($42/$168 per year). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Canadian Civil Aviation
1989

- For the second consecutive year, Canadian levels I-IV air carriers reported in 1989 a decrease in net income, down 64% from the $121 million recorded in 1988. Airline revenue increases of $701 million did not keep pace with operating expenses which rose $868 million.
- The total number of passengers flying on Canada's Level I carriers fell in 1989. Enplaned scheduled passengers on Canada's three major airlines fell 5%, representing a decrease of one million travellers from 1988. The number of passengers on charter flights also fell by 21% in 1989.
- In 1989, the average fare paid by the air passengers on all domestic city-pairs amounted to $174, up 17% over the previous year. The average fare paid by the international passengers totalled $328, an increase of approximately 4% relative to a year earlier. Domestic air fares increased substantially as the major airlines moved to recover from the costly "price wars" of the previous year.
- In 1989, 61% of domestic scheduled passengers travelled on discount fares, down from about 63% in 1988. For the international markets, over two out of every three scheduled passengers (69%) flew on discount fares.

The 1989 issue of *Canadian Civil Aviation* (51-206, $36) will be released shortly.

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet
December 1990

For the quarter ending December 31, 1990, domestic shipments of high pressure decorative laminate sheet, of 3.175 millimetres thickness and less, totalled 1 402 821 square metres, for a value of $11,756,501. In the same quarter of the previous year, shipments amounted to 2 078 296 square metres for a value of $16,252,130.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2906.

The fourth quarter 1990 issue of *Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet* (47-005, $4.50/$18) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Steel Exports
December 1990 (Preliminary)

Data on preliminary steel exports for December 1990 are now available.

The final data will be published in *Primary Iron and Steel*, December 1990 (41-001, $5/$50). See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact G.W. Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Enrolment and Graduates of Community Colleges
1989

Data on full-time and part-time enrolment (1989-90) and graduates (1988-89 academic year) of postsecondary programs of community colleges and related institutions are now available for all provinces.

Contact: R. Lortie (613-951-1525), Post-secondary Education Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, September 1990.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, November 1990.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173.00; United States: US$20.80/US$208.00; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242.00).

Oils and Fats, November 1990.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Consumer Price Index, December 1990.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93.00; United States: US$11.20/$112.00; Other Countries: US$13.00/$130.00).
Available Tuesday, January 22, 1991 at 7:00 a.m.

Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100), November 1990.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Department Store Monthly Sales, Including Concessions, by Province and Metropolitan Area, October 1990.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27.00; United States: US$3.20/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38.00).

Touriscope – International Travel – Advance Information, November 1990.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

The Labour Force, December 1990.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179.00; United States: US$21.50/US$215.00; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251.00).

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 22, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Husband-wife Family Data
1988

A set of 10 tables containing 1988 data for husband-wife families in Canada is now available. Information such as family income distributions, income by source and demographic details such as the number of children and average family size are available by postal area or by census division.

For further information please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Office or call Client Services, Small Area and Administrative Data Division (613-951-9720).

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

December 1990

National Highlights

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada fell by 0.1% between November and December to a level of 121.8 (1986 = 100). This followed a rise of 0.6% observed in the previous month. Four of the seven major component indexes registered declines with Food (-0.4%), Clothing (-0.6%) and Housing (-0.1%) making the largest downward contributions. Health and Personal Care, with an increase of 0.5%, provided the largest upward impact.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index rose by 0.2%, down sharply from the increase of 0.7% reported for each of the two previous months.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between December 1989 and December 1990 was 5.0%, the same as for November. The compound annual rate of increase based on the seasonally adjusted index levels over the latest three-month period (September to December) was 6.5%, down from the 7.6% increase for the three-month period ending in November.

Food

The Food index fell by 0.4% in December following a rise of 0.1% observed in November. The latest drop resulted from a decline of 0.8% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores, partly offset by a rise of 0.4% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants.

The fall of 0.8% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores resulted largely from lower average prices for fresh vegetables (-7.2%), soft drinks (-14.0%), concentrated fruit juices (-8.2%) and turkey (-17.8%). Most of the lower prices for fresh vegetables were attributable to good growing conditions for lettuce and tomatoes. Prices of soft drinks, concentrated fruit juices and turkey were down in response to seasonal promotional pricing. Other price reductions were noted for pork, eggs, cured meat and sugar. A small proportion of the overall downward influence was offset by price increases, notably for beef, chicken, ready cooked meat, dairy products, breakfast cereal and fresh fruit (with the exception of oranges which showed a price drop of 12.3%).

Over the 12-month period, December 1989 to December 1990, the Food index advanced by 4.3%, up slightly from the 4.2% rise in November. Increases of 4.1% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores and 5.2% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants contributed to the latest result.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index also fell by 0.1%, compared to an increase of 0.7% reported for November. The declines in the Clothing (-0.6%) and Housing (-0.1%) indexes were the main sources of the downward pressure, mostly offset by increases of 0.5% in the Health and Personal Care index and 0.2% in the Recreation, Reading and Education index.

The Clothing index declined for the second consecutive month, down 0.6% in December following a decline of 0.4% in November. These declines appear to be in response to a slowdown in consumer spending, although part of the December result can be attributed to seasonal promotional activity. The Women's Wear index declined 1.0% as nearly all the indexes in this component registered decreases while the Men's Wear index declined only 0.1%.

Main contributors of downward pressure in the Housing index (-0.1%) were declines of 0.2% in Owned Accommodation, 2.5% in Traveller Accommodation and 0.5% in Household Operation. In the first case, the impact of lower charges for maintenance and repairs, insurance premiums and new houses was partly offset by higher mortgage interest costs. Largely seasonal declines in hotel and motel rates explained the drop in the Traveller's Accommodation index. The Household Operation index declined due mainly to lower long-distance telephone charges and a fall in the prices of detergent, soap and paper supplies. Partially offsetting these declines were higher prices for fuel oil (5.5%), furniture (0.2%) and rent (0.2%).

Increases in the Health and Personal Care index (0.5%) and in the Recreation, Reading and Education index (0.2%) provided upward pressure on the All-items excluding Food index. In the first case, higher prices were noted for non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. In the second case, the Reading index rose by 1.1% as price increases were

reported for several daily newspapers and books while the Recreation index registered no change as higher movie admission charges and increased fees and dues for the use of recreational facilities were offset by lower prices for home-entertainment equipment.

The Transportation index posted a 0.1% rise, reflecting the effects of major offsetting price movements. The bulk of the upward pressure resulted from a rise of 7.2% in air fares, due mainly to seasonal increases on flights to European and Southern destinations. This impact was virtually cancelled by a 7.3% drop in automobile rental rates (mostly seasonal in nature) and a decline of 0.8% in gasoline prices. The latter index showed considerable fluctuation across the country. Price increases ranged from 0.6% to 10.8%, but price wars in Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver as well as declines in several Ontario cities were sufficient to offset the increases.

Over the 12-month period, December 1989 to December 1990, the All-items excluding Food index rose by 5.0%, down slightly from the increase of 5.1% reported for November.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

The All-items excluding Food and Energy index also fell by 0.1% in December, compared to a rise of 0.4% in November. Between December 1989 and December 1990, the index increased by 4.0%, slightly less than the increase of 4.2% observed in November.

Goods and Services

The Goods index fell by 0.3% in December, following a rise of 0.8% noted in November. The Services index rose by a moderate 0.1%, compared to an increase of 0.3% reported the month before. Between December 1989 and December 1990, the Goods component increased by 4.5%, up slightly over the 4.4% rise observed in November. The Services index, however, was up by 5.5% compared to 5.7% noted the month before.

Annual Averages

The annual average of the All-items index for Canada increased by 4.8% in 1990, down slightly from the 5.0% advance observed for 1989. Increases in the major component indexes in 1990 ranged from 2.8% for Clothing to 8.7% for Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages. Along with the moderate rise in the Clothing index, lower than average increases were registered for Food (4.1%), Recreation, Reading and Education (4.4%) and Housing (4.5%). In addition to the increase in the Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index, higher than average price increases were observed in the Transportation (5.6%) and the Health and Personal Care (4.9%) indexes.

In cities for which CPI's are published, increases in the All-items indexes for 1990 fluctuated between 4.2% for Quebec City, Montreal, Thunder Bay and Regina to 6.2% for Calgary. Increases exceeding the 4.8% national average, were posted by four Western cities (Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria) as well as by two Maritime cities (Halifax and Charlottetown/Summerside).

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada

(1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change December 1990 from	
	December 1990	November 1990	December 1989	November 1990	December 1989
All-items	**121.8**	**121.9**	**116.0**	**-0.1**	**5.0**
Food	116.1	116.6	111.3	-0.4	4.3
All-items excluding food	123.0	123.1	117.1	-0.1	5.0
Housing	121.4	121.5	116.6	-0.1	4.1
Clothing	117.3	118.0	114.1	-0.6	2.8
Transportation	122.2	122.1	113.8	0.1	7.4
Health and personal care	122.1	121.5	116.9	0.5	4.4
Recreation, reading and education	124.7	124.5	118.7	0.2	5.1
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	140.2	140.3	130.2	-0.1	7.7
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	82.1	82.0	86.2		
All-items Consumer Prices Index converted to 1981 = 100	161.3				

Percentage Change in the Annual Average, Canada and Cities, 1990

Calgary	6.2	Ottawa	4.7
Vancouver	5.5	Toronto	4.7
Edmonton	5.4	Winnipeg	4.6
Victoria	5.3	Saint John	4.5
Halifax	5.1	Saskatoon	4.4
Charlottetown/Summerside	5.0	St.John's	4.3
		Montreal	4.2
Canada	4.8	Thunder Bay	4.2
		Regina	4.2
		Quebec	4.2

City Highlights

Between November and December, changes in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPI's are published varied from a fall of 0.4% in Toronto to a rise of 0.8% in Charlottetown/Summerside. In Toronto, five of the seven major component indexes registered declines with most of the downward pressures due to the greater than average fall in its Housing and Food indexes. In Charlottetown/Summerside, significantly higher than average increases were registered in its Transportation and Housing indexes.

Between December 1989 and December 1990, increases in the All-items indexes for cities ranged from 4.0% in Toronto to 6.2% in Calgary.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-Items Index, by City

St. John's

The All-items index rose by 0.3% largely due to a sharp advance in the Transportation index which, in turn, reflected higher prices for gasoline, air fares and auto insurance. Advances in owned accommodation charges and in the prices of fuel oil and personal care supplies were also registered. Food prices rose on average reflecting increased prices mainly for chicken, bakery products and soft drinks. The overall increase was dampened by price declines for clothing, household furnishings and home-entertainment equipment. Between December 1989 and December 1990, the All-items index rose by 5.1%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Most of the 0.8% increase in the All-items index was related to advances in the Transportation and Housing indexes. Higher prices for gasoline and increased air fares explained the rise in Transportation. A sharp rise in fuel oil prices was the main factor in Housing. Food prices rose slightly as higher prices for beef and pork were offset to a large extent by a fall in soft drink prices. The overall increase was moderated by a fall in clothing prices. Since December 1989, the All-items index has risen by 5.8%.

Halifax

The All-items index increased by 0.7%, mainly due to advances in the Transportation, Housing and Food indexes. Within Transportation, higher gasoline prices and air fares were observed. The Housing index rose in response to higher prices for fuel oil and household furnishings. In the Food index, price increases for beef, fresh fruit and chicken were noted. A fall in clothing prices exerted a moderating influence. The All-items index has increased by 6.0% since December 1989.

Saint John

Increases in the Transportation and Housing indexes accounted for the bulk of the 0.5% rise in the All-items index. Advances in gasoline prices and in air fares explained the rise in Transportation. Higher prices for furniture and increased charges relating to rental accommodation and home maintenance and repairs accounted for the rise in Housing. Further upward pressures resulted from higher prices for food (notably for beef and fresh produce) and for reading material. The Clothing index fell. Since December 1989, the All-items index increased by 5.8%.

Quebec City

The 0.2% rise in the All-items index resulted from several offsetting price movements. Most of the upward pressure originated from advances in the Housing and Transportation indexes. Higher prices for fuel oil and household furnishings combined with increased charges for home maintenance and repairs accounted for the rise in Housing. Increased gasoline prices and air fares explained the increase in Transportation. Higher prices were also registered for personal care supplies and beer. The main sources of downward pressure were lower prices for Clothing and Food. The decline in the Food index resulted mainly from lower prices for fresh vegetables. The All-items index has increased by 5.6% since December 1989.

Montreal

Much of the 0.1% drop in the All-items index was attributable to declines in the Clothing and Food indexes. In Food, the main contributors to the decline were lower prices for fresh produce, bakery products and soft drinks. A large part of the overall decline was offset by increases in the Housing and Transportation indexes. The first case reflected mainly higher prices for fuel oil and household furnishings and increased charges for rental accommodation. In Transportation the main contributors were increases for gasoline and air fares. Between December 1989 and December 1990, the All-items index rose by 5.4%.

Ottawa

A rise in the Housing index was the major contributor to the 0.2% increase in the All-items index. Within Housing, higher prices were noted for household furnishings, fuel oil and new houses. Increases in air fares, parking rates and the prices of personal care supplies and reading materials also contributed to the latest change. A drop in the Clothing and Food indexes, the latter due mainly to lower prices for fresh vegetables and soft drinks, dampened the overall increase. The All-items index climbed by 4.7% since December 1989.

Toronto

Declines in the Housing, Food, Transportation and Clothing indexes contributed to the fall of 0.4% in the All-items index. In Housing, lower prices were registered for new houses, household furnishings and equipment, traveller accommodation and long-distance telephone services. Lower prices for fresh vegetables and soft drinks explained the drop in the Food index. Lower gasoline prices, offset to some extent by increased air fares, accounted for the decline in Transportation. The Clothing index fell due to lower women's wear prices. Between December 1989 and December 1990, the All-items index rose by 4.0%.

Thunder Bay

The All-items index remained unchanged as several offsetting price movements were observed. Higher prices were registered for homeowners maintenance and repairs, fuel oil, women's and men's clothing, personal care supplies, along with a rise in air fares. The impact of these increases was offset by lower prices for gasoline, new houses, household furnishings and equipment, detergent and soap, long-distance telephone services and food. In the last case, price declines were noted mainly for fresh produce, soft drinks, dairy and bakery products, pork and turkey. Since December 1989, the All-items index has risen by 4.8%.

Winnipeg

Higher prices for gasoline, air transportation, cigarettes, personal care supplies and women's wear were the principal factors in the 0.3% rise in the All-items index. Increased mortgage interest costs and rental accommodation charges were also observed. Some dampening of the overall increase resulted from lower prices for household furnishings and equipment and traveller accommodation. The Food index registered no change as higher prices for beef, dairy products and cereal products were offset by lower prices mainly for fresh vegetables and soft drinks. The All-items index has increased by 5.2% since December 1989.

Regina

The All-items index advanced by 0.6% with the largest impact resulting from higher gasoline prices. Other increases were registered for air fares, owned accommodation charges, telephone rates, and the prices of personal care supplies and clothing. The Food index rose marginally as higher prices for beef and cereal products were offset, to a large extent, by price declines mainly for fresh vegetables and soft drinks. Between December 1989 and December 1990, the All-items index increased by 4.7%.

Saskatoon

Increases in the Transportation and Food indexes explained the bulk of the 0.2% rise in the All-items index. In Transportation, higher prices for gasoline and increased air fares were reported. In Food, the increases were concentrated mainly in higher prices for beef, chicken, dairy products and cereal products. Other price increases were observed for clothing, personal care supplies, reading materials and cigarettes. A proportion of the overall advance was offset by a decline in the Housing index, mainly due to lower charges related to maintenance and repairs, traveller accommodation, long-distance telephone services and household furnishings. Prices of home-entertainment equipment also fell. Since December 1989, the All-items index increased by 5.1%.

Edmonton

The All-items index fell by 0.3% mostly due to a decline in gasoline prices. Lower prices were also registered for food, principally for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, cereal products and cured and ready cooked meat. Further downward pressures emerged from lower prices for women's wear, home-entertainment equipment and traveller accommodation. Part of the overall decline was offset by higher charges for owned accommodation, household furnishings, air transportation and personal care supplies. The All-items index has increased by 5.9% since December 1989.

Calgary

Advances in the Food and Housing indexes, offset to a large extent by a fall in gasoline prices, explained the 0.1% rise in the All-items index. In Food, higher prices were observed mainly for beef, pork, chicken and restaurant meals. In Housing, higher charges were observed mainly for rented and owned accommodation as well as for furniture and appliances. Other price increases were noted for air transportation, men's wear, non-prescribed medicine, movie tickets and reading materials. Some dampening resulted from lower quotations for home-entertainment equipment, personal care supplies, and women's wear. Since December 1989, the All-items index has advanced by 6.2%.

Vancouver

Much of the 0.3% decline in the All-items index was due to a fall in the Transportation index, largely as a result of lower gasoline prices. Other price declines were registered for automobile rentals, new houses, traveller accommodation, alcoholic beverages, personal care supplies and women's wear. In addition, Food prices fell slightly, mainly due to lower prices for fresh vegetables, beef and soft drinks. The overall decline was partially slowed by higher charges for rented accommodation, air transportation, household equipment and men's wear. Between December 1989 and December 1990, the All-items index has risen by 5.2%.

Victoria

The All-items index rose by a marginal 0.1% as the impact of higher transportation charges was largely offset by lower food prices and some housing charges. The Transportation index reflected increased air fares and higher automobile rental charges. In the Food index, most of the decline was due to lower prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, dairy products and beef. Lower prices were noted for new houses and traveller accommodation. Further downward pressures resulted from lower prices for alcoholic beverages and women's wear. Higher prices were noted for rented accommodation, household furnishings and equipment, personal care supplies and men's wear. The All-items index has increased by 5.3% since December 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230 and 2231-2259.

Order the December 1990 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Harold Harnarine (613-951-3353), Prices Division. ☐

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St.John's								
December 1990 index	116.5	113.1	114.1	116.9	118.7	118.1	122.9	122.9
% change from November 1990	0.3	0.3	0.2	-1.1	1.9	1.2	-0.2	0.0
% change from December 1989	5.1	4.4	5.6	3.3	7.9	4.6	3.2	3.7
Charlottetown/Summerside								
December 1990 index	120.1	119.4	115.9	112.6	117.0	124.3	124.5	151.6
% change from November 1990	0.8	0.2	1.2	-1.7	2.7	-0.4	0.0	0.0
% change from December 1989	5.8	5.8	5.0	3.0	6.9	6.5	4.9	11.1
Halifax								
December 1990 index	121.6	124.1	117.0	115.0	119.6	122.8	121.3	151.1
% change from November 1990	0.7	0.9	0.9	-1.1	2.0	0.6	-0.2	0.1
% change from December 1989	6.0	5.5	6.0	2.1	7.5	4.9	3.1	11.8
Saint John								
December 1990 index	119.8	119.4	116.4	115.1	118.2	120.4	121.3	149.5
% change from November 1990	0.5	0.7	0.5	-1.2	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.0
% change from December 1989	5.8	7.0	5.7	1.8	8.5	3.9	3.7	5.1
Quebec								
December 1990 index	119.5	113.9	120.9	114.7	115.6	121.9	123.4	137.2
% change from November 1990	0.2	-0.4	0.6	-1.7	0.9	0.7	-0.2	0.1
% change from December 1989	5.6	3.4	5.9	2.6	5.9	5.2	7.5	11.2
Montreal								
December 1990 index	120.8	116.5	122.9	114.8	116.8	121.2	126.3	137.0
% change from November 1990	-0.1	-0.3	0.2	-1.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.1
% change from December 1989	5.4	4.1	5.6	2.7	5.6	4.6	7.9	11.0
Ottawa								
December 1990 index	121.5	114.0	120.7	118.7	122.7	128.6	125.4	138.7
% change from November 1990	0.2	-0.8	0.5	-0.8	0.4	1.7	0.9	0.0
% change from December 1989	4.7	4.7	4.1	2.8	6.4	6.2	5.0	6.0
Toronto								
December 1990 index	125.1	118.4	126.8	120.6	124.6	126.1	126.6	137.6
% change from November 1990	-0.4	-0.8	-0.6	-0.2	-0.2	1.0	0.1	-0.1
% change from December 1989	4.0	4.4	1.8	2.6	7.9	5.0	4.5	5.6
Thunder Bay								
December 1990 index	120.4	113.6	117.1	119.0	125.1	119.5	124.1	141.7
% change from November 1990	0.0	-0.5	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.9	-0.1	0.0
% change from December 1989	4.8	3.7	4.2	4.1	6.8	4.1	3.7	7.0
Winnipeg								
December 1990 index	121.7	118.5	117.9	119.2	125.0	122.5	125.3	143.0
% change from November 1990	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.2	1.1
% change from December 1989	5.2	5.3	4.4	4.0	8.5	2.8	4.7	4.3
Regina								
December 1990 index	121.3	121.0	114.3	117.3	128.6	133.6	121.8	139.2
% change from November 1990	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.1	0.8	0.7	0.1
% change from December 1989	4.7	6.6	2.5	3.4	9.6	2.5	3.0	4.0

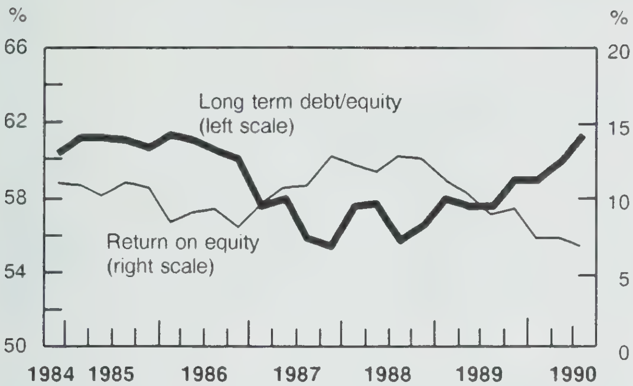
Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Saskatoon								
December 1990 index	121.6	120.3	115.7	116.4	127.0	144.8	121.4	134.3
% change from November 1990	0.2	0.3	-0.3	0.3	1.8	0.4	-0.6	0.2
% change from December 1989	5.1	6.2	2.9	3.3	12.2	2.8	2.9	4.1
Edmonton								
December 1990 index	120.5	114.1	117.1	116.2	122.3	120.8	124.4	151.5
% change from November 1990	-0.3	-0.6	0.3	-0.1	-1.3	0.5	-0.3	0.0
% change from December 1989	5.9	4.9	6.1	2.8	7.6	4.5	4.5	9.4
Calgary								
December 1990 index	120.5	114.6	117.1	117.5	120.9	120.3	123.4	151.3
% change from November 1990	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	-0.7	-0.2	0.1	-0.1
% change from December 1989	6.2	6.6	5.7	2.9	8.6	4.1	4.7	7.9
Vancouver								
December 1990 index	119.7	116.8	116.5	113.8	126.2	115.7	122.1	135.5
% change from November 1990	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	-1.3	-0.9	0.4	-0.4
% change from December 1989	5.2	6.4	3.6	3.9	7.7	3.9	4.9	7.3
Victoria								
December 1990 index	119.6	116.8	115.1	113.7	126.7	117.2	124.0	136.7
% change from November 1990	0.1	-0.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	-0.4
% change from December 1989	5.3	5.5	4.1	3.5	8.6	4.5	3.9	8.6

[1] *For inter city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1990 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010. $17.25/$69.00)* ■

Industrial Corporations - Financial Ratios



> ***Note to Users:***
>
> *Beginning with the fourth reference quarter of 1990, a number of changes will be introduced to the statistical series included in both the* Financial Institutions *(61-006) and* Industrial Corporations *(61-003) publications.*
>
> *A single publication,* Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises *(61-008), will replace these publications and introduce a number of changes. About 30 industries will be published based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification for Companies and Enterprises, rather than the 1960 and 1980 Standard Industrial Classification. In addition to the balance sheet and income statement, financial ratios will be published. Data will be released in mid-March and will be available on CANSIM for the period 1988 to 1990.*
>
> *Additional industrial and financial data will be available for the 1988 to 1990 period. As well, a statistical series will be available for abbreviated sets of financial items and industries prior to 1988. To obtain these data, contact the Industrial Organization and Finance Division (613-951-9843).*

Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics

Third Quarter 1990

Profits Summary (Seasonally Adjusted)

Revised estimates for the third quarter of 1990 show that operating profits of Canadian industrial corporations rose 12.5% from the previous quarter to $5.1 billion. This represented the first increase in operating profits since the final quarter of 1988 and was primarily the result of increases in the mineral fuels and petroleum and coal products industries. However, excluding the profit increases in these two industries, overall operating profits in the third quarter were down 13.6% from the previous quarter.

Sales of industrial corporations increased 0.4% to $240.0 billion, following declines of 0.3% and 0.2% in the earlier two quarters of 1990.

The largest operating profit increases were in mineral fuels ($629 million) and petroleum and coal ($594 million), resulting from higher crude and refined petroleum prices. Metal mining profits advanced $98 million in the third quarter. Significant profit declines were registered in the primary metals ($92 million) and paper ($89 million) industries.

Pre-tax corporate profits (which unlike operating profits include investment income and other gains) declined 3.9% in the third quarter following decreases of 4.1% in the second quarter and 12.5% in the first quarter of 1990. Declines in dividend income and capital gains explain the third quarter decrease in pre-tax profits.

Balance Sheet Data Summary - Corporations with Assets exceeding $10 Million (Unadjusted for Seasonality)

Total assets in the third quarter of 1990 rose $12.3 billion to $637.5 billion. This followed increases averaging $9.8 billion in the previous six quarters. Long-term corporate investments jumped $5.1 billion in the third quarter, the largest quarterly advance in several years.

On the liability side, bond financing was up $2.0 billion after two quarters of little growth. Long-term bank loans rose $1.3 billion, after increasing an average of $0.6 billion in the first two quarters of 1990. In total, liabilities were up $8.6 billion to $390.7 billion, the largest increase since the third quarter of 1989.

Financial Ratios

Return on equity (annualized): Profitability, as measured by the rate of return on shareholders' equity, declined to 6.6% from 7.1% in each of the first two quarters of 1990. The current rate of return is well below the 9.7% average return in 1989 and the 12.1% average return in 1988, and is the lowest since 1982.

Long-term debt to equity: This solvency indicator rose to 61.3% in the third quarter from 59.9% in the second quarter and 58.9% in the first quarter. The current long-term debt to equity ratio is the highest since the first quarter of 1986 and is due to the $5.6 billion jump in long-term debt levels in the third quarter of 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4780-4791,4796-4921 and 4928-4942.

The third quarter 1990 issue of *Industrial Corporations: Financial Statistics* (61-003, $50/$200) will be available in the fourth week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter (613-951-9843), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Industrial Corporations: Selected Financial Statistics
Third Quarter 1990
($ billions)

	3rd Quarter 1990	2nd Quarter 1990	1st Quarter 1990	4th Quarter 1989
A. Corporations with Assets exceeding $10 Million				
Current Assets	172.9	171.6	172.5	172.0
Short-term investments	20.7	20.1	21.1	21.2
Accounts Receivable	73.8	73.1	72.4	71.9
Inventories	64.5	65.2	66.1	65.5
Current Liabilities	147.3	145.7	143.8	142.2
Bank Loans	21.4	21.4	20.7	20.0
Accounts Payable	74.3	74.5	74.6	76.1
Short-term commercial paper and bankers' acceptances	26.5	25.5	23.5	21.8
Working Capital (Current Assets minus current liabilities)	25.6	25.9	28.7	29.8
Long-term Investments	122.9	117.8	117.4	116.0
Fixed Assets	315.7	310.3	305.2	299.0
Total Assets	637.5	625.2	619.8	610.7
Long-term Debt	151.2	145.6	142.7	140.1
Bank Loans	36.1	34.8	34.1	33.6
Bonds	68.7	66.7	66.6	66.7
Shareholders equity	246.8	243.1	242.4	238.4
Share Capital	117.9	115.2	113.6	111.0
Retained Earnings	111.9	111.7	112.8	112.0
Capital Expenditures	11.1	10.6	10.1	14.2
Income Statement (Seasonally Adjusted)				
Sales	139.2	137.1	136.5	137.8
Operating profits	3.1	2.3	3.6	3.8
Pre-tax Profits	6.5	6.6	6.8	8.2
After-tax profits	4.1	4.3	4.3	5.4
Ratios				
Return on Equity (After-tax Profits/Equity) %	6.6%	7.1%	7.1%	9.0%
Long Term Debt/Equity %	61.3%	59.9%	58.9%	58.8%
B. All Asset Sizes				
Income Statement (Seasonally Adjusted)				
Sales	240.0	239.0	239.6	240.2
Operating profits	5.1	4.5	6.0	6.3
Pre-tax profits	9.4	9.8	10.2	11.7
After-tax profits	6.1	6.5	6.7	7.8

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics

First Quarter 1990 (Preliminary Estimates)

Data reported by two major Canadian air carriers – Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. – indicate that 58.2% of passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the first quarter of 1990, down from 59.5% for the corresponding period in 1989. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 62.4% of total volume in 1990; the comparable figure for the first quarter of 1989 was 65.5%.

Long-haul services in the domestic southern sector showed the highest rate of discount fare utilization: 63.7% of passengers in this traffic category travelled on a discount fare during the first quarter of 1990. (This is on city-pairs, within the "deregulated" zone as defined in the new 1984 Canadian Air Policy, involving distances of 800 kilometres or more as determined by the flight coupon origin and destination.)

The Vol. 23, No. 2 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Electric Lamps

December 1990

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 25,916,543 light bulbs and tubes in December 1990, a decrease of 6.1% from the 27,606,729 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1990 amounted to 258,935,422 light bulbs and tubes, up 3.0% from the 251,445,645 sold during the same period in 1989.

The December 1990 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood

November 1990

Canadian firms produced 133 606 cubic metres of construction type plywood during November 1990, a decrease of 28.7% from the 187 468 cubic metres produced during November 1989. January to November 1990 production totalled 1 855 696 cubic metres, a decrease of 6.8% from the 1 990 937 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The November 1990 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Quarterly Report on Energy Supply-demand in Canada, 1990-II.
Catalogue number 57-003
(Canada: $31.75/$127.00; United States: US$38.00/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$44.50/US$178.00).

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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 7

Canadian Economic Observer

January 1991

The January issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The January issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in December, a technical note on a diffusion index for GDP, and a feature article on recent trends in the auto industry. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

The *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7277).

For more information, call Philip Cross (613-951-9162), Current Analysis Section.

MAJOR RELEASES

Retail Trade
November 1990

Highlights

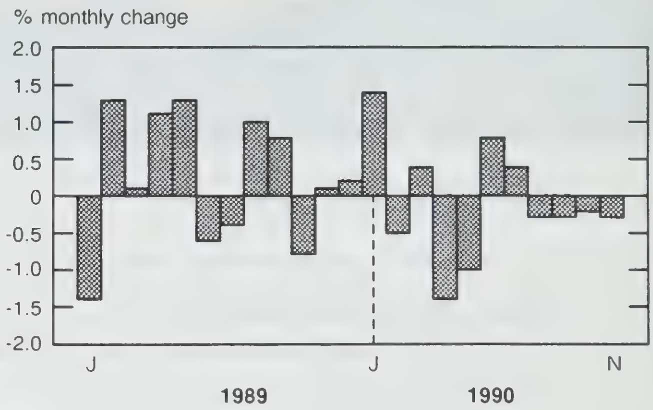
Seasonally Adjusted Sales

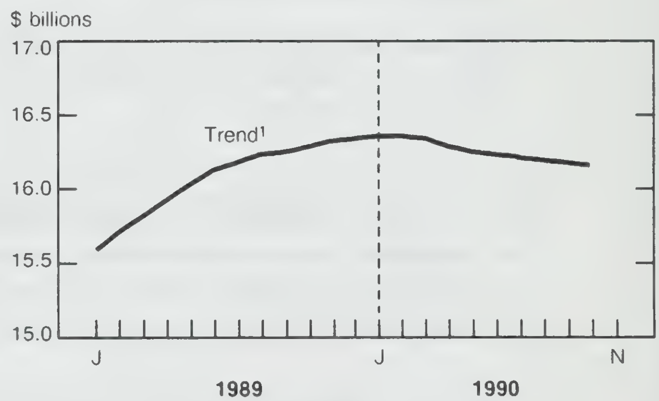
- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales decreased 0.3% in November to $16.1 billion. Excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, retail sales declined 0.1%. Retail sales declined in seven of the last 11 months.
- The November decrease extended the trend of gradually and steadily declining sales observed since July 1990.
- The overall decline in November was broadly based. In order of dollar impact, the largest decreases were reported by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers (-0.8%) and supermarket and grocery stores (-0.3%). The only gains offsetting these decreases were increases by automotive parts, accessories and services (2.2%), women's clothing stores (0.4%) and household furnishing stores (0.4%).
- Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers sales fell for the fifth consecutive month in November. The 0.3% decrease in supermarket and grocery stores is the second consecutive monthly decline following fluctuating but generally increasing sales since the beginning of the year.
- Provincial growth rates varied considerably in November with declines recorded in British Columbia (-2.4%), Alberta (-0.7%) and Ontario (-0.2%). Together, the Yukon and Northwest Territories recorded an increase of 0.2%.

Year-to-date

- Cumulative retail sales for the first 11 months of 1990 amounted to $175.2 billion, up 1.3% over the corresponding period in 1989.

Retail Sales, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted





[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2399 (seasonally adjusted), 2400 (unadjusted) and 2398 (Department Store Type Merchandise Totals for the provinces and territories).

The November 1990 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $14.40/$144) will be available the first week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Dave Roeske (613-951-9236), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ☐

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

November 1990

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1990 r	Nov. 1990p	Nov. 1990/ 1989	Nov. 1989	Aug. 1990 r	Sept. 1990 r	Oct. 1990 r	Nov. 1990p	Nov./ Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990/ 1989
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,411	3,437	3,554	4.2	3,458	3,536	3,560	3,523	3,512	-0.3	1.5
All other food stores	275	281	286	4.0	283	301	295	295	294	-0.1	4.1
Drug and patent medicine stores	758	848	848	11.9	747	818	830	838	834	-0.5	11.6
Shoe stores	195	178	194	-0.8	163	168	166	163	163	-0.3	-0.3
Men's clothing stores	239	188	235	-1.9	184	192	174	182	181	-0.5	-1.2
Women's clothing stores	364	339	367	1.0	337	342	343	336	337	0.4	0.1
Other clothing stores	456	387	438	-4.0	386	370	371	364	364	-0.1	-5.8
Household furniture and appliance stores	886	772	823	-7.1	794	727	742	731	730	-0.2	-8.0
Household furnishings stores	235	211	227	-3.3	209	205	200	200	201	0.4	-3.8
Motor vehicle and rec-reational vehicle dealers	3,435	3,438	3,067	-10.7	3,631	3,468	3,406	3,299	3,272	-0.8	-9.9
Gasoline service stations	1,169	1,307	1,292	10.5	1,187	1,197	1,171	1,296	1,292	-0.3	8.8
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,068	1,041	1,125	5.4	982	1,010	1,002	1,004	1,025	2.2	4.4
General merchandise stores	2,207	1,823	2,235	1.3	1,718	1,735	1,734	1,749	1,741	-0.5	1.3
Other semi-durable goods stores	685	588	648	-5.5	634	643	634	619	611	-1.3	-3.7
Other durable goods stores	511	420	491	-4.0	500	476	477	475	473	-0.4	-5.3
All other retail stores	1,005	959	1,051	4.6	998	999	1,028	1,020	1,019	- -	2.1
Total, all stores	**16,899**	**16,219**	**16,879**	**-0.1**	**16,212**	**16,188**	**16,133**	**16,095**	**16,050**	**-0.3**	**-1.0**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**13,465**	**12,781**	**13,813**	**2.6**	**12,581**	**12,719**	**12,726**	**12,796**	**12,778**	**-0.1**	**1.6**
Department store type merchandise	6,536	5,755	6,505	-0.5	5,672	5,677	5,670	5,659	5,635	-0.4	-0.7
Regions											
Newfoundland	313	295	326	4.0	297	307	301	300	305	1.6	2.7
Prince Edward Island	67	64	70	3.7	66	64	66	65	67	3.5	2.0
Nova Scotia	558	529	573	2.6	527	534	525	532	538	1.0	1.9
New Brunswick	433	408	448	3.5	406	408	409	398	416	4.5	2.6
Quebec	4,086	3,936	4,006	-2.0	4,021	3,953	3,923	3,891	3,913	0.6	-2.7
Ontario	6,439	6,082	6,397	-0.6	6,056	6,070	6,042	6,015	6,004	-0.2	-0.9
Manitoba	617	583	624	1.1	579	580	578	570	580	1.7	0.2
Saskatchewan	545	550	572	5.0	512	537	529	530	537	1.3	4.7
Alberta	1,688	1,659	1,698	0.6	1,616	1,640	1,650	1,639	1,628	-0.7	0.7
British Columbia	2,107	2,068	2,120	0.6	2,051	2,077	2,083	2,086	2,035	-2.4	-0.8
Yukon and Northwest Territories	47	45	46	-1.6	46	44	43	45	45	0.2	-2.3
Yukon	20	20	20	-3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
Northwest Territories	26	25	26	-0.2	..	..		..	.	.	

p Preliminary.
r Revised.
. Not available.
- - Too small to be expressed.

Wholesale Trade

November 1990

Highlights

Unadjusted Sales – November 1990

- In November, wholesale merchants' sales were $15.0 billion, a drop of 6.7% from the same month a year earlier. This year-over-year decline marks the ninth drop and the third in terms of size since the beginning of the year (declines of 8.8% for September and 7.2% for August were previously posted).

- The overall decline between November 1989 and November 1990 sales was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to decreases reported by wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies (-13.5%), wholesalers of lumber and building materials (-16.1%) and wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (-15.7%). Wholesalers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products reported the only gain, up 2.7%.

- Regionally, all provinces and territories, except Newfoundland, posted sales decreases ranging from -21.7% in Prince Edward Island to -4.1% for Ontario

Year-to-date

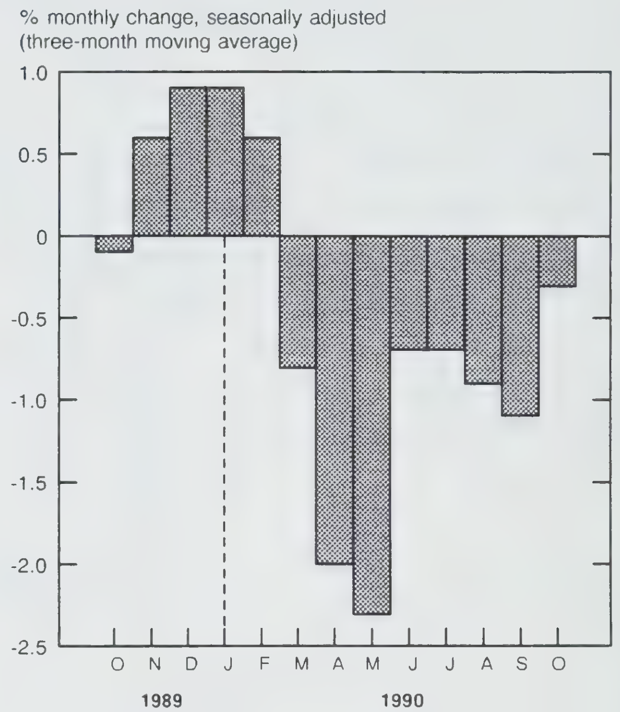
- In the first 11 months of 1990, cumulative sales were estimated at $169.2 billion, 3.0% lower than the value for the corresponding period in 1989.

Seasonally Adjusted Sales – October 1990

- Wholesale merchants' sales on a seasonally adjusted basis were down 0.3% from the previous month, to $14.7 billion in October 1990. Sales have declined for the eight consecutive month.

- Seven of the nine trade groups registered lower sales. The trade groups having the most significant dollar impact on the overall sales decreases in October 1990 were wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies, down 1.1%, and wholesalers of apparel and dry goods, falling 6.5%.

Wholesale Merchants Sales



- Wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies registered the eighth drop in a row for a total decline of 16.7% from February. Sales of wholesalers of lumber and building materials have been declining since November 1989, dropping 14.8%. Apparel and dry goods wholesalers increased 7.3% in the first four months of 1990, but have declined 22.4% since April.

- Regionally, seven provinces and territories registered declines ranging from -5.1% in Prince Edward Island to -0.6% for Saskatchewan. Growth was led by Ontario (+ 0.9%), followed by Newfoundland (+ 0.6%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 648 and 649.

The November 1990 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the first week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division.

□

Wholesale Merchants Sales, by Trade Group and Region

November 1990

	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
Trade group	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1990 r	Nov. 1990p	Nov. 1990/ 1989	Oct. 1989	July 1990 r	Aug. 1990 r	Sept. 1990 r	Oct. 1990p	Oct./ Sept. 1990	Oct 1990/ 1989
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,635	3,697	3,734	2.7	3,542	3,562	3,563	3,548	3,578	0.8	1.0
Apparel and dry goods	323	342	259	-19.6	364	344	344	330	309	-6.5	-15.2
Household goods	635	632	619	-2.6	539	532	533	540	539	-0.2	0.1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,873	1,977	1,851	-1.1	1,760	1,701	1,706	1,727	1,756	1.7	-0.2
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,304	1,154	1,100	-15.7	1,308	1,110	1,083	1,077	1,070	-0.6	-18.2
Lumber and building materials	1,631	1,522	1,368	-16.1	1,609	1,478	1,446	1,398	1,383	-1.1	-14.1
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	362	374	288	-20.6	385	359	344	330	327	-0.9	-15.0
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,801	3,273	3,286	-13.5	3,629	3,428	3,342	3,287	3,249	-1.1	-10.5
Other products	2,467	2,622	2,451	-0.6	2,444	2,532	2,545	2,499	2,484	-0.6	1.6
Total, all trades	**16,031**	**15,594**	**14,957**	**-6.7**	**15,580**	**15,045**	**14,905**	**14,738**	**14,695**	**-0.3**	**-5.7**
Regions											
Newfoundland	166	197	183	10.6	167	166	170	174	175	0.6	4.6
Prince Edward Island	44	37	34	-21.7	41	37	38	37	35	-5.1	-14.7
Nova Scotia	398	346	330	-17.1	400	390	391	373	356	-4.5	-10.9
New Brunswick	292	287	266	-8.8	291	275	276	272	263	-3.4	-9.8
Quebec	4,029	3,994	3,806	-5.5	3,891	3,733	3,720	3,716	3,720	0.1	-4.4
Ontario	6,447	6,344	6,184	-4.1	6,314	6,063	5,990	5,955	6,005	0.9	-4.9
Manitoba	520	511	470	-9.6	527	513	504	487	482	-0.9	-8.4
Saskatchewan	535	510	500	-6.5	544	518	513	495	492	-0.6	-9.6
Alberta	1,435	1,460	1,363	-5.0	1,367	1,396	1,369	1,350	1,351	0.1	-1.1
British Columbia	2,150	1,888	1,805	-16.1	2,033	1,926	1,899	1,834	1,809	-1.4	-11.0
Yukon and Northwest Territories	15	19	14	-5.7	19	17	17	18	17	-1.9	-8.8

p Preliminary
r Revised.
Nil or zero.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

December 1990

Manufacturers shipped 2 945 077 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in December 1990, down 11.9% from the 3 344 682 square metres shipped a year earlier and down 24.0% from the 3 872 996 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of December 1990 totalled 37 259 750 square metres, a decrease of 10.7% for the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The December issue of *Mineral Wool including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

November 1990

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for November 1990 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The November 1990 issue of Imports by *Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, January 1991.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22.00/$220.00; United States: US$26.00/US$260.00; Other Countries: US$31.00/US$310.00).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, December 1990.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27.00; United States: US$3.20/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38.00).

Primary Iron and Steel, October 1990.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, November 1990.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Exports by Commodity, October 1990.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551.00; United States: US$66.10/US$661.00; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771.00).

Census – A Profile of The Disabled in Canada, 1986.
Catalogue number 98-126
(Canada: $10.00; Other Countries: US$11.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, January 24, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Department Store Sales and Stocks

November 1990

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted

- Department store sales including concessions totalled $1,165 million in November 1990, a decrease of 3.2% from the previous month's revised total of $1,204 million.
- The November decline is in contrast to the trend of generally rising sales (gains averaging about 0.9% a month) observed in the June to October period.
- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $5,035 million at the end of November, an increase of 0.3% from the October 1990 revised value of $5,020 million. On a year-over-year basis, stocks rose by 4.9% in November.
- The ratio of stocks to sales stood at 4.32:1 in November, up from the 4.17:1 observed in October.

Year-to-date

- Cumulative department store sales for the first 11 months of 1990 amounted to $12.0 billion, up 2.0% over the corresponding period of 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112, levels 1-3, series 4, 5, 6.

The November 1990 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $13/$130) will be available the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Department Store Sales, Canada (including concessions)

	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	Nov. 1989	Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990	Nov. 1990/ Nov. 1989	Nov. 1989	Aug. 1990 r	Sept. 1990 r	Oct. 1990 r	Nov. 1990p	Nov. 1990/ oct. 1990	Nov. 1990/ Nov. 1989
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Total Sales	1,530	1,215	1,527	-0.2	1,168	1,186	1,197	1,204	1,165	-3.2	-0.3
Total Stocks	5,691	5,825	5,999	+5.4	4,799	4,967	5,021	5,020	5,035	+0.3	+4.9
Stock to Sales Ratio	3.72	4.80	3.93		4.11	4.19	4.20	4.17	4.32		

p Preliminary estimates.
r Revised estimates.

■

Sales of Natural Gas

November 1990 (Preliminary Data)

Sales of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during November 1990 totalled 5 149.7 million cubic metres, a 0.9% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in November 1990 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from November 1989 in brackets: residential sales, 1 341.1 million cubic metres (+3.7%); commercial sales, 1 128.4 million cubic metres (- 0.3%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 2 680.1 million cubic metres (-3.4%).

Year-to-date figures for 1990 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 48 077.0 million cubic metres, a 4.6% decrease from the level recorded during the same period in 1989.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from 1989 in brackets: residential sales, 11 483.7 million cubic metres (-2.8%); commercial sales, 9 559.8 million cubic metres (-3.4%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 27 033.5 million cubic metres (-5.5%).

The November 1990 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data

November 1990

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	thousands of cubic metres				
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	39 906	81 567	327 756	2 500	451 729
Ontario	569 957	433 745	737 245	126 739	1 867 686
Manitoba	53 000	47 500	50 000	600	151 100
Saskatchewan	105 000	80 000	11 000	97 000	293 000
Alberta	392 053	340 991	1 047 992	–	1 781 036
British Columbia	181 179	144 632	171 708	107 595	605 114
November 1990 – Canada	**1 341 095**	**1 128 435**	**2 345 701**	**334 424**	**5 149 655**
November 1989 – Canada	1 292 747	1 131 467	2 356 243	418 007	5 198 464
% change	3.7	-0.3	-3.4		-0.9
Year-to-date Canada 90	**11 483 716**	**9 559 769**	**23 453 386**	**3 580 108**	**48 076 979**
Year-to-date Canada 89	11 812 991	9 897 798	24 819 751	3 781 134	50 311 674
% change	-2.8	-3.4	-5.5		-4.6

Note: *Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (55-002) as well as on CANSIM.*
– *Nil or zero.*

■

General Social Survey – Family and Friends

1990

The 1990 General Social Survey collected data on contact with family members and friends, birth history of children, fertility intentions, marriage and common-law unions, household help and social support networks. Selected data from this fifth cycle of the GSS are now available. A public-use microdata file is scheduled for release in the spring of 1991.

Highlights

Marriage and Common-law Unions

- In 1990, 70% of Canadians aged 18-64 years had been married at least once, while 28% (compared to 16% in 1984) had lived or were living in common-law unions. Some 58% of persons in this age group were married and living with their spouse in 1990, 9% were living common-law and 32% were living outside marriage and common-law unions.

- Those living common-law represented 22% of all unmarried (never married, divorced, separated or widowed) Canadians aged 18-64 years. However, this proportion varied widely by province, from a high of 33% in Quebec to a low of 15% in the Atlantic provinces. Closer to the national average were the Western provinces of Manitoba (21%), Saskatchewan (20%), Alberta (22%), and British Columbia (19%). In Ontario, the proportion was 16%.

- Among younger Canadians, living common-law is often a prelude to marriage: some 37% of currently married people aged 18-29 years and 28% of those aged 30-39 years had lived in a common-law union with their spouse before marrying. By contrast, common-law unions preceded marriage for only 12% of those aged 40-49 years and 4% of those aged 50-64 years.

Raising Children

- In 1990, as in 1984, two-thirds of women aged 18-64 years had given birth to children. However, the proportion of younger women having children has decreased: to 30% of women aged 18-29 years from 35% in 1984, and to 76% of women aged 30-39 years from 80% six years earlier.

- In 1990, nearly 6% of men and just over 3% of women aged 18-64 years had raised step-children, up from 4% of men and 2% of women in 1984. The higher percentages for men reflect the fact that, after divorce, women more often have custody of children and are more apt to bring them to a new marriage.

Fertility Intentions

- Of Canadians aged 15-44 years, 50% intend to have a child or have additional children in the future. Another 9% are uncertain of their future plans. The remaining 40% indicate that they or their spouse/partner do not intend to have children and for more than half of them it is because of sterility or infertility.

- Some 76% of persons aged 15-44 years with no children intend to have children in the future; 48% of those with one child intend to have another child and only 9% of those with two or more children have such intentions.

Support Systems

- Among married persons, husbands (62%) were more likely to turn to their spouse for emotional support than were wives (51%). Wives (19%) were more likely to turn to friends for emotional support than were their husbands (11%).

- Among unmarried persons, women (46%) were almost as likely to turn to friends for emotional support as men (49%).

Second-generation Immigrants

- More than one in three Canadians (37%) aged 15 years and over have at least one foreign-born parent and 18% were themselves born outside Canada.

- Older Canadians are more likely to have a foreign-born parent: 50% of those 75 years and older compared to only 32% of those aged 15-24 years.

For further information on this release, contact Josephine Stanic (613-951-8644) or Doug Norris (613-951-2572), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Unemployment Insurance Statistics – Number of Contributors and Their Contributions

1989

The number of persons making unemployment insurance contributions and their contributions are now available for the year 1989.

Highlights

- In 1989, 13.3 million persons contributed to unemployment insurance, up 2.9% from the previous year. Between 1988 and 1989, the number of male contributors increased 1.9% to 7.2 million, and the number of female contributors advanced 4.1% to 6.1 million.

- Employee contributions to unemployment insurance in 1989 amounted to $4,450 million, decreasing by 9.3% from 1988. This decline resulted from a premium rate reduction to $1.95 for each $100 insurable earnings (from $2.35 in 1988). In 1989, males contributed $2,772 million and females $1,678 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5718 and 5719. Data are also available on insurable earnings and work earnings in matrices 5729 and 5730.

The data will be published in the 1991 edition of the *Annual Supplement to Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-202S) available in June.

For more information contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

December 1990

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 142 961 thousand square metres in December 1990, a decrease of 1.1% from the 144 536 thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January to December 1990 domestic shipments totalled 2 064 939r (revised) thousand square metres, down 6.2% from the 2 201 344r thousand square metres for the same period in 1989.

The December 1990 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36- 004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

November 1990

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 18.2% to 1 646 060 cubic metres in November 1990 from 2 012 903r (revised) cubic metres in November 1989.

Stocks on hand at the end of November 1990 totalled 2 410 579 cubic metres, a decrease of 0.3% compared to 2 418 499 cubic metres in November 1989.

Year-to-date production in 1990 amounted to 20 099 843r cubic metres, a decrease of 7.4% compared to 21 695 789r cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The November 1990 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending January 19, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending January 19, 1991 totalled 262 963 tonnes, an increase of 1.1% from the preceding week's total of 260 200 tonnes and down 1.0% from the year-earlier level of 265 730 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 728 609 tonnes, a decrease of 5.6% from 771 783 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

November 1990

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for November 1990 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The October 1990 issue of *Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-004, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of February 1991. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Processed Fruits And Vegetables

November 1990

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for November 1990 are now available.

The publication *Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables-Monthly* (32-011, $5/$50) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin – Aviation, January 1991.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93.00; United States: US$11.20/US$112.00; Other Countries: US$13.00/US$130.00).

How to Order Publications

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, January 25, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

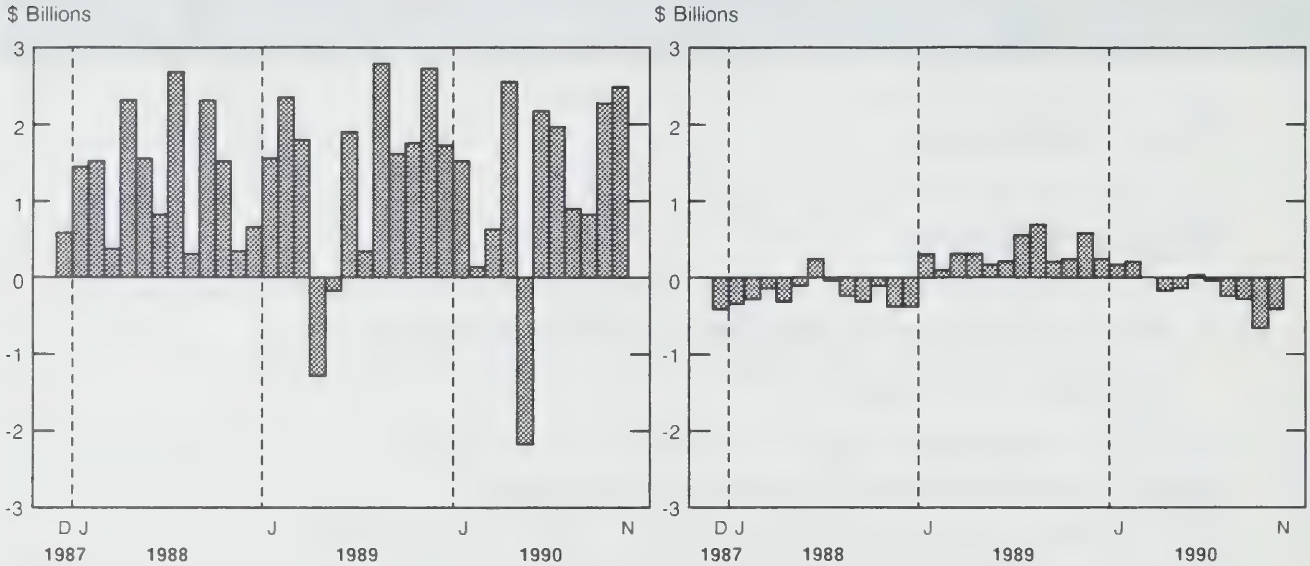
MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Security Transactions with Non-residents
(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents –)

Canadian Bonds | Canadian Stocks



Security Transactions with Non-residents

November 1990

Canadian Securities

In November 1990, non-residents again invested heavily in Canadian bonds, purchasing a net $2.5 billion. This brought to over $13 billion their net investment so far this year. In the current month, the primary market attracted the largest share of foreign investment with net new issues totalling $1.8 billion.

New bond sales to non-residents remained strong at $2.4 billion in November, as Canadian borrowers continued to issue bonds directly in foreign markets. A record $1.6 billion was placed in the U.S. market. Retirements of bonds held by non-residents dropped sharply to $0.6 billion in the current month from $1.4 billion in the previous month. This reflects the absence of maturing domestic issues of the Government of Canada which have averaged $0.5 billion per month so far this year.

In the secondary market, non-residents invested a net $653 million in Canadian bonds in November, an amount similar to that of the previous three months. The net investment in the current month came from the United Kingdom, Japan and other Asian countries; this was partially offset by net disinvestment from the United States and continental Europe. The gross value of trading rose 10% to a record $26 billion in the current month, with most of the trading concentrated in Government of Canada bonds.

For the fifth consecutive month, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian stocks, $409 million in November, bringing to $1.5 billion the net disinvestment so far this year. Some three-quarters of the net selling in November was by U.S. residents, the balance mainly by Europeans. The gross value of trading was sharply lower at $1.7 billion for the month, down from the $3.0 billion average recorded this year. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 Composite Index, rose 2.2% in November.

Foreign Securities

Residents sold, on a net basis, $267 million of foreign bonds in November 1990, representing the third consecutive monthly net reduction. The net sales in the current month were concentrated in U.S. Government bonds. Residents were net buyers of U.S. stocks ($182 million) and net sellers of overseas stocks ($46 million).

The November issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact D. Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Security Transactions with Non-residents

(Net sales to non-residents + /net purchases from non-residents -)

Period	Canadian Securities					Foreign Securities		
	Bonds			Stocks	**Total**	Bonds	Stocks	**Total**
	Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues[1]	Total					
	$ millions							
1990								
June	499	1,668	2,166	32	**2,198**	-434	49	**-385**
July	1,190	776	1,965	-24	**1,941**	-200	-95	**-295**
August	547	335	881	-240	**642**	-65	-539	**-604**
September	685	150	835	-261	**574**	654	192	**846**
October	781	1,510	2,291	-646	**1,645**	396	12	**408**
November	653	1,844	2,497	-409	**2,088**	267	-136	**131**
January to November								
1989	8,255	7,111	15,365	3,625	**18,989**	-1,533	-817	**-2,350**
1990	2,817	10,464	13,280	-1,490	**11,790**	560	-119	**441**

[1] *Net of retirements.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Hospital Morbidity, and Surgical Procedures and Treatments
1988-89

Hospital Morbidity

In 1988-89, there were 3.7 million separations from general and allied hospitals, accounting for 43.7 million days of care. During the past decade, the number of hospital separations and days of care have remained fairly stable: in 1979-80, separations numbered 3.6 million and accounted for 40.7 million days of care. In terms of rates per 100,000 population, hospital separations decreased by 6% from 14,921 in 1979-80 to 14,086 in 1988-89 and hospital days decreased by 2%, from 171,084 to 168,396.

Surgical Procedures and Treatments, 1988-89

The number of separations from general and allied hospitals for surgical procedures and treatments was 1.8 million in 1988-89, a 6% increase over the 1.7 million reported in 1979-80. In 1988-89, surgical procedures and treatments were undertaken on 50% of total separations and utilized 37% of total hospital days, as compared to 49% of separations and 36% of hospital days in 1979-80. The separation rate per 100,000 population has decreased since 1979-80 by 4%, from 7,263 to 6,994.

For further information please contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

Note: The term "separation" refers to a discharge of an inpatient case, and includes those who die while in hospital. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics
November 1990

Preliminary monthly operational data for November 1990 is now available. Data reported by Canadian Level I air carriers on scheduled services for the 11 months of 1990 show that domestic passenger-kilometres decreased by 5.4%, while international passenger-kilometres increased by 2.9% over the same period of 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for November 1990 will be available in the February issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia
November 1990

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 721 100 cubic metres of lumber and ties in November 1990, a decrease of 6.3% from the 2 904 300 cubic metres produced in November 1989.

January to November 1990 production was 31 354 500 cubic metres, a decrease of 5.5% from the 33 183 100 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The November 1990 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 WestHastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products
January 1, 1991

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of January 1 amounted to 28 207 tonnes, compared with 26 478 tonnes last month and 29 263 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Corporation Taxation Statistics

1987

Revised data for 1987 are now available on CANSIM: matrices 3331-3358 and 5326-5369.

For more detailed information, please contact Paula Helmer (613-951-9852), Industrial Organisation and Finance Division. ■

Corporation Financial Statistics

1987

Revised data for 1987 are now available on CANSIM: matrices 5100-5325.

For more detailed information, please contact Roy St-Germain (613-951-2649), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

Grain Marketing Situation Report

December 1990

The situation report for December is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oil Pipe Line Transport, October 1990.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Farm Input Price Index, Third Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 62-004
(Canada: $12.25/$49.00; United States: US$14.75/US$59.00; Other Countries: US$17.25/69.00).

Construction Price Statistics, Third Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 62-007
(Canada: $18.00/$72.00; United States: US$21.50/86.00; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101.00).

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of January 28 – February 1

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
January		
29	Industrial Product Price Index	December 1990
29	Raw Material Price Index	December 1990
29	Building Permits	November 1990
30	Employment, Earnings and Hours	November 1990
30	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	November 1990
30	Crop Reporting Series: No. 1 – Grain Stocks	December 31, 1990
31	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	November 1990
31	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	December 1990

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, January 28, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Motor Carrier Freight – Quarterly Survey

Third Quarter 1990

The results of the Motor Carrier Freight Quarterly Survey, covering the activities of the for-hire trucking carriers earning $1 million or over annually, are now available for the third quarter of 1990.

Highlights

- Carriers earning $1 million or over annually generated total operating revenues of $2,143.8 million during the third quarter of 1990. Some 74.5% of the revenues were generated domestically, while 25.5% were from international movements. Revenues generated from international movements out of Canada were 34.0% higher than the revenues from movements into Canada.

- Salaries and wages accounted for 32.6% of total operating expenses, fuel for 8.0%, payments to owner-operators for 23.6% and other purchased transportation expenses for 8.8%.

- Operating expenses recorded were $2,047.2 million during third quarter of 1990, resulting in an operating ratio of 0.955.

- This ratio is a deterioration from the ratio of 0.946 recorded for the same quarter of 1989 but an improvement over the 0.973 ratio for the second quarter of 1990.

For further information, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518), Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending January 7, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 3.2 million tonnes, a decrease of 14.3% from the same period last year.

- Piggyback traffic decreased 18.8% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 12.9% during the same period.

- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year will appear here in future releases.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

December 1990

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments in Canada, except Ontario, at December 1990 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, December 1990.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US 7.00/US$70.00).

Construction Type Plywood, November 1990.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, December 1990.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Factory Shipments of High Pressure Decorative Laminate Sheet, Quarter Ended December 1990.
Catalogue number 47-005
(Canada: $4.75/$19.00; United States: US$5.75/US$23.00; Other Countries: US$6.75/US$27.00).

Heritage Institutions, 1987-88.
Catalogue number 87-207
(Canada: $30.00; United States: US$36.00; Other Countries: US$42.00).

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 29, 1991 — For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial Product Price Index

December 1990

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986=100) edged down 0.2% to 110.5 in December 1990, from November's revised level of 110.7. This decrease follows four consecutive monthly increases.

The largest index increases this month were shown by petroleum and coal products, estimated at 1.3%, followed by non-metallic mineral products (0.4%) and chemicals and chemical products (0.3%). These were more than offset by decreases for primary metal products (-2.6%), followed by paper and paper products (-0.5%) and autos, trucks and other transportation equipment (-0.2%). In the latter case, the major factor was the 0.2% decrease, in December, of the U.S. dollar versus its Canadian counterpart and its downward effect on prices for exported goods.

Since December 1989, the IPPI has increased 1.8%. During the last six months, the year-to-year rate has shown a sustained growth, going from -0.5% in July to 1.8% this month. The main factor behind this growth is the petroleum and coal products index which has seen its annual rate of change go from 2.4% in July to 22.8% in December 1990.

Both intermediate and finished goods component indexes have shown a similar pattern. Within the intermediate goods, petroleum products are in the second stage goods index which showed an annual rate of change of 1.7% in December 1990 compared to -0.4% in July. Also, first the stage intermediate goods have kept showing a diminishing negative rate of change, from -11.7% in January 1990 to only -1.4% in December, in large part reflecting a relative stabilization in non-ferrous base metals prices.

Within the finished goods sector, petroleum products are in the "All other finished goods" index, which has seen its annual rate go from 1.4% in July to 4.5% in December. The other two components for finished goods – foods and capital equipment – have shown relatively stable rates of annual change during the period. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was 0.6% in December; the annual rate has been stable since September when it stood at 0.4%.

Highlights

- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products price index rose 1.3% during the past month, reflecting higher prices for gasoline and fuel oils. Over the last 12 months, the petroleum and coal index has risen 22.8%.

- The chemicals and chemical products index increased by 0.3% in December 1990, its fourth consecutive increase, due mainly to a 0.7% gain posted by the synthetic resins index. The chemicals and chemical products index has seen its annual rate of change go from -0.7% in September 1990 to 5.6% in December, reflecting the effects of higher prices for petroleum derivatives.

- For a third consecutive month, the primary metal products index showed a decline, -2.6% in December. Decreases of 7.1% for aluminum products, of 6.8% for nickel products and 5.1% for copper and copper alloy products led the way. Partially moderating that pattern, iron and steel products showed no change. Over the last 12 months, the primary metal products index has declined 3.5%; the copper and copper alloy products index was the only one to show an increase (3.4%), while iron and steel products prices fell slightly, by 0.6%.

- The paper and paper products index fell 0.5% in December 1990, due mainly to a 2.2% drop in pulp prices. Lower prices were experienced on both domestic and export markets. Over the last 12 months, the pulp index fell 11.5% and was the major factor behind the 2.5% decline in the paper and paper products index.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The December 1990 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available towards the end of February 1991. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	Index December 1990[2]	December 1990/ November 1990	December 1990/ December 1989
			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index - Total	**100.0**	**110.5**	**-0.2**	**1.8**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products[3]	**93.6**	**110.2**	**-0.3**	**0.6**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**111.3**	**-0.4**	**0.9**
First stage intermediate goods	13.4	117.5	-1.7	-1.4
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	109.6	0.1	1.7
Finished goods	**39.6**	**109.2**	**0.0**	**3.3**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	113.4	-0.1	2.7
Capital equipment	10.4	106.7	-0.1	1.7
All other finished goods	19.3	108.4	0.1	4.5
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	109.9	-0.2	3.0
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	111.9	0.1	0.3
Beverages	2.0	115.9	-0.3	1.5
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	132.9	0.1	11.7
Rubber,leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	115.6	0.0	0.8
Textile products	2.2	109.3	0.0	0.2
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	112.0	-0.1	1.4
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	103.9	-0.2	-3.7
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	117.2	0.0	1.8
Paper and paper products	8.1	119.2	-0.5	-2.5
Printing and publishing	2.7	121.8	-0.3	3.0
Primary metal products	7.7	110.4	-2.6	-3.5
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.4	0.0	0.4
Machinery and equipment	4.2	114.0	0.0	1.2
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	97.8	-0.2	1.5
Electrical and communication products	5.1	110.7	-0.1	-0.7
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	112.0	0.4	0.4
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	114.8	1.3	22.8
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	118.1	0.3	5.6
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	109.7	-0.1	0.9
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	81.7	-1.4	1.1

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

Raw Materials Price Index

December 1990

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) decreased 7.2% between November and December 1990 to a preliminary level of 121.9. The movement of the total RMPI in December, as in previous months, was dominated by price movements of crude mineral oil which is the main component of the mineral fuels index. Prices of crude mineral oil decreased 15.5% in December after four months of price increases averaging 22.3%. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels index decreased 0.9%; this is due in large part to price changes of less than 1% among five of the remaining six major indices. Other contributors to the monthly change were:

- The wood index was up 0.6%. An increase of 0.8% was registered for logs and bolts.
- The non-ferrous metals index was down by 4.1%. This was due in large part to decreases for concentrates of copper (5.4%), lead (7.7%) and nickel (5.8%). Aluminum materials also decreased (6.7%).
- The animal and animal products index went down by 0.6%. Decreases of 6.1% were registered for hog prices while prices went up in the cattle for slaughter index (0.6%). Prices for furs, hides and skins increased 16.7% due to large price increases in hunting and trapping products.

Annual Change

Between December 1989 and December 1990, the RMPI increased 15.9%. The most significant contributor was the mineral fuels index which increased 53.0%. This index was, in turn, influenced by the price of crude mineral oil which increased 56.6% over the same period. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels decreased 0.7% for the same period. Among the six remaining major indices, three increased while three decreased. The following indices contributed to this annual change:

- The vegetable products index declined 6.0% as a result of lower prices for grains (-18.9%), oilseeds (-4.1%) and unrefined sugar (-18.7%). This was in part offset by higher prices for cocoa, coffee and tea (14.2%).
- The animal and animal products index increased 2.9%. Increases in cattle for slaughter (4.9%) and fish (11.9%) contributed to this increase.
- The non-ferrous metals index decreased 3.9%. Lead, nickel and zinc concentrates decreased by 5.3%, 7.5% and 11.6%, respectively.
- The wood index decreased 1.3% as prices declined for logs and bolts (-2.0%). These price decreases were partially offset by smaller increases in prices for pulpwood.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index

(1986 = 100)

	Relative importance	Index December 1990[1]	% Change December 1990/ November 1990	% Change December 1990/ December 1989
Raw Materials - Total	**100**	**121.9**	**-7.2**	**15.9**
Mineral fuels	32	157.1	-14.9	53.0
Vegetable products	10	92.4	-0.4	-6.0
Animal and animal products	25	105.5	-0.6	2.9
Wood	13	119.3	0.6	-1.3
Ferrous materials	4	92.7	-0.3	0.7
Non-ferrous metals	13	106.4	-4.1	-3.9
Non-metallic minerals	3	103.5	0.0	3.4
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	105.6	-0.9	-0.7

[1] *These indexes are preliminary*

Building Permits

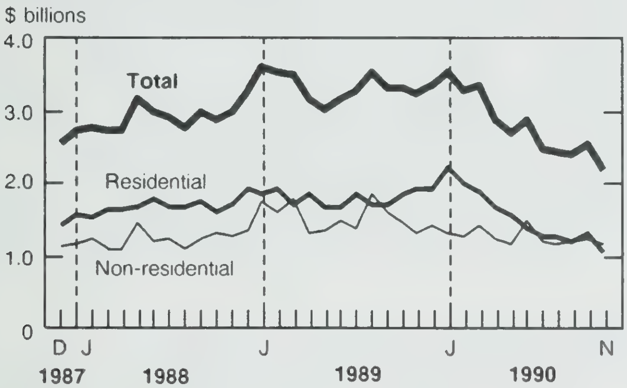
November 1990

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada decreased 13.4% in November to $2,193.7 million, down from $2,533.0 million in October. Both residential and non-residential construction contributed to this decline.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



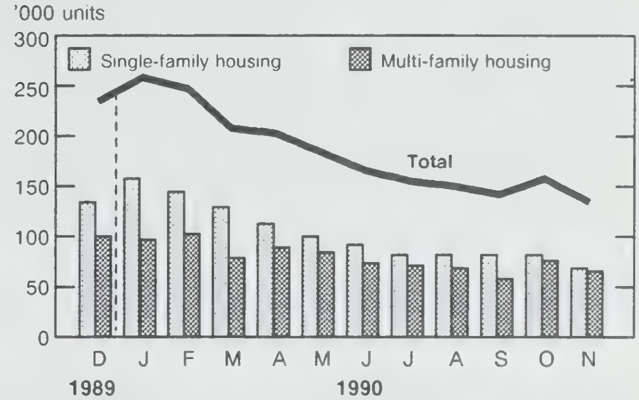
Note: Revised data for October, preliminary data for November.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits decreased 19.8% in November to $1,047.2 million, down from $1,305.8 million in October.
- Both the single-family dwelling sector, which fell by 14.2% to $742.2 million, and the multi-family dwelling sector, which declined by 30.7% to $305.0 million, were responsible for this decrease.
- All regions in Canada reported losses in the value of residential building permits in November.
- The number of dwelling units authorized in November dropped 14.5% to 132,972 units at an annual rate (67,500 single detached and 65,472 multiple dwellings); this was the lowest level since January 1985.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: Revised data for October, preliminary data for November.

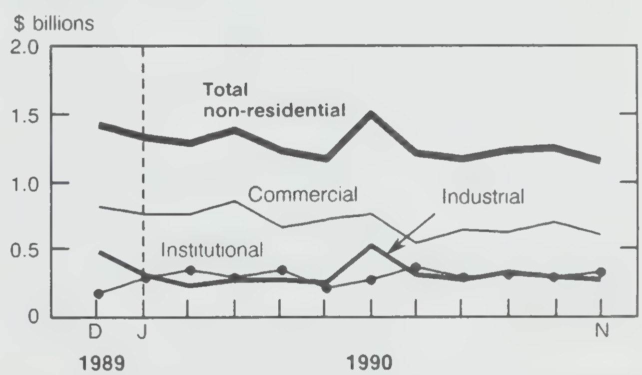
Non-residential Sector

The preliminary value of non-residential building permits fell by 6.6% in November to a level of $1,146.5 million, down from $1,227.2 million in October.

- The value of building permits declined in the industrial sector by 6.6% in November to $255.5 million, and in the commercial sector by 13.9% to a level of $582.9 million. However, the institutional sector recorded an increase of 11.4% to a level of $308.1 million.
- The Atlantic and the Prairie regions were the only regions to report a gain in the value of non-residential building permits in November.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for October, preliminary data for November.

Short-term Trend

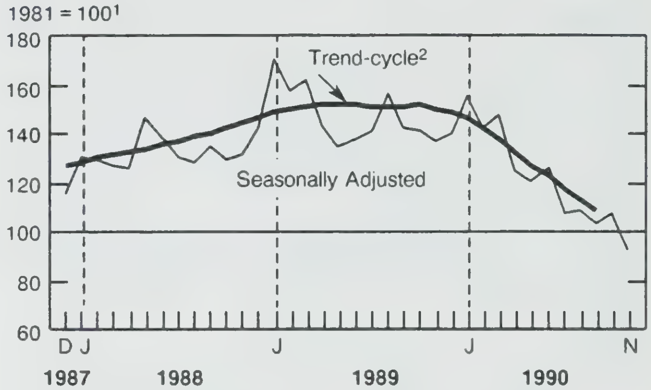
- In September, the short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) continued the downward trend which has been observed since November 1989, dropping 4.0% to 107.7. This was the lowest level recorded since August 1986.
- The trend index of residential permits decreased 6.0% to a level of 107.5 while the non-residential trend index dropped 1.7% to 107.9.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 9-15), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The November 1990 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22/$220) is scheduled for release the second week of February.

For further information on statistics, contact Pierre Pichette (613-951-2585) or Marcel Poirier (613-951-2026), and for analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-2025), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of Building Permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending January 14, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 5.0 million tonnes, a decrease of 1.2% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 23.7% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 14.6% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 6.8% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

December 1990

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 17.7 million tonnes in December 1990, a decrease of 6.6% from the December 1989 figure. The carriers received an additional 0.9 million tonnes from United States connections.

Total loadings in Canada for the year to date showed a decrease of 1.9% from the 1989 period, while receipts from United States connections showed an increase of 2.2%. All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The December 1990 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) is to be released the third week of February.

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Major Appliances

December 1990

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers decreased to 151,556 units in December 1990, down 12.9% from 174,020 units in November 1990 and down 16.9% from the 182,346 units sold in the same month of 1989.

Year-to-date domestic sales from January to December 1990 amounted to 2,100,607 units compared to 2,448,223 units for the same period of 1989, or a 14.2% decrease.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The December 1990 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products

December 1990

Manufacturers shipped 14 511 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in December 1990, down 14.4% from the 16 953 thousand square metres shipped in December 1989 and down 24.3% from the 19 175 thousand square metres shipped in November 1990.

Year-to-date shipments were 253 056 thousand square metres, a decrease of 8.6% from the January to December 1989 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The December 1990 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Residential General Contractors and Developers
1987

Highlights

- Operating revenue for 1987 increased by 27.1% over 1986 to a level of $10.8 billion. The construction of single-family dwellings dominated the industry's output at 75.1% of construction revenue while multiple-housing units accounted for 18.1%. Non-residential and engineering construction represented the balance at 6.8%.

- Net operating profit as a percentage of total operating revenue for 1987 remained at the 1986 level of 5.1%. Regionally, profit margins were as follows: Quebec 5.7%, Ontario 5.6%, British Columbia 3.6%, Atlantic provinces 3.4% and the Prairies 3.3%.

Complete survey data will be available in the 1987 issue of *Residential General Contractors and Developers* (64-208, $22), to be released in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Newton (613-951-9693), Survey of Construction Section, Industry Division. ■

Non-residential General Contractors and Developers
1987

Highlights

- With total operating revenues of $10.3 billion, industry volume of non-residential general contractors and developers in 1987 was up 33.8% from 1986. This increase follows a slight decrease between 1985 and 1986. Profit margins rose to 2.0% of revenue from 1.4% in 1986.

- The largest portion of industry output was in commercial construction, providing 52.5% of total operating revenue for 1987. The increase in this proportion from the 1986 level of 51.3% was accompanied by decreases in industrial construction and institutional construction to 20.3% and 17.1%, respectively.

- Provincially, the industry incurred net operating losses of 0.6% of total revenue in New Brunswick and 0.7% in Saskatchewan. Net operating profits were realized in the other provinces with Prince Edward Island (4.9%), Quebec (2.7%), Ontario (2.3%) and British Columbia (3.1%) ratios above the national average of 2.0%.

Complete survey data will be available in the 1987 issue of *Non-residential General Contractors and Developers* (64-207, $22), to be released in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact T. Newton (613-951-9693, Survey of Construction Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes
September-December 1990

Electric Power Selling Price Indexes (1986 = 100) are now available for the period September to December 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2020.

The December 1990 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of February 1990. See "How to order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Sugar Situation, December 1990.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, November 1990.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, December 1990.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

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The Daily

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Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, January 30, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

November 1990

Seasonally Adjusted Data

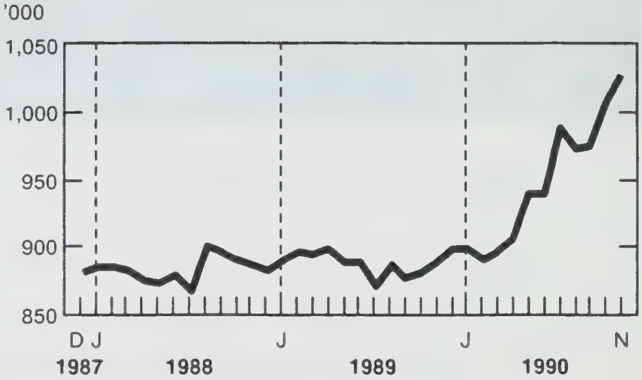
- For the week ended November 17, 1990, the preliminary estimate of the number of beneficiaries[1] receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits stood at 1,028,000, up 2.1% from a month earlier.
- Between October and November, the seasonally adjusted number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased 7.1% in Ontario, 3.9% in Prince Edward Island, 2.9% in Newfoundland, and 1.1% in both Quebec and Nova Scotia. The number decreased 6.6% in the Yukon, and 1.6% in the Northwest Territories. There was little or no change in the other provinces.
- In November, total benefit payments (adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days) increased 3.4% to $1,234 million, and the number of benefit weeks advanced 3.2% to 5.1 million.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In November 1990, the number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,112,000, an increase of 13.3% from the same month a year ago. Over the same period, the number of male beneficiaries rose 19.3% to 602,000, while the number of female beneficiaries advanced 7.0% to 511,000.
- Benefits paid during November totalled $1,059 million[2], up 22.8% from November 1989. Since the start of 1990, $12,014 million has been paid to beneficiaries, up 14.2% from the same period a year ago. For the same period, the average weekly payment increased 7.2% to $230.44, and the number of benefit weeks advanced 6.5% to 52.1 million.
- A total of 460,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in November, an increase of 25.7% over the same month a year earlier. Since the start of 1990, 3,307,000 claims have been received, up 14.7% compared with the same period last year.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Users should note that the Unemployment Insurance Act was amended effective October 23, 1990, and that the November 1990 data have been compiled reflecting the requirements of the revised legislation.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735, and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

The November 1990 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for September, October, and November 1990 will be available in February 1991. See "How to Order Publications"

Unpublished beneficiaries data, including statistics for small areas defined by data users, are also available on request. For special tabulations or further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087). □

1 The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.

2 Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month, and these data are usually final estimates when released. It should also be noted that these data are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. In making short-term comparisons it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	November 1990	October 1990	September 1990	November 1989	November/ October 1990
			Seasonally adjusted		% change
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,233,860	1,193,743	1,149,227	970,293	3.4
Weeks of benefit (000)	5,144	4,983	4,790	4,409	3.2
Beneficiaries – Regular benefit (000)	**1,028p**	**1,007p**	**975p**	**890**	**2.1**

	November 1990	October 1990	September 1990	November 1989	November 1990/ 1989
			Unadjusted		% change
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,058,633	1,061,827	872,501	862,239	22.8
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,556	4,609	3,825	3,938	15.7
Average weekly benefit ($)	232.38	230.36	228.10	218.95	6.1
Claims received (000)	**460**	**390**	**278**	**366**	**25.7**
Beneficiaries (000)					
Total	1,112p	988p	879p	982	13.3
Regular benefits	953p	846p	752p	824	15.6

	January to November 1990	January to November 1989	1990/1989
			% change
Benefits			
Amount paid ($000)	12,014,206	10,517,359	14.2
Weeks of benefit (000)	52,136	48,947	6.5
Average weekly benefit ($)	230.44	214.87	7.2
Claims received (000)	**3,307**	**2,883**	**14.7**
Beneficiaries			
Year-to-date average (000)	**1,096p**	**1,023**	**7.1**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Employment, Earnings and Hours

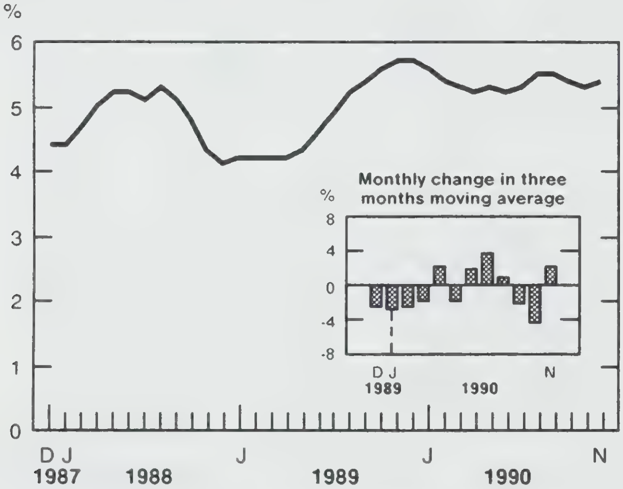
November 1990 (Unadjusted)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary November 1990 estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] was $523.03, little changed (-0.1%) from October. Earnings increased by 5.6%[2] ($27.51) from November 1989.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 10,126,000, down 120,000 (-1.2%) from the October 1990 level. On a year-over-year basis, employment decreased for the eleventh consecutive month and was down 2.9% from November 1989.

Three months moving average of the year-over-year percent change in average weekly earnings
Industrial Aggregate – Canada

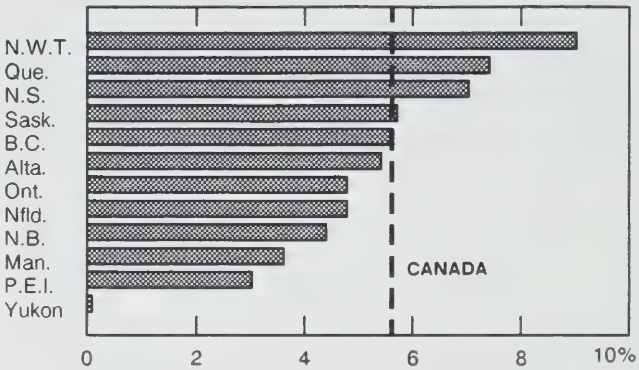


National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- In November, the year-over-year growth in earnings in the goods-producing industries was 6.0%. The year-to-date growth was 5.8% compared to the 1989 annual average of 5.4%.

Percent change in Average Weekly Earnings November 1989 – November 1990



- The year-over-year growth rates in earnings in construction (7.0%) and forestry (8.0%) were the highest of all goods-producing industries.
- The year-over-year increase in earnings in the service-producing industries was 6.2% in November. The year-to-date growth in earnings (5.8%) has accelerated relative to the 1989 annual average of 4.8%.
- The year-to-date earnings growth in non-commercial services[3] (5.7%) indicated a strong acceleration relative to last year's annual average (3.6%). This contrasts with the steady deceleration in earnings observed since the beginning of the year in commercial services.

[1] *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*
[2] *Not adjusted for inflation.*
[3] *Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare.*

Number of Employees

- Employment in goods-producing industries has declined for 12 consecutive months and was down 9.8% from November 1989. While all industries contributed to this decline, manufacturing accounted for more than three-quarters of the drop.

- Commercial services[3] showed a year-over-year decrease in employment (-3.7%) for the tenth consecutive month. Services to business management, personal services and accommodation and food services contributed to the November decline.

- Non-commercial services[3] showed the strongest employment growth (+2.6%) of all industries. Both education and related services, and health and welfare services contributed to this increase.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In November 1990, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour[4] were estimated at 31.3, down from 31.6 a year ago.

- In the goods-producing industries, average weekly hours for hourly paid employees were estimated at 38.6, while in the service-producing industries the average was 27.9. This compares with average weekly hours of 38.7 in the goods-producing and 28.0 in the service-producing industries in November 1989.

[4] *Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.*

- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at $13.15, up 5.2% from a year ago. Hourly earnings were estimated at $15.62 in the goods-producing and $11.57 in the service-producing industries.

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- In November 1990, year-over-year declines in employment were noted in all provinces except for Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.

- The largest year-over-year decreases in employment were recorded in New Brunswick (-3.8%), Quebec (-3.2%), Ontario (-4.3%) and the Yukon (-4.6%).

- In November, Nova Scotia (7.0%), Quebec (7.4%), Saskatchewan (5.7%), and the Northwest Territories (9.0%) had higher year-over-year growth in earnings than the Canada industrial aggregate (5.6%).

- Year-to-date growth in earnings in Quebec and Nova Scotia showed an acceleration compared to their respective 1989 annual averages.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Data are available from the *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002) and by special tabulation. For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Sylvie Picard (613-951-4090), FAX (613-951-4087), Labour Division.

□

Employment, Earnings and Hours,

November 1990
(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	November 1990p	October 1990r	November 1989	November 1990/89	Jan.-Nov. 1990/1989	Jan.-Dec. 1989/1988
	Number of employees *					
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**10,126.3**	**10,245.9**	**10,426.5**	**-2.9**	**-1.6**	**2.3**
Goods-producing industries	**2,381.3**	**2,484.8**	**2,640.1**	**-9.8**	**-6.6**	**1.6**
Forestry	51.9	57.3	59.5	-12.7	-11.7	-0.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	146.4	148.3	146.2	0.1	-2.7	-6.8
Manufacturing	1,709.4	1,755.6	1,905.7	-10.3	-7.0	0.8
Construction	473.7	523.6	528.7	-10.4	-5.9	6.6
Service-producing industries	**7,745.0**	**7,761.1**	**7,786.4**	**-0.5**	**0.1**	**2.5**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	855.9	865.6	858.9	-0.3	1.0	3.4
Trade	1,858.6	1,856.1	1,902.1	-2.3	-0.0	1.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	663.0	664.0	650.0	2.0	0.7	0.4
Community, business and personal services	3,672.1	3,676.3	3,685.6	-0.4	-0.3	3.4
Public administration	695.3	699.0	689.8	0.8	1.3	2.7
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	145.4	148.0	147.3	-1.3	-1.1	2.9
Prince Edward Island	37.0	38.1	35.4	4.7	1.9	1.2
Nova Scotia	298.2	302.7	300.8	-0.9	-0.7	4.9
New Brunswick	220.8	226.7	229.4	-3.8	-0.4	3.4
Quebec	2,455.4	2,481.3	2,535.4	-3.2	-2.9	1.0
Ontario	4,117.2	4,162.6	4,301.7	-4.3	-2.7	2.3
Manitoba	389.1	393.1	387.0	0.5	-0.6	-0.1
Saskatchewan	302.3	308.2	309.0	-2.2	-0.1	0.8
Alberta	980.7	988.5	988.0	-0.7	0.9	3.6
British Columbia	1,151.1	1,166.4	1,162.4	-1.0	1.9	4.5
Yukon	10.0	10.4	10.4	-4.6	-7.2	6.8
Northwest Territories	19.2	19.7	19.8	-3.1	-2.5	2.1

p preliminary estimates.
r revised estimates.
* for all employees.

Employment, Earnings and Hours, – Concluded
November 1990
(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	November 1990p	October 1990r	November 1989	November 1990/89	Jan.-Nov. 1990/1989	Jan.-Dec. 1989/1988
	Average weekly earnings *					
	Dollars			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**523.03**	**523.41**	**495.52**	**5.6**	**5.3**	**5.0**
Goods-producing industries	**647.20**	**644.62**	**610.47**	**6.0**	**5.8**	**5.4**
Forestry	700.44	702.55	648.79	8.0	2.8	6.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	886.33	877.06	839.33	5.6	5.5	6.5
Manufacturing	620.91	616.17	589.33	5.4	5.5	5.1
Construction	662.33	667.84	619.09	7.0	6.7	6.3
Service-producing industries	**484.86**	**484.61**	**456.54**	**6.2**	**5.8**	**4.8**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	664.51	663.72	621.46	6.9	4.2	4.1
Trade	382.06	381.68	362.68	5.3	4.8	5.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	538.53	543.48	534.19	0.8	1.5	4.2
Community, business and personal services	445.26	444.90	418.95	6.3	7.0	4.9
Public administration	696.42	689.04	637.67	9.2	7.3	4.6
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	492.74	489.79	470.22	4.8	4.0	4.9
Prince Edward Island	426.98	427.43	414.39	3.0	4.7	5.6
Nova Scotia	468.39	462.46	437.60	7.0	5.9	3.6
New Brunswick	473.68	470.21	453.93	4.4	4.7	5.1
Quebec	513.97	513.26	478.51	7.4	6.2	4.2
Ontario	545.21	545.79	520.02	4.8	5.3	5.5
Manitoba	466.10	468.89	450.12	3.6	4.1	5.5
Saskatchewan	456.14	456.14	431.75	5.6	4.6	3.5
Alberta	517.26	520.17	490.92	5.4	5.3	4.7
British Columbia	531.03	533.14	502.75	5.6	4.9	5.4
Yukon	613.78	630.44	609.59	0.7	4.6	5.2
Northwest Territories	732.61	731.81	671.94	9.0	6.0	6.9

p preliminary estimates.
r revised estimates.
* for all employees.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

October 1990

Highlights

- Preliminary figures for October 1990 indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons amounted to 8.6 million cubic metres, an increase of 5.8% over October 1989. This represents the third gain in the last four months. Following a decrease of 4.7% in September, October exports of crude oil rose 3.0% over the same month last year. Imports, up 30.7% over October 1989, registered the seventh increase of this year. Deliveries to refineries posted a third consecutive increase, rising 12.1% over October 1989. Year-to-date figures show production and exports down 0.9% and 0.8%, respectively, while imports are up 10.8% over the first 10 months of this year. Refinery receipts are ahead by 3.1% on a comparable basis.
- Marketable production of natural gas, at 8.6 billion cubic metres, rose 6.3% over October 1989, the seventh increase in as many months. Exports of natural gas posted their eighth gain of 1990, rising 12.8% over October 1989. Domestic sales of natural gas registered their first increase since January of this year, rising 1.0% over October 1989. On a cumulative basis, marketable production is up 1.8% over the first 10 months of last year; exports have risen 7.8% while domestic sales trail by 5.0% over the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The October 1990 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006 $10/$100) will be available the second week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	October 1990	% Change from October 1989	January - October 1990	% Change from January - October 1989
		(thousands of cubic metres)		
Crude Oil and Equivalent				
Production	8 625.6	5.8	80 235.4	-0.9
Exports	3 087.9	3.0	31 044.7	-0.8
Imports	2 445.6	30.7	25 461.6	10.8
Refinery receipts	7 697.0	12.1	74 790.8	3.1
		(millions of cubic metres)		
Natural Gas				
Marketable production	8 641.1	6.3	79 967.8	1.8
Exports	3 786.0	12.8	32 974.8	7.8
Canadian sales	4 094.4	1.0	42 883.1	-5.0

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Crop Reporting Series No. 1 – Stocks of Canadian Grain

December 31, 1990

Estimates of the stocks of Canadian wheat, durum wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, canola, soybeans and corn at December 31, 1990 will be released on January 30, 1991 at 8:30 a.m. Data on stocks held both on farms and in commercial positions are included. This report provides the first mid-year information on the quantities of grains and oilseeds available for exports and domestic use for the 1990-91 crop year.

Also included in the report are the 1990 average yields of spring wheat seeded on summerfallow and stubble land in Western Canada.

For further information, contact the Crop Reporting Unit, Agriculture Division (613-951-8717).

■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 1 – Stocks of Canadian Grains at December 31, 1990.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $12.00/$80.00; United States: US$14.00/US$96.00; Other Countries: US$16.00/US$116.00).

Canned and Frozen Fruits Vegetables - Monthly, November 1990.
Catalogue number 32-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies, November 1990.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATION RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: FEBRUARY 1991

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

November 1990 (Seasonally Adjusted)

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost plunged 0.8% in November, to a level 2.1% below its peak in March 1990. This was double the average decline in the preceding two months, when strikes accentuated September's decline (-0.7%) and settlements muted October's (-0.1%). Output in October and November averaged 1.1% below its third quarter level. A 1.6% November cutback by goods producers was similar to the drop in September, but a 0.5% loss in services output was the largest monthly decline since March 1986.

Goods-producing Industries

The 1.6% tumble in goods production was the fourth consecutive monthly decline, leaving output 4.6% below July 1990, and 5.4% below its peak in September 1989. Although manufacturing and construction accounted for most of the drop, forestry, mining, fishing and utilities also recorded lower output. Agriculture posted a marginal gain.

In manufacturing, a 2.0% decline reduced output to its lowest level since February 1987 and 8.0% below its peak in May 1989. While the transportation equipment, petroleum refining, and wood products industries accounted for more than half the dollar drop, 18 of 21 manufacturing industries trimmed output in November.

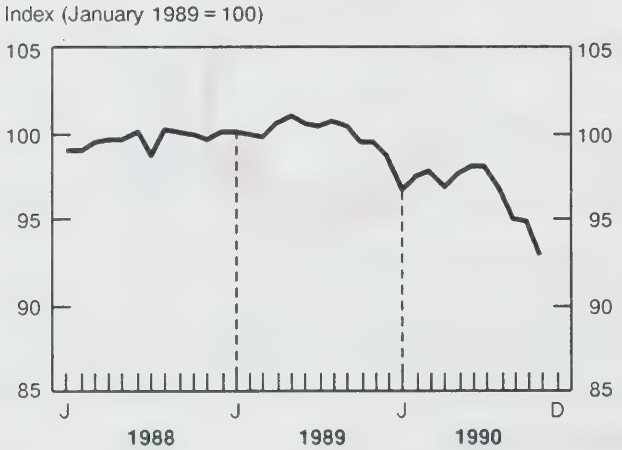
Lower production of motor vehicle parts (-6.2%) and assemblies (-6.9%) dominated a 4.9% drop in output of transportation equipment. Aside from recent strike-related cutbacks, these are the largest output reductions in motor vehicles and parts since January 1990 when widespread plant shutdowns were initiated to pare inventories. They reflect weak domestic and export sales of motor vehicles as well as reduced activity by American auto assemblers.

Petroleum refining retreated 9.5% in November following increases of 5.8% in August, 9.3% in September, and 2.2% in October. This industry has been subject to rapidly-changing conditions as international energy markets respond to new developments in the Middle East.

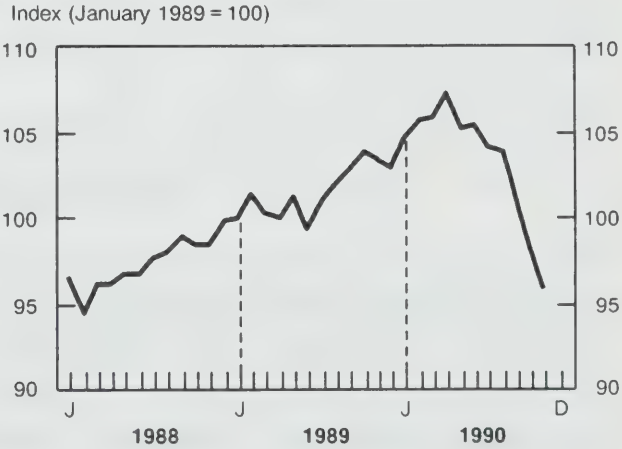
Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1986 prices

Manufacturing Industries



Construction Industries

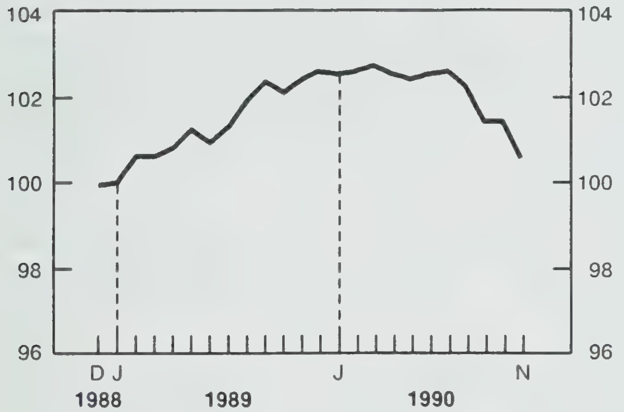


Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1986 prices

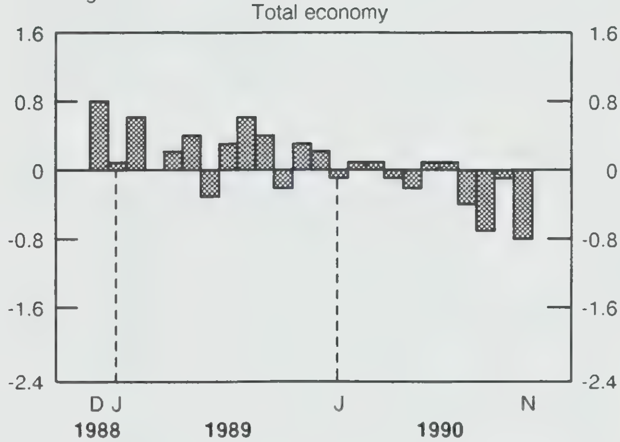
Total Economy

Index (January 1989 = 100)



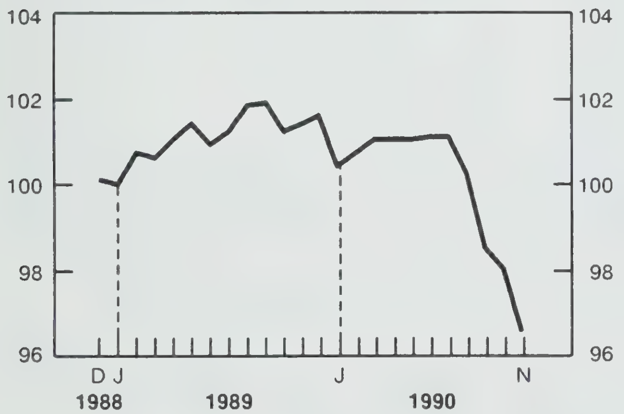
% change

Total economy



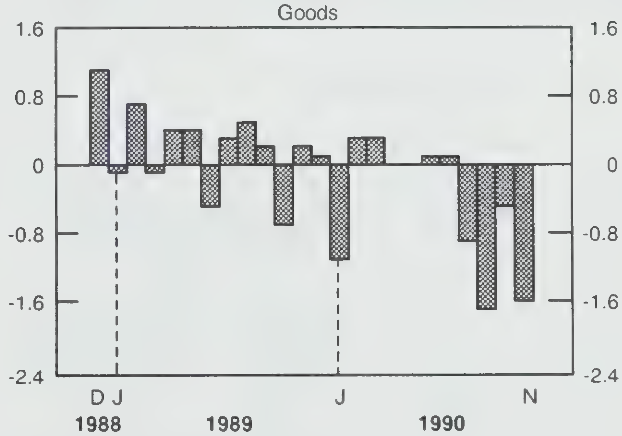
Goods

Index (January 1989 = 100)



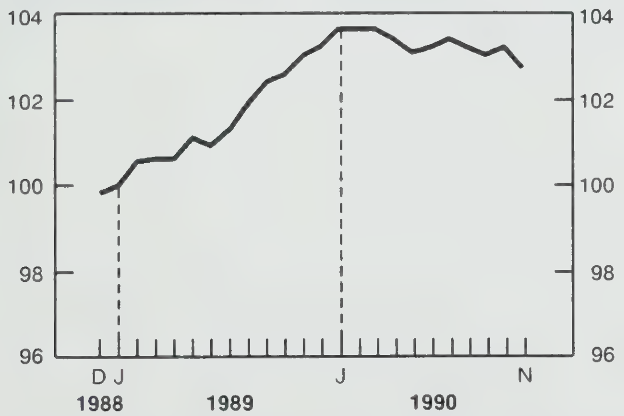
% change

Goods



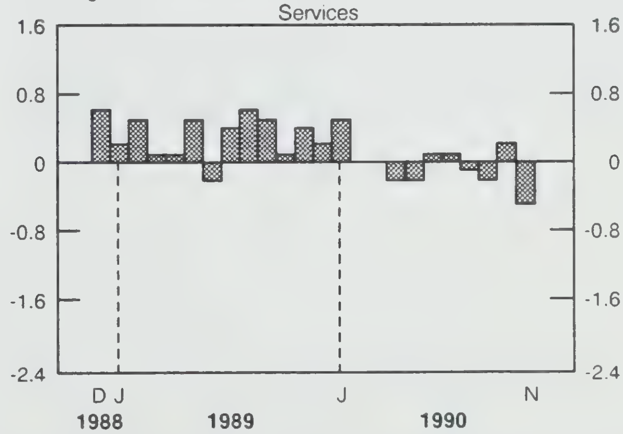
Services

Index (January 1989 = 100)



% change

Services



Output of wood products fell 4.0%, the largest drop since January 1988, as the effects of declining activity in the construction industry continued to spread. Cuts by sawmills and plywood manufacturers accounted for over 80% of the drop.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, losses were posted by metal fabricating (-2.0%), paper (-1.7%) where strike activity continued, machinery (-2.7%), electrical products (-1.0%) and clothing (-2.5%) industries.

A decline of 2.2%, the fifth in a row, left construction output at its lowest level since March 1988. November was the third consecutive month in which residential, non-residential and engineering construction all declined. Reduced activity on apartments and doubles accounted for most of the 3.3% decline in residential construction, where output was 27.5% below its peak in April 1990. Curtailment of industrial projects dominated a 2.3% decline in non-residential construction.

A 0.4% loss in mining output resulted from a 5.7% decline in natural gas production which was partly offset by an 11.1% advance in metal mining, especially of nickel.

Services-producing Industries

Services output dropped 0.5% following a 0.2% increase in October and decreases of 0.2% in September and 0.1% in August. This was the largest decline since March 1986 and reduced services output to 0.9% below its January 1990 peak. With the exception of communications where output was flat, other business service industries recorded lower output, an occurrence not observed since April 1985. A 0.2% increase in non-business services partly offset these declines.

Finance, insurance and real estate posted a 0.9% loss following a 0.6% gain in October. Output in other finance and real estate fell 2.1% to its lowest level since February 1988. Reduced earnings by security brokers and real estate agents, reflecting lower activity in security and housing markets, accounted for most of the decline. Resource royalties dropped 4.8% as output of crude oil, natural gas, potash, forestry and electric power industries all slumped in November.

Community, business and personal services fell 0.8%, the largest monthly decline since November 1986. Lower advertising revenues and professional incomes, especially of lawyers whose earnings were affected by reduced activity in new and resale housing markets, accounted for most of the decline. Output by the hotel and restaurant industry slipped 1.2% as tourist and business travel waned. Lower output by the amusement industry also contributed to the decline.

Transportation and storage services slumped 1.3% to a level 5.4% below its peak in September 1989. Lower activity in trucking, water, and air transport was partly offset by an increase in rail shipments, mainly of grain and potash, and in storage services by grain elevators.

Following declines in the previous three months, retail trade slid a further 0.6% in November to its lowest level since February 1988. Widespread reductions in activity were led by service station operators, motor vehicle dealers and grocers. Narrowly-based gains were recorded by retailers of auto parts and general merchandise.

After eight consecutive monthly declines, wholesale trade slipped another 0.3% in November to a level 9.5% below its February 1990 peak. Widespread declines, led by wholesalers of petroleum, apparel and hardware, were partly offset by increased sales of motor vehicles, food and grain.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The November 1990 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.10/$121) is scheduled for release in February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lyle Sager (613-951-9164), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month
(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1989	1990			
	November	August	September	October	November
Total Economy	**511,414.4**	**510,067.0**	**506,405.5**	**506,096.7**	**501,831.5**
Business Sector:	**422,162.6**	**419,354.2**	**415,481.5**	**415,003.5**	**410,521.1**
Goods:	**177,581.1**	**175,489.2**	**172,542.0**	**171,601.2**	**168,880.8**
Agriculture	10,004.5	10,513.2	10,506.0	10,462.8	10,497.6
Fishing and Trapping	1,103.1	1,132.8	1,162.8	1,208.4	1,161.6
Logging Industry	2,553.9	2,605.2	2,466.0	2,394.0	2,305.2
Mining Industries	19,609.1	19,666.8	19,460.4	19,695.6	19,608.0
Manufacturing Industries	94,498.3	91,923.6	90,224.4	90,050.4	88,267.2
Construction Industries	33,578.9	33,734.4	32,798.4	31,852.8	31,159.2
Other Utility Industries	16,233.3	15,913.2	15,924.0	15,937.2	15,882.0
Services:	**244,581.5**	**243,865.0**	**242,939.5**	**243,402.3**	**241,640.3**
Transportation and Storage	22,984.0	22,358.4	21,880.8	22,424.4	22,130.4
Communication Industries	18,014.2	19,244.4	18,928.8	19,057.2	19,058.4
Wholesale Trade	28,041.4	26,649.6	26,371.2	26,166.0	26,086.8
Retail Trade	31,778.4	30,984.0	30,826.8	30,522.0	30,336.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	80,531.7	80,445.6	80,412.0	80,883.6	80,178.0
Community, Business and Personal Services	63,231.8	64,183.0	64,519.9	64,349.1	63,850.7
Non-business Sector:	**89,251.8**	**90,712.8**	**90,924.0**	**91,093.2**	**91,310.4**
Goods:	**932.5**	**909.6**	**920.4**	**926.4**	**928.8**
Services:	**88,319.3**	**89,803.2**	**90,003.6**	**90,166.8**	**90,381.6**
Government Service Industry	32,928.7	33,237.6	33,356.4	33,403.2	33,410.4
Community and Personal Services	52,322.0	53,461.2	53,532.0	53,644.8	53,846.4
Other Services	3,068.6	3,104.4	3,115.2	3,118.8	3,124.8
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	178,513.6	176,398.8	173,462.4	172,527.6	169,809.6
Services-producing Industries	332,900.8	333,668.2	332,943.1	333,569.1	332,021.9
Industrial Production	131,273.2	128,413.2	126,529.2	126,609.6	124,686.0
Non-durable Manufacturing	43,870.1	43,059.6	42,586.8	42,547.2	41,950.8
Durable Manufacturing	50,628.2	48,864.0	47,637.6	47,503.2	46,316.4

■

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

December 1990

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Seasonally adjusted, preliminary estimates of December sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.2 million cubic metres (m^3), a reduction of 7.0% from November 1990. This represents the fourth decline in the last five months.

- All four of the major products contributed to the monthly decrease in sales. Motor gasoline sales, down 4.0%, registered a fourth decline in the last five months while diesel sales, down 13.1%, posted their third contraction in the last four months. Light fuel sales capped a period of four consecutive decreases with a drop of 11.1%. Heavy fuel sales, down 0.9% from November, reached their lowest level since June of 1989.

Unadjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that December sales of refined petroleum products, at 6.6 million m^3, decreased 17.5% from December 1989 (at that time, sales had reached their highest December sales volume since 1980). This monthly decrease was broadly based as 14 of the 17 products measured recorded lower volumes when compared to the same month last year. All four of the major products contributed to the monthly decline. Amid price increases and sluggish economic activity, motor gasoline sales contracted by 11.6% from December 1989 while diesel fuel sales tumbled 15.1% on a comparable basis. Light fuel sales plunged 32.8% from December 1989 when, according to Environment Canada, temperatures reached record or near-record lows across most of the regions using light fuel as a source of heating. Higher water levels in Eastern Canada eased the need for heavy fuel oil for the generation of electricity, leading to a fifth consecutive decline (-20.9%) in the sales of this product.

- As a result of this monthly decline, total annual product sales in 1990 fell 2.2% from volumes recorded in 1989. Within this total, motor gasoline sales in 1990 were 2.1% below last year's volumes, diesel fuel sales decreased 1.7%, light fuel sales were down 5.0% over the 12-month period and heavy fuel sales slipped marginally by 0.2% on a comparable basis. (It should be noted that the January to November total product sales in 1990 were down only 0.6% from 1989.)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The December 1990 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of March 1991. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ☐

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	September 1990r	October 1990r	November 1990r	December 1990p	December 1990/ November 1990
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**6 924.6**	**7 043.1**	**6 670.6**	**6 204.0**	**-7.0**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 689.3	2 883.1	2 750.7	2 640.1	-4.0
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 397.8	1 494.3	1 413.7	1 228.9	-13.1
Light Fuel Oil	571.6	571.0	532.6	473.3	-11.1
Heavy Fuel Oil	800.0	812.7	680.6	674.3	-0.9

	December 1989	December 1990	Total: January-December 1989	Total: January-December 1990	Cumulative 1990/ Cumulative 1989
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**8 062.4**	**6 649.1**	**86 393.8**	**84 485.3**	**-2.2**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	3 041.4	2 687.7	34 801.2	34 073.8	-2.1
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 381.3	1 172.2	17 177.4	16 887.4	-1.7
Light Fuel Oil	1 202.9	808.9	6 874.1	6 528.5	-5.0
Heavy Fuel Oil	1 113.5	880.3	9 836.4	9 814.7	-0.2

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

Public Perceptions of Crime and the Criminal Justice System

1988

Statistics Canada's 1988 General Social Survey focused on personal risk of accidents and criminal victimizations. Drawing from this survey, this *Juristat* examines Canadians' perceptions of crime and the criminal justice system.

Highlights

- The majority of Canadians perceive their neighbourhoods to be safe, with relatively low, stable levels of crime.
- Urban dwellers, recent victims of crime, those who are separated or divorced, and those who live in highrise apartment buildings or on very low income are among those who perceive crime rates to be relatively high and rising.
- One-quarter of Canadians in 1988 stated that they felt unsafe walking alone in their own neighbourhood at night.
- Forty percent of women and 55% of elderly female urban dwellers stated that they felt unsafe.
- Canadians generally have positive perceptions of the police in their communities, particularly on measures of approachability and enforcing the law.
- Public perceptions of the criminal courts are less positive. Canadians gave the courts low ratings on providing justice speedily and helping victims of crime.

The *Juristat Bulletin - Public Perceptions of Crime and the Criminal Justice System* (85-002, Vol.11, No.1) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Information and Client Services, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023).

Population Feeling Unsafe Walking Alone at Night by Gender, Age and Place of Residence

Gender and age	Place of residence		
	Total	Urban	Rural
	percentage feeling "somewhat" or "very" unsafe		
Total population	**25**	**28**	**18**
15-24	26	29	18
25-44	22	24	15
45-64	25	27	19
65 and over	37	42	25
Males	**11**	**12**	**8**
15-24	9	9	9
25-44	9	10	5
45-64	13	12	9
65 and over	22	25	13
Females	**39**	**42**	**28**
15-24	43	49	29
25-44	34	37	25
45-64	37	41	29
65 and over	49	55	34

Source: General Social Survey, 1988

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending January 26,1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending January 26,1991 totalled 244 919 tonnes, a decrease of 6.9% from the preceding week's total of 262 963 tonnes and down 13.0% from the year-earlier level of 281 502 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 973 528 tonnes, a decrease of 7.6% from 1 053 285 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending January 21, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.4 million tonnes, a decrease of 10.2% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 24.6% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 14.7% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 8.0% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

December 1990

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 1 219 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in December 1990, a decrease of 50.9% compared to 2 484^r (revised) thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in December 1989.

For January to December 1990, year-to-date shipments amounted to 34 826^r thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 42 031^r thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1989, a decrease of 17.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The December 1990 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50)will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing

December 1990

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 759 246 metric bundles in December 1990, a decrease of 22.1% from the 974 271 shipped a year earlier.

January to December 1990 shipments were 36 251 346^r (revised) bundles, down 2.5% from 37 177 768 bundles shipped during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 to 28).

The December 1990 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products

Fourth Quarter 1990

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled $18.8 million for the fourth quarter 1990, a decrease of 11.8% from the $21.3 million shipped during the fourth quarter of 1989.

Manufacturers' shipments of Canadian-made solid fuel-burning heating products are now available, as are data on the number of units shipped.

The 1990 fourth quarter issue of *Shipments of Solid Fuel-burning Heating Products* (25-002, $4.75/$19) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics

Second Quarter 1990 (Preliminary Estimates)

Preliminary estimates on fare-type utilization for the second quarter of 1990 are now available.

Data reported by two major Canadian air carriers – Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. – indicate that 62.9% of passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the second quarter of 1990, up from 59.6% for the corresponding period in 1989.

The second quarter 1990 data will be available shortly in the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Juristat Service Bulletin, Vo. 11, No.1, Public Perceptions of Crime and the Criminal Justice System, 1988.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.90/$78.00; United States: US$4.70/US$94.00; Other Countries: US$5.45/US$109.00).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: FEBRUARY 1991

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
February		
4	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	November 1990
6	Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	January 1991
6	Help-Wanted Index	January 1991
8	Labour Force Survey	January 1991
8	Estimates of Labour Income	November 1990
11	New Motor Vehicle Sales	December 1990
11	Farm Product Price Index	December 1990
11	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	December 1990
12	New Housing Price Index	December 1990
12	Farm Input Price Index	Fourth Quarter 1990
13	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	December 1990
15	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	December 1990
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	December 1990
18	Sales of Natural Gas	December 1990
21	Retail Trade	December 1990
21	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	November 1990
21	Farm Cash Receipts	January - December 1990
22	The Consumer Price Index	January 1991
22	Wholesale Trade	December 1990
22	International Travel Account	Fourth Quarter 1990
25	Security Transactions with Non-Residents	December 1990
25	Department Store Sales and Stocks	December 1990
26	Industrial Product Price Index	January 1991
26	Raw Material Price Index	January 1991
26	Homicide Statistics	1990 (Preliminary)
27	Private and Public Investment in Canada	Intentions 1991
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	December 1990
27	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	December 1990
28	National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	Fourth Quarter 1990
28	Canadian Balance of International Payments	Fourth Quarter 1990
28	Financial Flow Accounts	Fourth Quarter 1990
28	Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	December 1990
28	Major Release Dates	March 1991

The March 1991 release schedule will be published on February 28, 1991. Users note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by command DATES. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

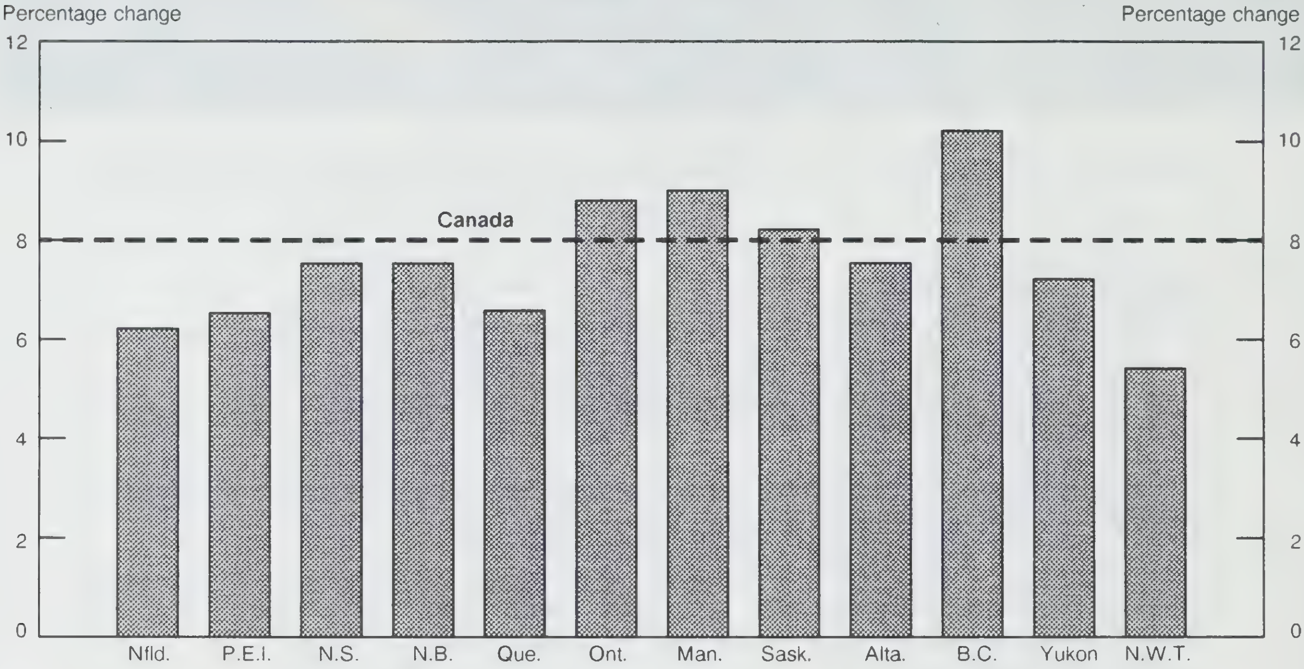
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 8

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: January 1991

MAJOR RELEASE

Chart 1

GDP Growth in 1989 (at current prices)



Provincial Economic Accounts

Estimates for 1989

Overall, 1989 was characterized by a slowdown in economic growth. Among the provinces showing faster-than-average growth for the year, British Columbia's Gross Domestic Product at market prices was the strongest, at 10.2% (see Table 1 and Chart 1). A 2.5% increase in its population and a significant increase in investment were important factors behind the province's robust performance in 1989. Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan recorded slightly lower increases, 9.0%, 8.8% and 8.2%, respectively.

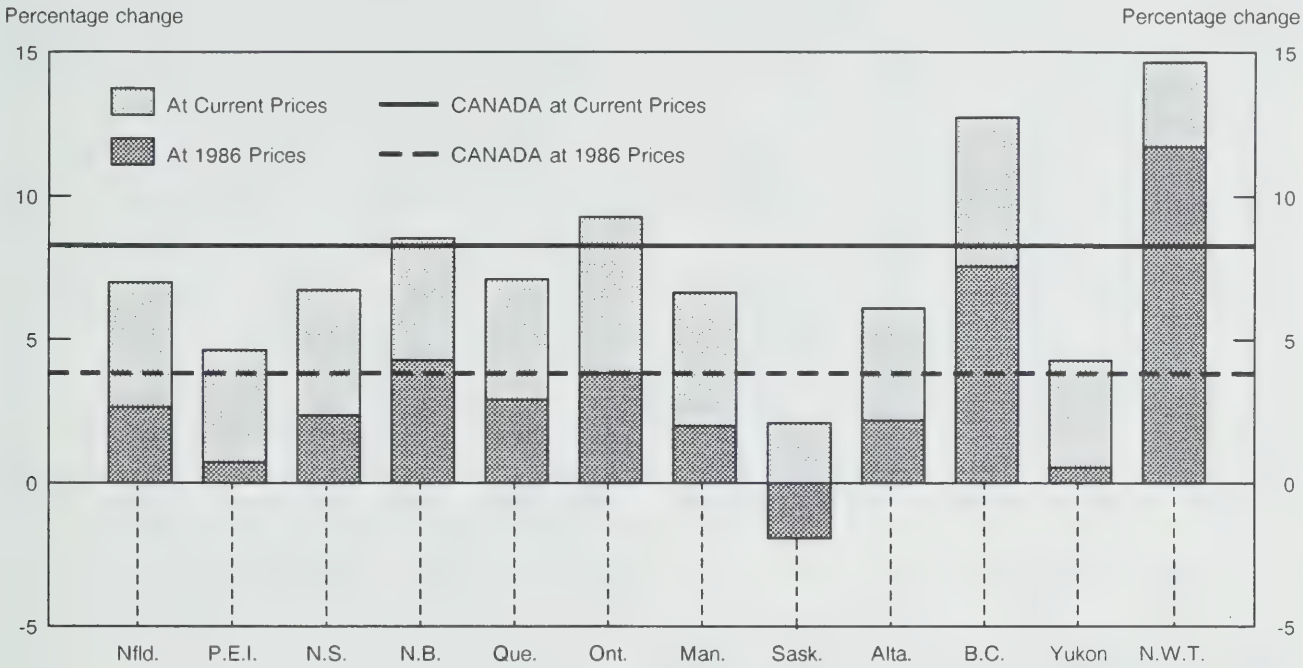
The Western provinces' share of the Canadian GDP rose for the first time since 1985, reflecting the increase in British Columbia and the stability of the shares of the other provinces in the region (see Table 2).

Note to Users:

This release contains revised estimates for the period 1986-1989 (preliminary estimates for 1989 were released in May 1990). In addition, estimates of final domestic demand at constant prices by province and territory have been rebased from 1981 to 1986 with this release. Henceforth, all constant dollar values will be expressed in terms of 1986 dollars. The provincial accounts price indexes are also affected. Historical patterns and growth rates have not changed prior to 1986, although the series have been linked to the new time-base and expressed in 1986 dollars. The statistics for the period from 1986 forward are revised to reflect 1986 expenditure weight patterns and revisions to the current price series. All rebased series have new CANSIM identifiers. The estimates of final domestic demand at 1986 prices are presented in CANSIM matrices 2581-2595 and their associated implicit price indexes in matrices 2596-2609.

Chart 2

Final Domestic Demand in 1989



In 1989, the increase in direct taxes was the lowest of the decade in Canada, allowing disposable income to grow faster than personal income in most provinces and territories. Taxpayers in Quebec and the Northwest Territories had the lowest increases in direct taxes, 2.2% and 0.4%, respectively.

Final domestic demand at 1986 prices decreased in Saskatchewan by 1.9% in 1989, but grew 11.7% in the Northwest Territories, the highest rate in Canada. Much of the variation in demand growth across the country can be explained by fixed capital spending by business and government. Coincident with the highest rates of inflation in Canada, as measured by the final domestic demand implicit price index, growth in British Columbia and Ontario exceeded the national average, at 7.5% and 3.8%, for the second and fourth best performances, respectively (see Chart 2 and Table 3).

Components of Demand

The increase in personal expenditure on consumer goods and services at 1986 prices was highest in British Columbia (5.4%), Alberta (4.0%), the Yukon (3.9%) and Ontario (3.6%). Sales of durable and semi-durable goods (specifically of furniture, household appliances and clothing) contributed to growth in British Columbia, Alberta and the Yukon. On the other hand, Saskatchewan recorded the weakest performance in constant dollars in the four categories of personal expenditure (durable, semi-durable, and non-durable goods and services). Thus, the province posted a total growth in overall personal expenditure of only 0.4%, reflecting weak retail sales, a significant drop in housing starts and a declining population. Finally, service expenditures at 1986 prices showed good growth in the Northwest Territories (6.7%), British Columbia (5.4%), the Yukon (5.2%), Ontario (4.7%) and Quebec (4.6%).

Total government current expenditure on goods and services grew moderately in volume in 1989. There was a drop of 1.2% in Prince Edward Island while in Ontario expenditures continued to increase faster than the national average for the third consecutive year.

For the last few years, investment has been the key factor in economic growth for most provinces and territories. In 1989, government investment in fixed

capital was particularly strong in British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Newfoundland. Business investment in machinery and equipment was also strong, reflecting price declines. The strongest growth in this area was recorded in the Northwest Territories, which registered an increase of 78.7% in relation to 1988; British Columbia had 15.8% growth and New Brunswick 17.2%.

Business investment in non-residential construction expanded at quite different rates across the country. While the national rate of growth was 3.9% in constant dollars, New Brunswick (27.5%), the Northwest Territories (25.8%), and Manitoba (21.6%) recorded large investment increases in some industries, particularly in mining and public utilities. On the other hand, weak investment in the petroleum and gas industries had a considerable affect on the economies of Saskatchewan and Alberta. There was also a decrease in investment in the mining industry in the Yukon, Newfoundland, and Saskatchewan. Finally, residential construction was weaker in 1989 in all regions with the exception of British Columbia and the Yukon.

Components of Income

Labour income, a major component of the GDP, increased significantly in 1989. The rate of growth was higher than the national average in only two provinces, Ontario (10.2%), and British Columbia (12.2%). Growth in the latter province reflected an increase of 6.9% in the number of paid workers; in Ontario, growth was mainly due to a significant increase in average hourly earnings (6.0% according to the fixed-weighted index). Manitoba and Saskatchewan had the lowest growth rates in labour income for the second year in a row, only 5.5% and 4.4% respectively, reflecting stable employment levels.

The accrued net income of farm operators from farm production declined by 19.2% as the result of higher expenses, lower subsidies and lower accrued earnings by the Canadian Wheat Board as exports of grains fell. In this context, Alberta was the province most affected, posting a drop of 51.5%.

For the first time in three years, corporate profits before taxes declined in Canada (-4.9%). As the result of higher prices for petroleum and gas, Alberta companies registered a significant increase (9.3%) in relation to 1988. The situation was different in the Northwest Territories, where the steep decline in profits (-13.1%) was the result of a significant drop in the production of certain metals.

Interest and miscellaneous investment income rose substantially in all regions, reflecting higher interest rates and increased personal saving.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2581-2619,2621-2631,2633,4995-5035,5037-5046, 5048-5056, 5058-5076, 5078-5087, 5089-5097, 5099, 6745-6825, 6949-6950, 6953-6966 (for Provincial Economic Accounts) and **matrices 6670-6676, 6678-6680 and 6685** (for National Income and Expenditure Accounts).

The 1989 issue of *Provincial Economic Accounts* (13-213, $40) will be released in March.

The data are also available in printouts and micro-computer diskettes at $80 directly from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division.

For further information on this release, contact Michel Vallières, (613-951-0438), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. □

TABLE 1
Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices, Annual percentage change

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
					(percent)			
Newfoundland	9.0	8.4	8.4	7.1	6.5	8.9	7.1	6.2
Prince Edward Island	4.2	10.8	11.3	1.8	13.5	5.9	12.2	6.5
Nova Scotia	15.2	13.8	11.1	11.5	9.2	7.2	6.7	7.5
New Brunswick	9.6	14.8	11.8	7.5	11.9	8.0	8.1	7.5
Atlantic Canada	**11.3**	**12.7**	**10.7**	**8.8**	**9.6**	**7.8**	**7.5**	**7.2**
Quebec	5.8	7.0	9.4	6.9	8.8	10.3	9.9	6.6
Ontario	4.2	10.7	12.9	7.0	10.4	10.4	12.3	8.8
Central Canada	**4.8**	**9.3**	**11.6**	**7.0**	**9.8**	**10.4**	**11.4**	**8.0**
Manitoba	6.5	6.4	10.8	6.9	4.3	6.1	10.2	9.0
Saskatchewan	2.9	3.2	7.6	6.4	-1.7	0.3	5.4	8.2
Alberta	5.9	4.7	6.4	10.9	-12.3	4.0	3.7	7.5
British Columbia	3.2	4.4	6.2	6.6	5.2	9.6	10.2	10.2
Yukon	2.0	-13.8	15.5	6.3	20.8	30.7	9.6	7.2
Northwest Territories	30.2	16.9	18.8	22.6	-1.0	3.5	5.5	5.4
Western Canada	**4.8**	**4.6**	**7.1**	**8.5**	**-3.0**	**6.1**	**7.2**	**8.8**
Canada	**5.2**	**8.4**	**9.6**	**7.5**	**5.8**	**9.0**	**9.4**	**8.0**

TABLE 2
Provincial Distribution of Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
					(percent)			
Newfoundland	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
Prince Edward Island	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nova Scotia	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
New Brunswick	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
Atlantic Canada	**5.7**	**5.9**	**5.9**	**6.0**	**6.2**	**6.2**	**6.1**	**6.0**
Quebec	23.1	22.9	22.8	22.6	23.3	23.6	23.6	23.2
Ontario	36.7	37.7	38.6	38.5	40.2	40.8	41.6	41.9
Central Canada	**59.8**	**60.6**	**61.4**	**61.1**	**63.5**	**64.4**	**65.2**	**65.1**
Manitoba	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6
Saskatchewan	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0
Alberta	14.2	13.7	13.3	13.7	11.4	10.9	10.2	10.2
British Columbia	12.3	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.7
Yukon	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Northwest Territories	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Western Canada	**34.5**	**33.5**	**32.7**	**32.9**	**30.3**	**29.4**	**28.7**	**28.9**
Canada	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

TABLE 3
Final Domestic Demand at 1986 Prices, Annual percentage change

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
				(percent)				
Newfoundland	4.4	4.9	3.4	1.8	2.4	1.1	4.8	2.6
Prince Edward Island	-1.2	6.3	7.1	3.3	3.8	3.2	7.1	0.7
Nova Scotia	1.5	5.4	3.4	4.5	1.9	1.3	4.0	2.4
New Brunswick	1.2	-0.1	4.1	5.8	3.0	2.9	6.0	4.3
Atlantic Canada	**1.9**	**3.6**	**3.8**	**4.2**	**2.5**	**1.8**	**5.0**	**2.9**
Quebec	-4.1	3.5	5.7	5.4	4.9	5.4	4.1	2.9
Ontario	-3.1	3.8	5.6	7.3	7.4	6.5	5.9	3.8
Central Canada	**-3.5**	**3.7**	**5.6**	**6.6**	**6.4**	**6.1**	**5.2**	**3.5**
Manitoba	-2.6	3.4	6.6	5.9	4.8	0.4	2.4	2.0
Saskatchewan	-5.9	4.3	1.4	3.7	0.9	3.8	0.5	-1.9
Alberta	-5.0	-6.2	-3.5	6.2	-0.6	2.4	6.9	2.2
British Columbia	-8.3	0.1	0.5	4.6	2.4	4.6	6.7	7.5
Yukon	-9.7	-5.5	-2.7	2.0	14.8	5.3	3.9	0.5
Northwest Territories	13.0	-6.6	-7.1	-12.7	-15.5	-11.5	5.1	11.7
Western Canada	**-5.8**	**-1.6**	**-0.3**	**4.9**	**1.2**	**3.0**	**5.4**	**3.9**
Canada	**-3.7**	**2.1**	**3.4**	**5.7**	**4.3**	**5.1**	**5.3**	**3.7**

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oil Pipeline Transport
November 1990

Highlights

- In November, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 5.1% from the same period last year to 15 256 981 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts, now at 157 451 046 m^3, are up 0.2% from 1989.

- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 15.4% compared to November 1989 while pipeline imports rose 77.7% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1990 are now up 0.8% from 1989 levels, while imports are up by 7.6%.

- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries this month rose 4.5% from 1989 while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 2.2%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The November 1990 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the second week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder
December 1990

Production of process cheese in December 1990 totalled 4 570 650 kilograms, a decrease of 27.3% from the revised November 1990 and a decrease of 12.7% from the revised December 1989 total. The 1990 year-to-date production was 81 776 990ʳ kilograms, compared to the corresponding 1989 amount of 76 550 892ʳ (revised) kilograms.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 458 480 kilograms, an increase of 14.9% from November 1990 and an increase of 3.3% from December 1989. Cumulative year-to-date production totalled 4 528 196 kilograms, compared to the 4 628 755 kilograms reported for the corresponding period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The December 1990 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Cement
December 1990

Canadian manufacturers shipped 527 356 tonnes of cement in December 1990, a decrease of 10.3% from the 587 817ʳ (revised) tonnes shipped a year earlier and a decrease of 37.6% from the 844 504 tonnes shipped in November 1990.

January to December 1990 shipments were 10 991 095 tonnes, down 6.2% from the 11 714 522ʳ tonnes shipped during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The December 1990 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Primary Iron and Steel, November 1990.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, December 1990.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, August 1990.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

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	Second Quarter 1990	January 31, 1991
Air Charter Statistics	1989	January 3, 1991
Asphalt Roofing	November 1990	January 3, 1991
	December 1990	January 31, 1991
Aviation, Canadian Civil	1989	January 21, 1991
	November 1990	January 25, 1991
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	October 1990	January 18, 1991
Book Publishing Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	January 9, 1991
Boxes and Wrappers, Corrugated	December 1990	January 24, 1991
Bread and Other Bakery Products Industry	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	January 16, 1991
Building Permits	November 1990	January 29, 1991
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Consumer Price Index	December 1990	January 22, 1991
Contractors, Mechanical, Electrical and Special Trade	1987	January 15, 1991
Corporation Taxation Statistics	1987	January 25, 1991
Crop Reporting Series No. 1 – Stocks of Canadian Grain	December 31, 1990	January 30, 1991
Crude Oil and Natural Gas	October 1990	January 30, 1991

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Dairy Products Industries, Other	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	January 16, 1991
Dairy Review	November 1990	January 16, 1991
Department Store Sales and Stocks	November 1990	January 24, 1991
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Food Products Industries Including Malt and Malt Flour, Other	1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures	January 16, 1991
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Fruit and Vegetable Production	December Issue	January 11, 1991
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Government Employment and Renumeration, Federal	September 1990	January 3, 1991
Government Finance, Consolidated – Financial Management System Basis	1989/1990 (Estimates)	January 16, 1991
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Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	November 1990	January 10, 1991
Stocks of Frozen Meat Products	January 1, 1991	January 25, 1991
Sugar Sales	December 1990	January 10, 1991
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Telephone Statistics	November 1990	January 18, 1991
Tobacco Products	December 1990	January 18, 1991
Trade, Preliminary Statement of Canadian International	November 1990	January 18, 1991
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	November 1990	January 16, 1991
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User's Guide	1986 Census Data	January 3, 1991
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Work Injuries Statistics	1987-1989	January 9, 1991

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

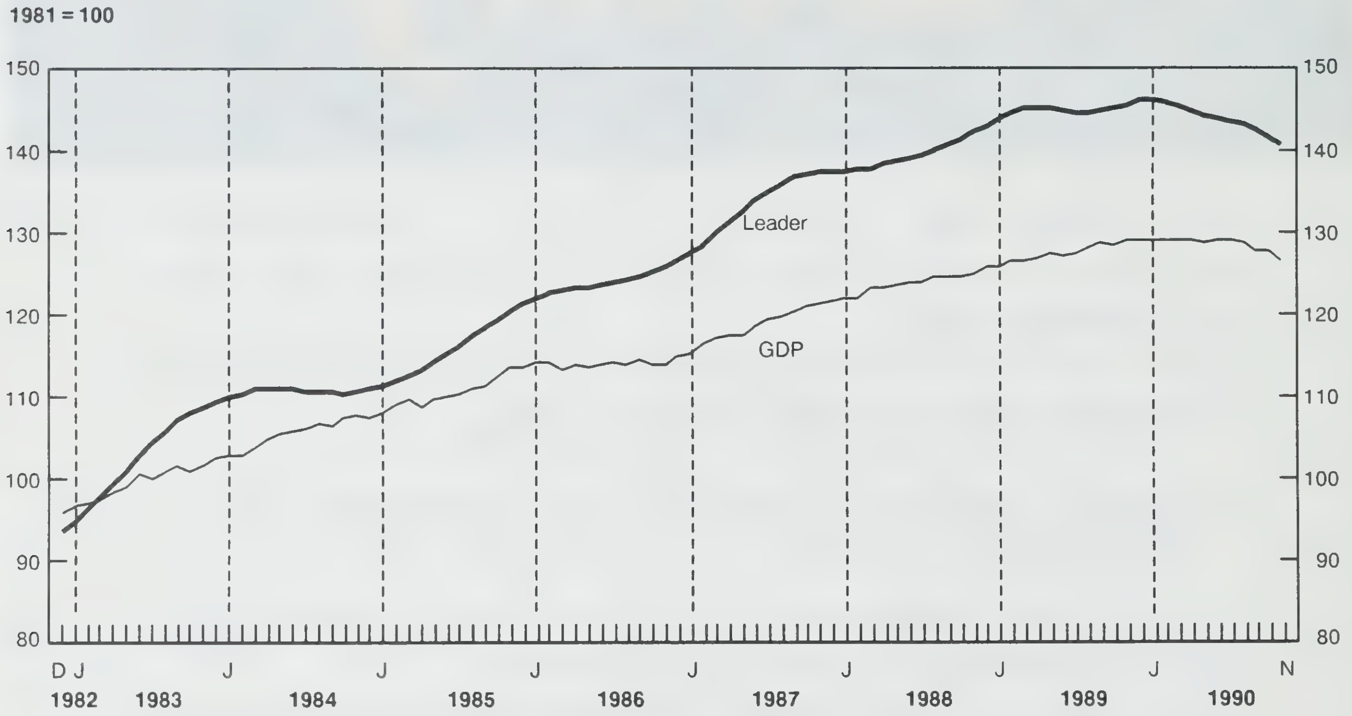
Monday, February 4, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP



Composite Leading Indicator

November 1990

The leading indicator fell again in November, down 0.7% after a 0.6% drop in October. It was the largest decrease since the index began receding in February 1990. The index had been receding at more moderate rates from February to September. The more marked declines in recent months reflect several consecutive sharp drops in the U.S. index and renewed weakness in manufacturing. The indicators of household demand remained weak, notably household spending for housing and cars.

All of the components related to household demand continued to slide, as they have since last spring. A sharp drop in the housing index (-3.3%) was led by lower starts of multiple units, after single-family dwellings had weakened earlier. Weak auto sales led the 1.1% decrease in sales of durable goods. The drop in both housing and auto demand is comparable to the same period in the 1981-82 recession. Slack auto demand was increasingly evident for imports, following several months of falling sales of North American-built vehicles. The rate of decline of furniture and appliance sales was slowed by an increasing number of price discounts.

New orders for durable goods fell by 1.7% in November, as eight of the nine major industry groups posted declines at a time of widespread weakness in final demand. Shipments ended the year on a weak note, notably for autos, leading to the first decline in the ratio of shipments to stocks of finished goods since April. The average workweek was unchanged after a 0.3% decline in October.

The Toronto Stock Exchange index continued to drop rapidly, while the rate of decline of the money supply eased.

The U.S. leading indicator plunged by 0.7% in November, after drops of 0.5% in October and 0.2% in September. The manufacturing components led the drop, particularly the auto industry. The unsmoothed index edged up 0.1% in December.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For further information on this release, or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Analysis Section.

For more information on the economy, order the February issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), available the week of February 18-22. See "How to Order Publications".

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	September	October	November	October	November
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)					
Smoothed	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	141.7	140.7
Unsmoothed	-1.7	0.0	-1.0	139.6	138.2
Retail trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	1,042[4]	1,037[4]
Other durable goods sales	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	3,652[4]	3,611[4]
House spending index[1]	-3.8	-3.5	-3.3	113.2	109.5
Manufacturing					
New orders – durables	0.0	-0.3	-1.7	9,809[4]	9,638[4]
Shipment to inventory ratio – (finished goods)[2]	0.00	0.01	-0.01	1.45	1.44
Average workweek (hours)	0.0	-0.3	0.0	38.2	38.2
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	1,787	1,779
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	-0.2	-0.5	-0.7	193.0	191.6
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	-2.2	-2.6	-2.3	3,334	3,256
Money supply (MI) ($1981)[3]	-1.0	-0.5	-0.0	23,879[4]	23,877[4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*

■

Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics

1990

In 1989, average household income was $43,838, an increase of 2.6% from 1988 and 4.6% since 1981 after adjustment for inflation. Real household income decreased in the early 1980s, but has been increasing since 1984. For the last three years, real income was higher than in 1981.

Average household income ranged from $21,972 for one-person households (23.1% of total households) to $50,237 for single-family households (72.2% of total households) and $53,044 for multi-unit households (4.7% of total households).

The 1990 issue of *Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics*, released today, is the latest report providing data on dwelling characteristics and household goods by (1989) household income class.

Highlights

- The average income of households consisting of a single family was $50,237 in 1989, 2.6% higher than in 1988 and 11% higher than in 1984 (both on an inflation-adjusted basis).

- Inflation-adjusted income for young households ($38,769 in 1989) was little changed since 1981, whereas for elderly households, the income ($28,808 in 1989) was 15% higher. Households in the middle age groups had increases in the 3% to 5% range.

- While some household items such as telephones, radios, refrigerators and television sets showed little variation by income, others exhibited a strong relationship to income. Gas barbecues, found in 16.2% of households with income under $10,000, increased to 71.0% of households with income of $70,000 and over. For the same income groups, freezers increased from 31.1% to 71.8% of households and air conditioners from 12.3% to 39.6%.

- The presence of the fastest growing consumer items, microwave ovens and video cassette recorders (VCRs), showed large differences by income groups. Microwave ovens were found in 40.4% of households with income under $10,000 compared with 83.9% of households with income of $70,000 and over. For VCRs, the rates were 33.7% and 86.4%, respectively.

- While 16.3% of all households had a home computer, more than one in three households (34.2%) in the $70,000 and over income group had one. Only 5.7% of households in the under $10,000 income group had a home computer.

- Compact disc (CD) players, the newest home entertainment item surveyed, were owned by 15.4% of households. In the under $10,000 income group, 7.0% had a CD player compared to 27.6% in the $70,000 and over group.

This report presents variations in household items and dwelling characteristics by income, province, urbanization, age of household head and household type. Tables are based on household facilities and equipment data as of the survey date (May 1990), and income data for the 1989 calendar year.

A microdata tape containing 1989 household income and 1990 facilities and equipment data, along with dwelling characteristics and socio-demographic characteristics of the household, will be available shortly at a cost of $1,000. This tape can be ordered by contacting the Household Surveys Division (613-951-9778).

The 1990 issue of *Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics* (13-218, $35), is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Peter Hewer (613-951-4633), Household Surveys Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Storage Batteries

December 1990

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 273,450 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries in December 1990, a decrease of 20.2% from 342,492 batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

Cumulative sales from January to December 1990 amounted to 2,822,714 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries, down 11.3% from 3,183,457 for the same period in 1989.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The December 1990 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Production of Biscuits

December 1990

Production of biscuits (all types) totalled 99 026 327 kilograms for the six-month period ended December 1990, a decrease of 0.3% from the 99 317 687 kilograms produced during the same period of 1989.

The cumulative year-to-date production for 1990 was 196 543 428^{r} (revised) kilograms, up from the 189 578 677 kilograms for the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 190.

The publication *Production of Selected Biscuits* (32-026, $6.50/$26) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Motor Carriers of Freight and Household Goods Movers Survey

Preliminary 1989

Preliminary estimates indicate that 1989 operating revenues of the for-hire trucking industry reached $10,188 million, an increase of 6.0% over $9,612 million recorded in 1988.

Operating expenses increased 6.8% to $9,836 million in 1989, from $9,213 million in 1988, resulting in a deterioration of the operating ratio from 0.958 in 1988 to 0.965 in 1989.

Employment decreased marginally to 97,703 in 1989 from 97,998 in 1988. Total compensation increased 5.1%, while average compensation per employee in 1989 was $32,034, a 5.4% increase over the previous year.

For further information on this release, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518), Transportation Division. ■

Annual Survey of Manufactures

1988

- Preliminary figures from the 1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures indicate aggregate shipments of manufactured goods rose 9.7% to $298.2 billion from $271.8 billion in 1987. Value added from manufacturing activity increased 11.1%.

- The number of persons employed by these manufacturing establishments gained 4.5% to 1.95 million, with their total wages and salaries rising 9.6% to reach $56.8 billion.

- The accompanying table shows selected principal statistics for Canada and the provinces for all manufacturing industries.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5378.

For further information on this release, contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497), Industry Division. Complete data will be published later in *Manufacturing Industries of Canada: National and Provincial Areas, 1988* (31-203, $61). □

Selected Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Province*

1988 Annual Survey of Manufactures

Province	Manufacturing activity							
	No. of establishments	Production and related workers: Number	Production and related workers: Person-hours paid $'000,000	Production and related workers: Wages	Cost of fuel and electricity	Cost of materials and supplies used	Value of shipments of goods of own manufacture	Value added
				$'000,000	$'000,000	$'000,000	$'000,000	$'000,000
Newfoundland	347	15,656	32.1	332.7	92.5	791.4	1,726.0	844.8
Prince Edward Island	146	2,926	5.8	49.8	8.0	243.9	391.7	139.7
Nova Scotia	816	30,994	64.0	689.5	171.3	2,812.3	5,455.7	2,471.5
New Brunswick	765	26,724	55.4	679.4	252.2	3,255.7	5,627.7	2,110.9
Quebec	12,073	410,808	852.6	9,974.3	2,204.1	38,544.8	73,750.6	33,335.8
Ontario	16,477	747,108	1,584.6	20,384.1	3,120.6	90,920.2	157,540.2	63,882.7
Manitoba	1,299	44,746	91.9	1,002.0	173.5	3,633.6	6,671.0	2,912.0
Saskatchewan	866	14,571	30.2	374.4	116.2	1,963.9	3,380.1	1,296.8
Alberta	2,966	63,532	132.5	1,718.6	460.9	11,044.1	18,100.5	6,645.8
British Columbia	4,471	117,357	240.0	3,678.9	762.5	13,297.3	25,510.1	11,505.9
Yukon	18	186	0.4	3.4	0.3	7.1	14.2	7.1
Northwest Territories	18	130	0.3	3.6	0.8	20.2	42.7	22.2
Canada	**40,262**	**1,474,738**	**3,089.7**	**38,890.6**	**7,362.8**	**166,534.4**	**298,210.5**	**125,175.2**

Province	Total activity						
	Administrative, office and other non-manufacturing employees: Number	Administrative, office and other non-manufacturing employees: Salaries $'000,000	Total employees: Number	Total employees: Salaries and wages	Total cost of materials, supplies and goods for resale	Total value of shipments and other revenue	Value added
				$'000,000	$'000,000	$'000,000	$'000,000
Newfoundland	3,521	105.2	19,177	437.9	1,206.5	2,145.8	849.6
Prince Edward Island	829	21.0	3,755	70.8	297.1	454.9	149.7
Nova Scotia	8,934	296.2	39,928	985.7	3,437.5	6,156.7	2,547.3
New Brunswick	7,784	252.2	34,508	931.6	3,633.0	6,005.8	2,111.8
Quebec	129,119	4,676.3	539,927	14,650.5	44,153.6	80,491.5	34,467.9
Ontario	245,568	9,692.5	992,676	30,076.6	120,009.7	192,282.6	69,535.6
Manitoba	12,464	408.3	57,210	1,410.3	4,238.3	7,381.7	3,017.9
Saskatchewan	5,881	189.1	20,452	563.5	2,190.1	3,649.7	1,340.3
Alberta	23,279	836.7	86,811	2,555.4	11,795.8	18,987.5	6,781.2
British Columbia	34,900	1,424.8	152,257	5,103.7	14,782.8	27,291.1	11,801.6
Yukon	31	0.7	217	4.1	7.4	14.5	7.1
Northwest Territories	42	1.3	172	4.9	20.9	44.5	23.2
Canada	**472,352**	**17,904.4**	**1,947,090**	**56,795.0**	**205,772.5**	**344,906.5**	**132,633.1**

* *Preliminary figures.*

Note *: Components may not add to totals due to rounding.*

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics, 1990.
Catalogue number 13-218
(Canada: $35.00; United States: US$ 42.00; Other Countries: US$49.00).

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, (1986 = 100) 1961-1985.
Catalogue number 15-512
(Canada: $60.00; United States: US$72.00; Other Countries: US$84.00).

Imports by Commodity, November 1990.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551.00; United States: US$66.10/US$661.00; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771.00).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

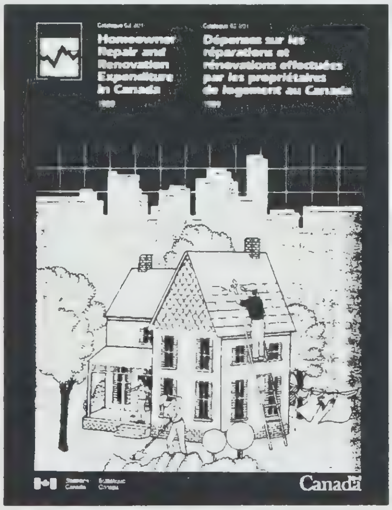
The Daily
Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 5, 1991 — For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(continued on page 2)



Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada
1989

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada, 1989 offers a look at the $13.4 billion worth of repairs and renovations done by homeowners. This includes repairs and maintenance, additions, renovations and installations of equipment and fixtures. These expenditures, averaging $2,190 per homeowner household in 1989, cover the materials purchased by homeowners, as well as the cost of contracted work. Nearly 73% of homeowners incurred some costs during 1989.

Data covering the 10 provinces are presented by province, size of area of residence, type of dwelling, value of dwelling, age of household head, income, age of the dwelling and length of occupancy.

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada, 1989 (62-201, $26) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". (Preliminary data were released October 24, 1990.)

For further information, contact Réjean Lasnier (613-951-0477), Family Expenditure Surveys Section, Household Surveys Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – Concluded

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Travel-log – Touriscope
Winter 1991 Issue

The Winter issue of *Travel-log – Touriscope*, Statistics Canada's quarterly tourism newsletter is now available.

The feature article looks at how the tourism industry is weathering the current slowdown in the economy as well as what happened to the industry during the 1981-82 recession.

This release also includes an investigation into the shrinking American tourist market; a profile of the airline industry; age-group population projections; second quarter domestic travel results; and a case study of the Manitoba travel market.

The Winter issue of *Travel-log – Touriscope* (87-003, $10.50/$42) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Laurie McDougall (613-951-9169), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Construction Union Wage Rate Index
December 1990

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986 = 100) showed no change in December from November's revised level of 119.6. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased by 5.4% from 113.5 to 119.6.

The table below shows wage rates for labourers, sheet metal workers and painters.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The fourth quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March 1991. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rates[1]
December 1990

	Trades					
	Labourer		Sheet Metal Worker		Painter	
	Basic Rate	Basic Rate and Selected Pay Supplements	Basic Rate	Basic Rate and Selected Pay Supplements	Basic Rate	Basic Rate and Selected Pay Supplements
	(in dollars)					
St. John's	15.00	18.27	17.37	22.47	15.45	18.18
Halifax	16.88	19.11	21.87	25.65	17.04	19.26
Saint John	12.96	15.40	20.55	23.85	16.25	18.52
Montreal	16.33	19.60	21.67	25.53	19.20	21.87
Ottawa	18.70	22.19	21.55	27.66	19.61	24.22
Toronto	21.65	26.23	22.36	27.84	22.31	27.19
Thunder Bay	20.31	23.59	22.00	27.03	20.05	24.70
Winnipeg	15.75	17.59	21.80	24.58	16.95	18.64
Regina	14.89	17.87	19.77	22.41	15.93	17.83
Edmonton	17.25	20.63	18.50	21.92	19.00	22.15
Vancouver	20.26	25.96	21.40	26.58	22.35	27.36

[1] *Rates are available for other trades and other cities.*

Basic rate and selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Coal and Coke Statistics

November 1990

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 5 813 kilotonnes in November 1990, down 3.7% from the corresponding month in 1989. The 1990 year-to-date production figure stands at 62 829 kilotonnes, down 2.8%.
- Exports in November 1990 fell 36.1% from November 1989 to 1 574 kilotonnes while imports rose 5.8% to 1 224 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 28 488 kilotonnes, 3.6% below the 1989 level.
- Coke production decreased to 218 kilotonnes, a difference of 36.7% from November 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The November 1990 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $9/$90) will be available the first week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics

November 1990

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in November 1990 increased to 40 952 gigawatt hours (GWh), up 0.01% from the corresponding month in 1989. Exports increased 66.0% to 1 604 GWh, while imports decreased from 2 021 GWh to 877 GWh.
- Year-to-date figures for 1990 show net generation at 419 475 GWh, down 3.2% from the previous year's period. Exports, at 16 361 GWh, were down 21.4%, while imports, at 17 012 GWh, were up 57.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The November 1990 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the first week of February 1991. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

December 1990

December 1990 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The fourth quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March 1991. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditures in Canada, 1989.
Catalogue number 62-201
(Canada: $26.00; United States: US$31.00; Other Countries: US$36.00).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, November 1990.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Travel-Log – Touriscope: Recessions, Past and Present, Winter Issue 1991.
Catalogue number 87-003
(Canada: $10.50/$42.00; United States: US$12.50/US$50.00; Other Countries: US$14.75/US$59.00).

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Wednesday, February 6, 1991 — For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

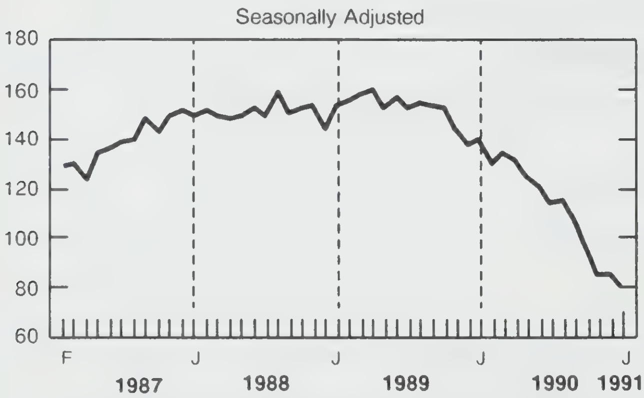
Help-wanted Index
January 1991

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- The Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) decreased 7.1% in January 1991 to 79 from 85. All the regions contributed to the decline. After having reached a peak of 160 in April 1989, the trend of the Canada index has steadily declined. The downward trend has been accelerating since the beginning of 1990.

Help-wanted Index, Canada
(1981 = 100)



> ***Note to Users:***
>
> *Effective with this release, only seasonally adjusted data will be provided in The Daily. For users interested in trend-cycle estimates, these indices are available on CANSIM or on request. It should be noted that trend-cycle estimates for the two most recent months are not released because they can change significantly as new data become available.*

Changes by Region

- Between December 1990 and January 1991, the seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index decreased 16.4% in the Atlantic provinces (to 117 from 140), 15.4% in Quebec (to 88 from 104), 11.3% in Ontario (to 71 from 80), 8.6% in the Prairie provinces (to 64 from 70) and 1.1% in British Columbia (to 86 from 87).

- As compared with January 1990, the Help-wanted Index decreased in all regions, falling 51.0% in Ontario, 44.7% in Quebec, 36.1% in the Atlantic provinces, 34.4% in British Columbia and 22.9% in the Prairie provinces.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5 and 7).

For further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087). ☐

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100) – Canada and Regions

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
			Seasonally Adjusted			
1990						
January	**139**	183	159	145	83	131
February	**130**	173	143	139	89	121
March	**134**	186	149	135	89	129
April	**131**	181	145	128	91	138
May	**124**	158	148	120	87	117
June	**120**	168	143	112	80	121
July	**114**	187	122	109	83	119
August	**115**	162	127	110	78	123
September	**107**	164	114	102	79	119
October	**94**	136	110	88	72	99
November	**85**	127	101	73	70	94
December	**85**	140	104	80	70	87
1991						
January	**79**	117	88	71	64	86

■

Short-term Expectations Survey

For the past 10 months, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economists and asking them to forecast each month the year-over-year change in the consumer price index, the unemployment rate and the merchandise trade balance.

There has been on average 23 participants in this survey and a new set of forecasts for January 1991 (December 1990 for the trade balance) is released in this issue.

The mean forecast of the year-over-year increase in the Consumer Price Index for January is 5.6%, with minimum and maximum values of 4.8% and 6.4%, respectively. The actual number for December 1990 was 5.0%, while the mean of the estimates was 5.1%, continuing an overall slight positive bias.

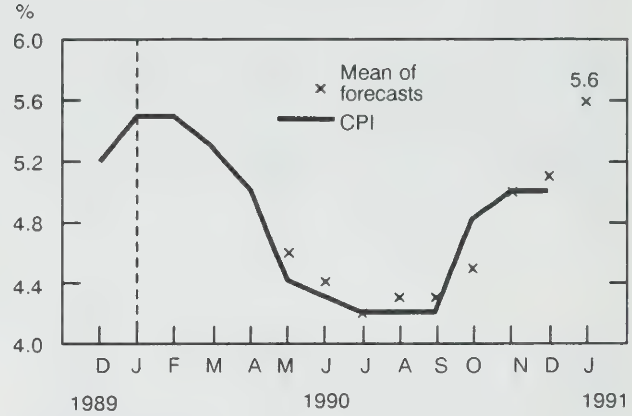
The mean forecast for the unemployment rate for January 1991 is 9.5%. There seems to have been, on average, an underestimation of the unemployment rate since July 1990 (the mean of forecasts never exceeded the actual number). The actual unemployment rate went from 8.4% in September to 9.3% in December 1990.

The survey shows $848 million as the mean forecast for the trade balance of December 1990. The average monthly balance forecast from March to December 1990 was $730 million, an underestimate when compared to the actual average revised monthly balance for the period March to November 1990 ($1,071 million).

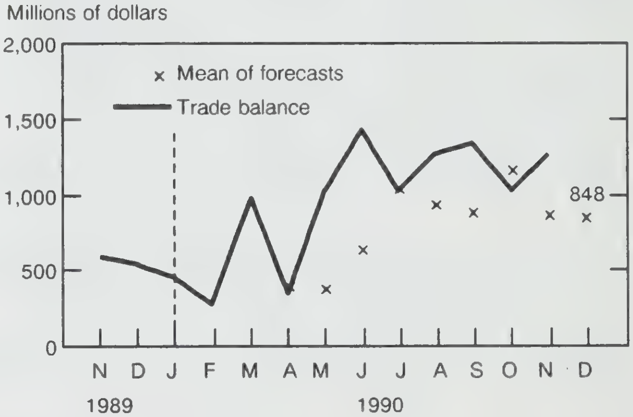
For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568) or Christian Lajule (613-951-3351). ■

Forecasts vs. Actual

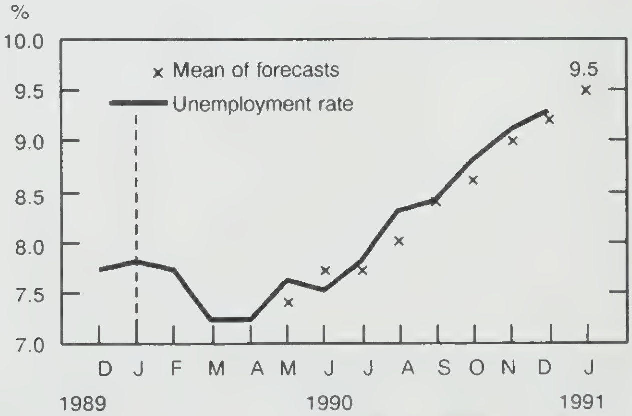
Consumer Price Index



Trade Balance



Unemployment Rate



DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Milling and Crushing Statistics

December 1990

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in December 1990 was 217 488 tonnes, up 18% from the 183 675 tonnes milled in December 1989.

The resulting wheat flour production increased 6% to 147 646 tonnes in December 1990 from 139 195 tonnes in December 1989.

Crushing

Canola crushings for December 1990 amounted to 115 655 tonnes, down 4% from the 120 587 tonnes crushed in December 1989. The resulting oil production increased 3% to 48 275 tonnes from 46 857 tonnes in December 1989. Meal production decreased 4%, to 65 753 tonnes from 68 733 tonnes in December 1989.

Soybean crushings for the same month increased slightly to 92 723 tonnes in 1990 from 92 552 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production decreased 3% to 16 367 tonnes in December 1990 from 16 903 tonnes in December 1989. Meal production increased 2% to 71 860 tonnes from 70 548 tonnes in December 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The December 1990 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products

December 1990

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for December 1990 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 32 963 tonnes in December 1990, a decrease of 22.8% from the 42 717 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The December 1990 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins

December 1990

Canadian chemical firms produced 139 302 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in December 1990, an increase of 11.6% from the 124 845^r (revised) tonnes produced in December 1989.

January to December 1990 production totalled 1 531 571^r tonnes, up 14.1% from the 1 341 774^r tonnes produced during the same period in 1989.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for December 1990, December 1989 and corresponding cumulative figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The December 1990 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamps

Fourth Quarter 1990

Data on imports, manufacturers' production and inventories of electric lamps for the fourth quarter of 1990 are now available.

For more detailed information, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Fruit and Vegetable Production, December 1990.
Catalogue number 22-003
(Canada: $18.00/$72.00; United States: US$21.50/US$86.00; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101.00).

Gypsum Products, December 1990.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Refined Petroleum Products, October 1990.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Railway Carloadings, November 1990.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83.00; United States: US$10.00/US$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116.00).

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, February 7, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Quarterly Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

January 1991

Increased pessimism was noted concerning the level of inventories, but production prospects for the next three months improved, according to the latest Business Conditions Survey of Canadian Manufacturing Industries. There was also some improvement concerning orders received, although pessimism remained at high levels, but not as high as in the depths of the 1981/82 recession.

Seasonally Adjusted

Optimism concerning production for the next three months improved in the January 1991 survey. The balance of opinion improved three points for orders received and remained at the same level for the backlog of unfilled orders. The balances for orders are at extremely negative levels but are not as low as the negative scores registered in the April and July 1982 surveys, during the depths of the last recession. There was an increase in pessimism concerning inventory levels between the October 1990 and January 1991 surveys, but as with orders, the level of pessimism remained short of the record negative scores registered in the middle of 1982.

Highlights

- The balance of opinion concerning the **expected volume of production** over the next three months improved by 15 points from a level of -29 in October 1990 to -14 in January 1991. A factor in the improvement was the re-opening of plants in the automotive industry after shutdowns in December, and the resumption of activity following work stoppages in the paper and the primary metal industries.

The balance of -14 in January is calculated by subtracting the pessimistic 34% indicating "lower than normal" volume of expected production from the optimistic 20% reporting "higher than normal" volume of expected production.

Note to Users:

Individual responses to the Business Conditions Survey are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the annual Census of Manufactures. The proportions, therefore, reflect the magnitude of the individual manufacturer's contribution to the total. The balance is the difference between the proportion associated with the positive-type response (e.g. higher volume of production) and the proportion related to the negative-type response (e.g. lower volume of production). Both the raw data (raw) and seasonally adjusted (s.a.) data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for the neutral components (e.g. expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values of the other two components from 100.

- The January 1991 balance for **orders received** posted a 3-point improvement over the last quarter. It went from -45 in October 1990 to -42 in January 1991. The increase was mainly caused by the transportation and primary metal industries. A major improvement in Ontario offset decreases in eight other provinces. The balance of -42 was a few points lower than in the January 1982 survey but substantially above the -53 and -54 scores recorded in the April and July 1982 surveys, during the depths of the 1981/82 recession.

- The balance of opinion for the **backlog of unfilled orders** remained unchanged at -49 in January 1991. The balance of -49 was also a few points lower than in the January 1982 survey but was substantially above the -59 and -66 registered in the April and July 1982 surveys.

- The balance of opinion concerning **finished products inventories** dropped 11 points to -36 in January 1991 from a level of -25 in October 1990. The current level of -36 is close to the January 1982 level but is substantially above the -43 and -45 recorded in the April and July 1982 surveys.

Unadjusted

- For the second consecutive quarter, the main **source of production difficulties** was the "other" category. It reached a level of 14%, up from 9% in the October 1990 survey. A review of respondent comments in the "other" category still shows that a majority indicated a "lack of orders" and "weak markets" as the main source of production difficulties. "Skilled labour shortage" continues to be less of a problem, down to 4% in January 1991; it was at a level of 8% one year earlier.

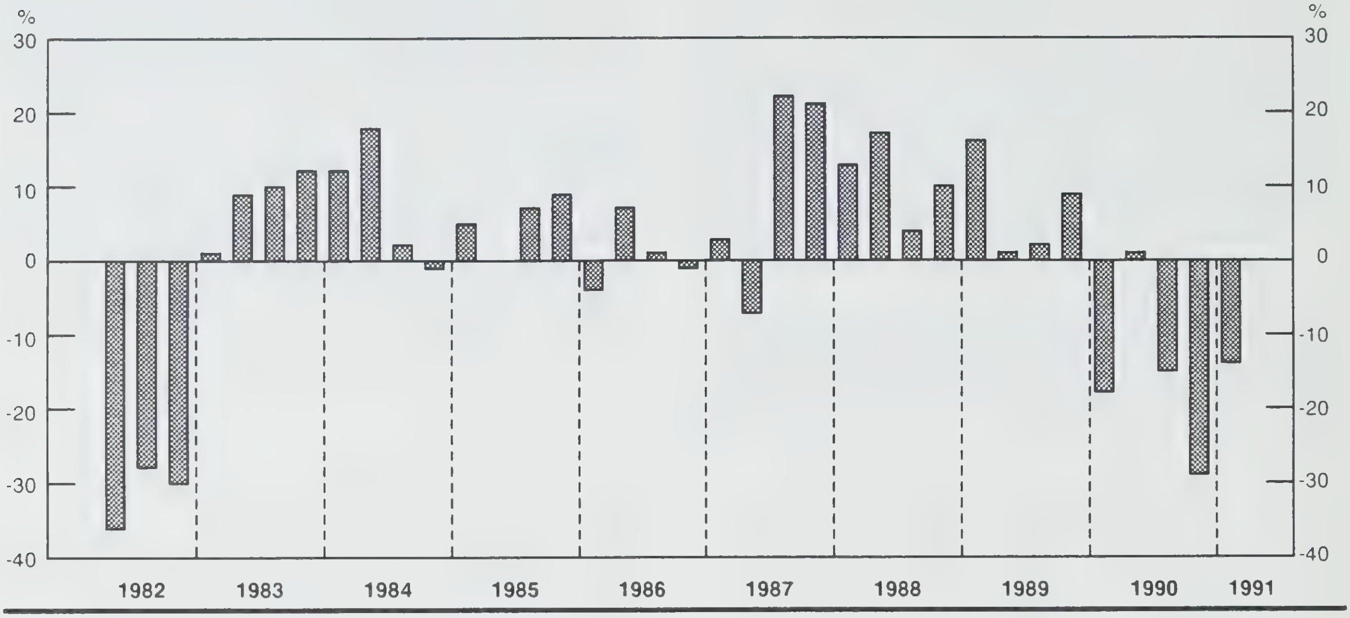
The Business Conditions Survey is carried out in January, April, July and October and the majority of responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 5,000 manufacturers.

Please note that survey weights and sampled units have been benchmarked to the 1987 Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) and data back to 1987 have been revised accordingly. In general, trends for the revised data have remained the same as those prior to the benchmarking to the 1987 ASM.

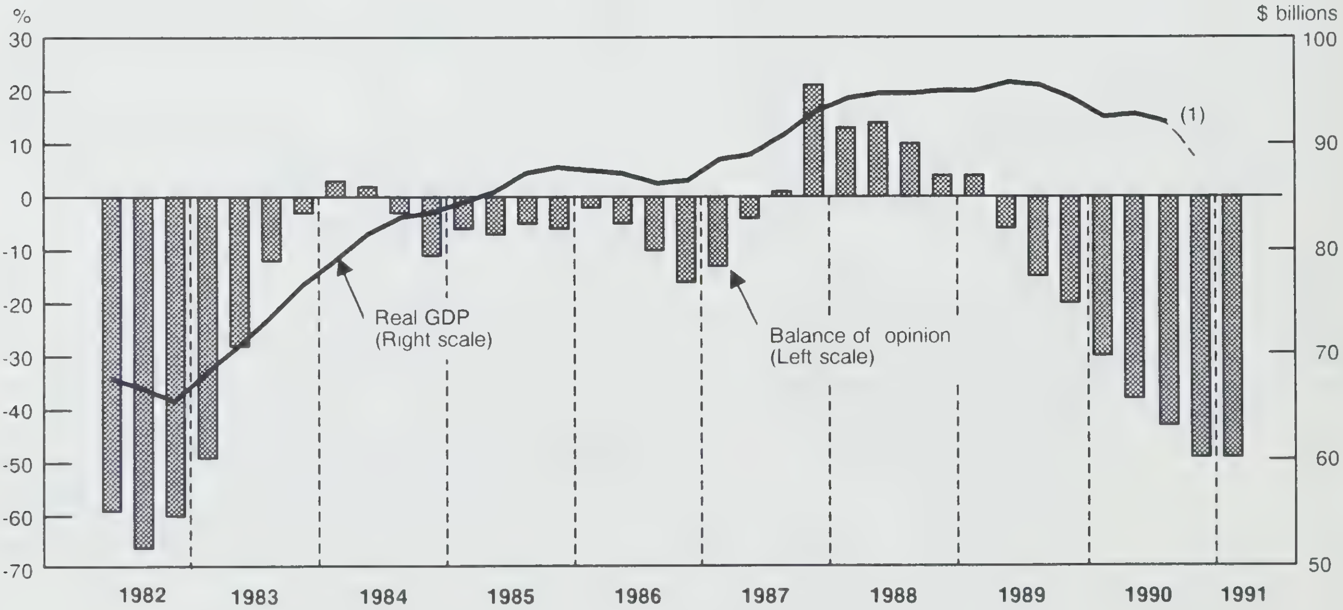
Available on CANSIM (raw data only): matrices 2843-2845.

For further information please contact: C. Robillard (613-951-3507) Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division. □

Balance of Opinion for Expected Volume of Production
Next Three Months vs Last Three Months



Balance of Opinion on Backlog of Unfilled Orders
and Real GDP for Manufacturing Industries
Seasonally adjusted



(1) ----- October and November 1990

Business Conditions Survey, Canadian Manufacturing Industries

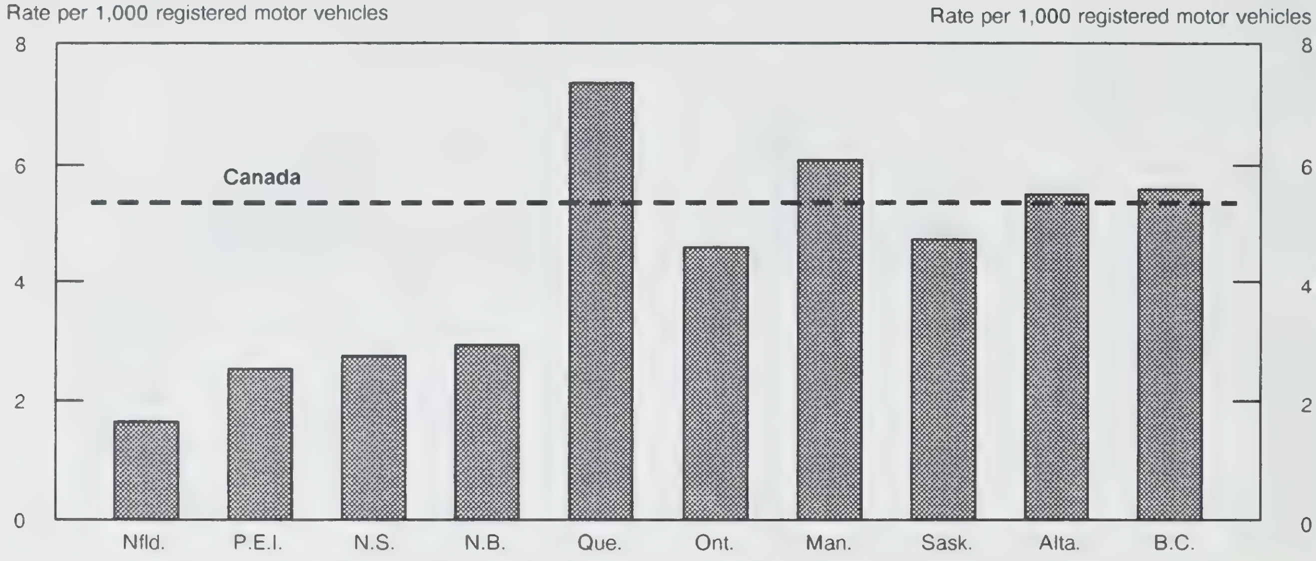
January 1991

All Manufacturing Industries	January 1990	April 1990	July 1990	October 1990	January 1991
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:					
			Seasonally Adjusted		
About the same	48	45	43	45	46
Higher	17	28	21	13	20
Lower	35	27	36	42	34
Balance	-18	1	-15	-29	-14
			Raw		
Balance	-22	19	-31	-25	-19
Orders received are:					
			Seasonally Adjusted		
About the same	47	48	41	37	36
Rising	14	15	12	9	11
Declining	39	37	47	54	53
Balance	-25	-22	-35	-45	-42
			Raw		
Balance	-27	-17	-35	-48	-44
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:					
			Seasonally Adjusted		
About normal	54	50	45	41	41
Higher than normal	8	6	6	5	5
Lower than normal	38	44	49	54	54
Balance	-30	-38	-43	-49	-49
			Raw		
Balance	-33	-40	-39	-47	-50
Finished product inventory on hand is:					
			Seasonally Adjusted		
About right	61	58	63	63	54
Too low	4	8	4	6	5
Too high[1]	35	34	33	31	41
Balance	-31	-26	-29	-25	-36
			Raw		
Balance	-32	-26	-28	-24	-37
Sources of production difficulties:					
			Raw		
Working capital shortage	2	4	5	5	4
Skilled labour shortage	8	7	7	7	4
Unskilled labour shortage	1	1	1	1	0
Raw material shortage	4	4	4	4	4
Other difficulties	3	4	5	9	14
No difficulties	82	81	78	74	73

[1] *No evident seasonality.*

■

Motor Vehicle Theft Rates by Province, 1988



Source: Current Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Motor Vehicle Theft and Vehicle Vandalism

1989

Highlights

- More than 100,000 motor vehicles were reported stolen in Canada in 1989, the highest number ever recorded. This represents approximately one in every 183 registered motor vehicles. Over one-quarter of these vehicles were not recovered.
- Quebec experienced the highest rate of motor vehicles stolen, as well as the highest proportion of vehicles not recovered.
- A further 300,000 incidents of theft from motor vehicles were also reported. Radios/stereos were the items stolen most frequently.
- It is estimated that losses from motor vehicle thefts and vandalism amount to three-quarters of a billion dollars annually.
- Accused persons 18-25 years of age accounted for almost one-half of motor vehicle crimes, while those aged 12-17 accounted for a further one-third.
- The results of an international victimization survey conducted in 1989 showed that, among 14 countries surveyed, Canada ranked 10th highest for motor vehicle thefts, 3rd highest for theft from motor vehicles, and highest for vehicle vandalism.

The *Juristat Bulletin – Motor Vehicle Theft and Vehicle Vandalism* (85-002, Vol.11, No.2, $3.90/$78) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Information and Client Services, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023). □

Trends in Motor Vehicle Crimes

1980-1989

Year	Motor Vehicle Registrations[1]	Thefts of Motor Vehicles[2]	Motor Vehicles Stolen Per 1,000 Registrations	% of Motor Vehicles Not Recovered	Thefts From Motor Vehicles	Thefts From Motor Vehicles, Rate Per 1,000 Registrations
1980	13,717,449	92,256	6.7	19.2	261,021	19.0
1981	13,851,482	93,436	6.7	20.6	289,315	20.8
1982	14,310,717	85,971	6.0	21.9	292,453	20.4
1983	14,620,648	75,159	5.1	22.7	283,357	19.3
1984	14,405,972	75,252	5.2	25.8	281,497	19.5
1985	14,818,625	82,182	5.5	27.3	283,307	19.1
1986	15,114,993	80,670	5.3	26.7	297,502	19.7
1987	15,864,388	86,568	5.5	27.5	318,308	20.1
1988	16,336,261	89,269	5.5	23.4	322,242	19.7
1989	..	100,336	..	26.1	319,263	..

Motor Vehicle Crimes by Province/Territory

1988

Newfoundland	307,049	517	1.7	4.4	1,988	6.5
Prince Edward Island	82,531	214	2.6	2.3	740	8.9
Nova Scotia	512,067	1,416	2.8	15.2	8,815	17.2
New Brunswick	451,562	1,336	3.0	29.2	5,514	12.2
Quebec	3,432,035	25,633	7.5	41.3	57,274	16.7
Ontario	5,804,105	27,151	4.7	15.7	95,383	16.4
Manitoba	769,976	4,735	6.2	12.1	16,630	21.6
Saskatchewan	755,350	3,604	4.8	15.2	14,721	19.5
Alberta	1,820,141	10,156	5.6	20.2	48,131	26.4
British Columbia	2,350,437	13,425	5.7	16.6	72,368	30.8
Yukon	27,077	156	5.8	4.5	430	15.9
Northwest Territories	23,931	925	38.7	3.0	248	10.4
Canada	**16,336,261**	**89,269**	**5.5**	**23.4**	**322,242**	**19.7**

Source: Current Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

1 *Source: Motor Vehicle Registrations (catalogue no. 53-219), Transportation Division, Statistics Canada.*

2 *Excludes attempted thefts.*

.. *Figures not available.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics

December 1990

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 3 495 071 cubic metres in December 1990, a decrease of 14.2% from 4 072 521 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 3 844 095 cubic metres, down 7.0% from 4 137 931 cubic metres in December 1989. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 7 539 394 cubic metres, a decrease of 6.3% from 8 043 843 cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 6.0% to 21 168 378 cubic metres from 22 525 681 cubic metres a year earlier.

Year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 42 076 467 cubic metres, a decrease of 11.8% from 47 688 040 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue decreased 2.2% to 55 435 696 cubic metres from the year-earlier level of 56 655 206 cubic metres. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue, at 97 214 898 cubic metres, was down 4.8% from 102 084 171 cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The December 1990 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001,$5.80/$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Footwear Statistics

December 1990

Canadian manufacturers produced 1,711,087 pairs of footwear in December 1990, a decrease of 13.9% from the 1,986,875^{r} (revised) pairs produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production for January to December 1990 totalled 30,863,000^{r} pairs of footwear, down 8.5% from 33,725,388^{r} pairs produced during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The December 1990 *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending February 2,1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending February 2,1991 totalled 270 921 tonnes, an increase of 10.6% from the preceding week's total of 244 919 tonnes but down 0.4% from the year-earlier level of 271 914 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 1 185 750 tonnes, a decrease of 5.6% from 1 255 539 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The Dairy Review, November 1990.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122.00; United States: US$14.60/US$146.00; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171.00).

Railway Operating Statistics, October 1990.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105.00; United States: US$12.60/US$126.00; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147.00).

Labour Force Information, January 1991.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63.00; United States: US$7.60/76.00; Other Countries: US$8.80/$88.00).
Available Friday, February 8 at 7:00 a.m.

Juristat Service Bulletin, Vol. 11, No. 2, **Motor Vehicle Theft and Vehicle Vandalism**, 1989.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.90/$78.00; United States: US$4.70/94.00; Other Countries: US$5.45/$109.00).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, February 8, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

January 1991

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for January 1991 indicate a continuing contraction of the overall labour market. Employment fell sharply by 90,000, the fourth consecutive monthly decline. Unemployment rose by 40,000 while the number of persons participating in the labour force declined by an estimated 50,000. The unemployment rate rose by 0.4 to 9.7.

Employment

For the week ending January 19, 1991, the seasonally adjusted estimate of employment decreased sharply (-90,000) to 12,350,000, the largest monthly decline (-0.7%) since 1982. The employment/population ratio fell 0.5 to 60.0. This month's employment drop was dominated by declines in Ontario and Quebec. All of the overall employment decline was noted among persons working full-time.

- The fall in the estimated level of employment was especially pronounced for men (-55,000).

- The drop in this month's employment estimate among persons aged 25 and over (-62,000) was distributed evenly between men and women. The decline noted among youths (-28,000) was mostly due to decreases among young men.

- Employment declines were noted in trade (-39,000) and construction (-38,000) with smaller decreases also noted in finance, insurance and real estate and in public administration. Employment increased slightly in community, business and personal services. There was little change in the other industries.

- The estimated level of employment fell in Quebec (-31,000), Ontario (-58,000), and in British Columbia (-8,000). A marginal rise in employment was noted in both Saskatchewan and Alberta, while there was little or no change in the remaining provinces.

Notes to Data Users

1. *Beginning this month, changes are being introduced which are designed to improve the usefulness of Labour Force Survey estimates for census metropolitan areas and economic regions.Data for these areas, calculated from three-month moving averages, are being published for the first time. Seasonally adjusted three-month moving average data will also be published for census metropolitan areas.*

   As a convenience to users, unadjusted sub-provincial data for individual months will continue to be published for the next two months. Thereafter, these estimates will be available only on special request.

   A technical note on three-month moving average estimates will appear in the January 1991 issue of The Labour Force (catalogue no. 71-001).

2. *At the request of data users for a broader range of provincial and sub-provincial annual average estimates, a new publication, Labour Force Annual Averages 1990 (catalogue no. 71-220) will be available at the end of February. This publication will also contain annual averages for those estimates published in The Labour Force (catalogue no. 71-001).*

3. *The publication Historical Labour Force Statistics (cat. no. 71-201), containing revised seasonally adjusted data and other historical series, will be published shortly.The publication's data are also available on diskette: contact Labour Force Survey Sub-division.*

4. *Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.S.T.*

For further information call:

Doug Drew	*(613) 951-4720*
Jean-Marc Lévesque	*(613) 951-2301*
Vincent Ferrao	*(613) 951-4750*
Deborah Sunter	*(613) 951-4740*
General Inquiries	*(613) 951-9448*

Unemployment and Participation Rate

In January 1991, the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment increased by 40,000 to 1,321,000. The unemployment rate rose by 0.4 to 9.7, the highest level since February 1986. The participation rate declined in January to 66.4 (-0.3), the third consecutive monthly decrease.

- The rise in the estimated level of unemployment was concentrated among persons aged 25 and over (+ 33,000).
- The unemployment rate rose by 0.3 for both men (9.9) and women (9.3). The rate increased by 0.4 for persons aged 15 to 24 (14.9) and it also rose by 0.4 among those aged 25 and over (8.5).
- The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment rose by 26,000 in Ontario and increased marginally in Quebec and British Columbia.There was little or no change in the other provinces.
- The unemployment rate increased by 0.3 in Quebec (12.0), 0.6 in Ontario (8.4), 0.4 in British Columbia (9.6) and it edged up slightly in Saskatchewan (7.0) and Alberta (7.9).The unemployment rate declined by 0.6 in New Brunswick (11.9), 0.3 in Manitoba (7.8) and by 0.2 in Newfoundland (17.0). The rate remained unchanged in Prince Edward Island (16.5) and in Nova Scotia (10.5).

Changes since January 1990
(unadjusted estimates)

- The estimated level of employment showed a large year-over-year decline of 256,000 (-2.1%) to 11,952,000.
- Employment dropped by 204,000 among men (-3.0%) and by 51,000 among women (-0.9%).
- The level of employment for persons aged 15 to 24 fell sharply by 166,000 (-7.8%) and it declined by 89,000 (-0.9%) among those aged 25 and over.
- There was a large decrease in full-time employment of 327,000 (-3.2%) while part-time employment rose by 72,000 (+ 3.6%).
- Employment in the goods-producing industries dropped 6.6% due to large declines in construction(-14.3%) and manufacturing (-8.4%). There was a slight overall decline in the service producing industries (-0.3%).
- The estimated level of unemployment posted a strong increase of 291,000 (+ 25.0%) to 1,455,000.
- The unemployment rate jumped 2.2 to 10.9.
- The employment/population ratio dropped 2.2 to 58.0 and the participation rate declined 0.8 to 65.1.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the January 1991 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17/$170), available the third week of February 1991, or contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001p, $6/$60). □

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	January 1991	December 1990	January 1990
		Seasonally Adjusted Data	
Labour Force (,000)	13,671	13,721	13,649
Employment (,000)	12,350	12,440	12,601
Unemployment (,000)	1,321	1,281	1,048
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.7	9.3	7.7
Participation Rate (%)	66.4	66.7	67.3
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	60.0	60.5	62.1
		Unadjusted Data	
Labour Force (,000)	13,407	13,510	13,372
Employment (,000)	11,952	12,248	12,208
Unemployment (,000)	1,455	1,262	1,164
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.9	9.3	8.7
Participation Rate (%)	65.1	65.7	65.9
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	58.0	59.5	60.2

■

Estimates of Labour Income

November 1990

The November 1990 preliminary estimate of labour income[1], which comprises approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was $32.1 billion, an increase of 5.6% from November 1989. This marks the fourth consecutive monthly deceleration in the rate of growth and is the smallest year-over-year increase since July 1983.

Highlights – Wages and Salaries

Seasonally Adjusted

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries for November 1990 remained virtually unchanged (-0.1%) from October.
- Declines in wages and salaries were noted in construction (-2.5%), manufacturing (-0.6%), trade (-0.6%) and forestry (-3.0%). These decreases offset gains in education and related services (1.3%), health and welfare services (1.1%), federal administration (3.0%) and local administration (1.5%).
- Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island posted gains of more than 1.0% in wages and salaries, while Ontario recorded a decline of 0.8% in November.

[1] *Labour income is composed of two components – wages and salaries and supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.*

Unadjusted

- The November 1990 year-over-year growth in wages and salaries was 4.9%, bringing the year-to-date increase to 7.1%. The advances since June have been significantly less than those in the first five months of the year, with the November increase being the lowest since May 1983.
- Year-to-year growth rates in wages and salaries for the first 11 months of 1990 decelerated in most industries compared to the same period in 1989. This decline has been particularly evident in forestry, manufacturing, construction and commercial and personal services. Some acceleration in growth rates was noted in education and related services, health and welfare services, and provincial administration.
- In November, manufacturing recorded a negative year-over-year rate of change in wages and salaries (-0.9%) for the first time since March 1983. Similarly, the November annual change in construction wages and salaries (+0.1%) was the lowest since August 1984.
- Decelerations in the year-to-date rates of growth were noted in all provinces and territories except Saskatchewan, compared to the same period in 1989.
- Alberta (+8.4%) and British Columbia (+9.3%) were the only provinces to record January to November growth rates in wages and salaries exceeding the Canada aggregate growth rate.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The October-December 1990 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on the monthly estimates contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051) or Katherine Fraser (613-951-4049). For information on the annual estimates of labour income contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4050) or Sylvia Reid-Hibbert (613-951-4054). The FAX number is 613-951-4087. □

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
(millions of dollars)

	November 1990[p]	October 1990[r]	September 1990[f]	November 1989
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	195.2	244.8	313.8	191.3
Forestry	203.4	224.8	231.8	211.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	686.0	697.1	689.4	658.1
Manufacturing industries	5,276.8	5,365.6	5,383.3	5,327.1
Construction industry	2,030.3	2,295.6	2,350.5	2,028.9
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,828.4	2,857.1	2,839.0	2,630.0
Trade	4,067.2	4,066.1	4,026.6	3,852.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,471.9	2,503.5	2,501.4	2,320.2
Commercial and personal service	4,351.0	4,429.9	4,400.3	4,100.5
Education and related services	2,521.0	2,474.9	2,398.8	2,313.1
Health and welfare services	1,992.2	1,965.1	1,955.0	1,817.8
Federal administration and other government offices	938.5	918.9	922.7	847.8
Provincial administration	698.4	701.2	707.0	653.3
Local administration	612.4	597.8	599.0	561.7
Total wages and salaries	**28,872.6**	**29,342.4**	**29,318.6**	**27,513.6**
Supplementary labour income	3,268.8	3,387.6	3,316.7	2,927.2
Labour income	**32,141.4**	**32,730.0**	**32,635.3**	**30,440.8**
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	219.8	217.3	220.1	216.6
Forestry	197.2	203.2	203.1	205.5
Mines, quarries and oil wells	698.9	701.2	688.8	667.7
Manufacturing industries	5,344.4	5,377.7	5,373.9	5,384.5
Construction industry	1,962.8	2,013.1	2,032.5	1,958.9
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,840.6	2,834.5	2,814.9	2,640.0
Trade	4,054.2	4,078.3	4,049.0	3,830.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,491.8	2,499.3	2,478.8	2,362.6
Commercial and personal service	4,362.7	4,348.6	4,300.1	4,110.0
Education and related services	2,436.2	2,404.7	2,386.9	2,228.3
Health and welfare services	2,003.9	1,981.2	1,962.2	1,830.0
Federal administration and other government offices	959.7	931.3	927.4	868.1
Provincial administration	704.4	706.0	701.7	656.2
Local administration	611.6	602.8	605.5	559.7
Total wages and salaries	**28,881.3**	**28,898.9**	**28,761.2**	**27,552.3**
Supplementary labour income	3,269.8	3,336.4	3,253.6	2,932.7
Labour income	**32,151.1**	**32,235.3**	**32,014.8**	**30,485.0**

[p] *Preliminary estimates*
[r] *Revised estimates*
[f] *Final estimates*

■

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes
Fourth Quarter 1990

The Machinery and Equipment Price Index by industry of purchase (1986 = 100) was at a preliminary level of 104.2 in the fourth quarter of 1990, up 0.5% from its revised third quarter level of 103.7. This increase in the composite index comes after a decrease in the preceding quarter.

The domestic component increased marginally by 0.1% this quarter over the last quarter, while the imported component increased 0.8% over the same period. The marginal increase of the domestic component represents the third consecutive deceleration of this index. The imported goods component increased after two consecutive decreases.

The total index was up 1.2% this quarter over the same quarter in 1989, based on an increase in the domestic component of 1.7%, and an increase in the imported component of 0.6%. This represents an acceleration of the year-over-year rate of change of the composite index after the deceleration of last quarter.

Among the industry divisions, the mines, quarries and oil wells division and the construction division showed the largest quarterly price increases for machinery and equipment, at 0.9%. Comparing this quarter with the same quarter in 1989, fishing showed the largest increase at 3.0%, followed by forestry at 2.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2023, 2024 and 2025.

The fourth quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance[1]	Index			Percent Change	
		4th Q. 1990	3rd Q. 1990	4th Q. 1989	4th Q. 1990/ 3rd Q. 1990	4th Q. 1990/ 4th Q. 1989
Machinery and Equipment Price Index :	**100.0**	**104.2** *	**103.7** *	**103.0** *	**0.5**	**1.2**
SIC:						
1. Agriculture	11.0	110.2	110.2	111.3	0.0	-1.0
2. Forestry	1.5	111.8	110.9	108.8	0.8	2.8
3. Fishing	0.6	106.6	106.1	103.5	0.5	3.0
4. Mines, Quarries and Oil Wells	6.0	100.7	99.8	99.0	0.9	1.7
5. Manufacturing	29.9	105.6	104.9	103.5	0.7	2.0
6. Construction	3.5	100.1	99.2	98.5	0.9	1.6
7. Transportation, Communication, and Utilities	25.9	102.5	102.3	101.3	0.2	1.2
8. Trade	4.0	104.0	103.5	103.2	0.5	0.8
9. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.8	100.3	100.0	100.6	0.3	-0.3
10. Community, Business and Personal Services	11.1	101.2	100.9	101.4	0.3	-0.2
11. Public Administration	4.7	104.0	103.2	102.4	0.8	1.6

* *These indexes are preliminary*

[1] *Division weights are based on the value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment for the years 1979-83 at 1986 prices (Public and Private Investment in Canada, 1979-83).*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Federal Government Employment and Remuneration in Metropolitan Areas

September 1990

- Federal government employment in Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) totalled 240,000 in September 1990, an increase of 2.2% over the previous year. The annual rate of growth of federal government employment in CMAs since September 1985 was 0.2%. Federal government employment in CMAs represented 64% of total federal government employment for September 1990.

Definitions and Data Availability

Government includes departments, agencies, boards and commissions, military personnel and RCMP uniformed personnel, but excludes government business enterprises.

Government business enterprises are defined as entities owned by government that engage in operations of a commercial nature and sell goods and services primarily on the open market as their principal activity and source of revenue.

A Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) is the main labour market area of an urbanized core having 100,000 or more population. The core is the central, continuously built-up area of an urban centre. The term CMA was created by Statistics Canada, and the areas within the CMAs are defined by the Agency. The CMAs are usually known by the name of their largest city.

Available on CANSIM: annual data are located in matrix 2719. This series has been revised from September 1975 to September 1989. The Bank of Canada, which was part of Federal Government, has been transferred to government business enterprises.

Data are available in standard format and special tabulations from the Public Institutions Division. Data are available by department, occupational category, province and a number of other categories.

For more information on this release, please contact Peter Dudley (613-951-1851) Public Institutions Division.

For information on Public Institutions Division's products or services contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767) or FAX (613-951-0661). ■

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

December 1990

Production data for Canadian manufacturers of electrical kitchen appliances in December 1990 are now available.

Production of home comfort products totalled 13,123 in December 1990, a decrease of 11.5% from the previous year.

The December 1990 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Steel Pipe and Tubing

December 1990

Steel pipe and tubing production for December 1990 totalled 104 177 tonnes, an increase of 1.8% from the 102 299 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 469 475 tonnes, down 5.6% from the 1 556 604 tonnes produced during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The December 1990 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Steel, Primary Forms

December 1990

Steel, primary forms, production for December 1990 totalled 927 186 tonnes, a decrease of 16.3% from 1 107 174 tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production totalled 12 184 401 tonnes, down 20.5% from 15 332 441 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The December 1990 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001,$5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Shipments of Solid Fuel Burning Heating Products, Quarter Ended December 1990.
Catalogue number 25-002
(Canada: $4.75/$19.00; United States: US$5.75/US$23.00; Other Countries: US$6.75/US$27.00).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, December 1990.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products), December 1990.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes), December 1990.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Asphalt Roofing, December 1990.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Exports by Commodity, November 1990.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551.00; United States: US$66.10/US$661.00; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of February 11 – 15

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
February		
11	New Motor Vehicle Sales	December 1990
11	Farm Product Price Index	December 1990
11	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	December 1990
12	New Housing Price Index	December 1990
12	Farm Input Price Index	Fourth Quarter 1990
13	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	December 1990
15	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	December 1990
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	December 1990

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

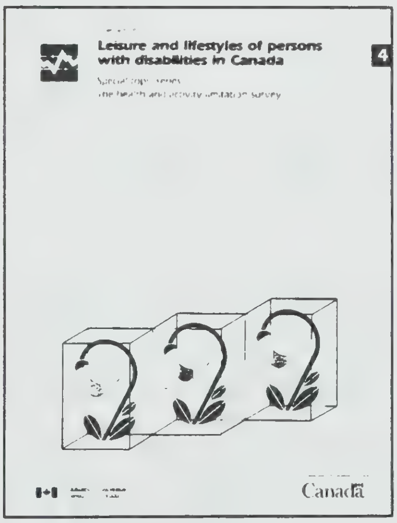
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, February 11, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)



Leisure and Lifestyles of Persons with Disabilities in Canada

Special Topic Report, 1986-87

- About 48% of disabled Canadians aged 15 and over perform no physical activities during their leisure time.
- Of adults with disabilities, 46% need help with heavy household chores, 23% with shopping, 22% with general housework, 14% with management of personal finances and 12% with meal preparation.

The fourth of nine special topic reports on disability in Canada is now available. The authors are Jean-Pierre Morin and Mylène Lavigne of Social Survey Methods Division.

The data are from the Health and Activity Limitation Survey (HALS), a post-censal survey of persons with disabilities. This report analyzes the recreation and lifestyles of disabled adults living in households, including their participation in leisure activities, smoking and drinking habits and support services needed for daily activities.

To obtain further information or to order *Leisure and Lifestyles of Persons with Disabilities in Canada* (82-615, Vol. 4, $35), contact Janet Pantalone (613-951-2050), Post-censal Surveys Program, or your nearest Regional Reference Centre. This publication is also available on audio cassettes.

MAJOR RELEASES – Concluded

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

New Motor Vehicle Sales

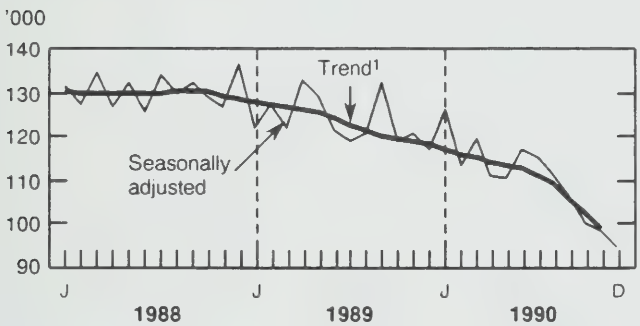
December 1990

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 94,000 units in December 1990, a decline of 3.5% from the revised November 1990 level. In December, passenger car sales decreased by 4.2%, while truck sales posted a decline of 2.3%.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1988-1990



[1] The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.

- The December decline extended the trend of generally declining sales observed since the beginning of 1989. New motor vehicle sales have declined in nine of the last 12 months.

- On an origin basis, sales of North American passenger cars decreased by 6.3% in December 1990 to a level of 40,000 units, while sales of imported passenger cars recorded a modest decline of 0.3% to a level of 24,000 units. The December decline for North American passenger car sales constitutes the sixth consecutive monthly decrease.

Note to Users

North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 71,000 units in December 1990, down 20.6% from the December 1989 level. Sales of passenger car decreased by 21.2%, while truck sales recorded a decline of 20.0%.

- Unit sales of North American passenger cars declined by 28.7%, while imported passenger cars were down by 3.6% from their level in December 1989. The decline by imported passenger cars was attributable to a 3.4% decrease in Japanese cars and to a 4.3% drop in cars imported from other countries.

- All provinces with the exception of Alberta (+0.9%) registered lower unit sales of motor vehicles in December 1990 compared to December 1989. The decreases ranged from 26.7% in Ontario to 5.3% in Prince Edward Island.

Annual 1990

- Canadian sales of new motor vehicles were sluggish for a second consecutive year, following robust sales of over 1,500,000 units in each year of the 1985-88 period. New motor vehicle sales declined 11.2% to 1,318,000 units in 1990, following a 5.2% decrease in 1989. The 1990 drop, the steepest since 1982, was due to declines in both passenger cars (-10.5%) and trucks (-12.6%). The decrease in passenger car sales constituted the fifth consecutive yearly drop, whereas truck sales were down for the second year in a row.

- Of the total passenger cars sold in 1990, vehicles manufactured in North America accounted for 579,000 units, down 14.2% from the previous year, while overseas-built passenger cars accounted for 305,000 units, a decline of 2.4% from a year earlier. The decrease in imported passenger cars was attributable to an 11.9% drop in sales of cars imported from "*other countries*". Slightly offsetting this decrease was a 0.5% gain in Japanese car sales.

- A total of 361,000 North American built trucks were sold in Canada in 1990, a decline of 14.5% from a year earlier, while sales of imported trucks decreased by 2.0% to 72,000 units.

- North American manufacturers held 65.5% of the Canadian passenger car market in 1990 (based on unit sales), down from the 68.3% share held in 1989. The Japanese market share rose to 27.2% from 24.2% a year earlier. Overseas manufacturers other than Japan held 7.3% of the passenger car market, down from 7.5% in 1989.

- The retail sales value of all new motor vehicles sold totalled $24,878 million, a decrease of 7.7% from 1989. Passenger car sales accounted for $15,253 million, down 7.8%, while commercial vehicle sales contributed $9,625 million to the total, a decrease of 7.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The December 1990 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $9/$90) will be available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

December 1990

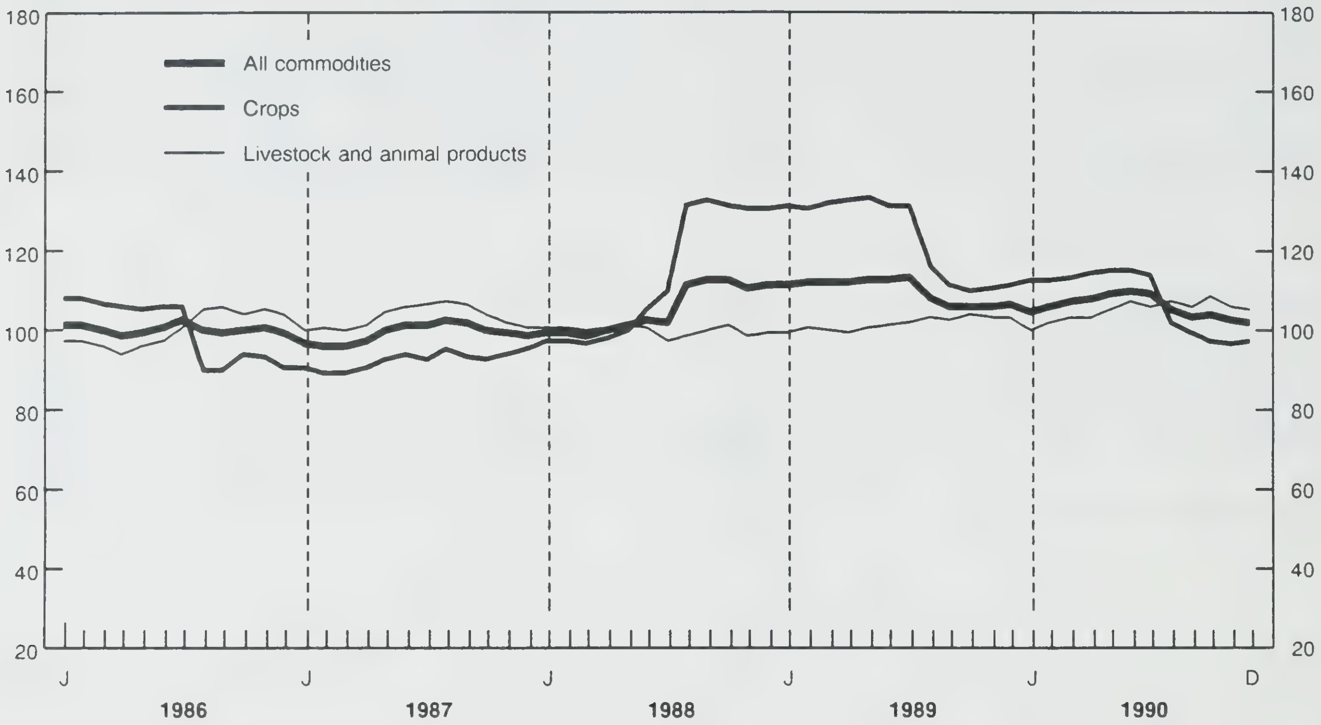
	Seasonally Adjusted Data			
	September 1990r	October 1990r	November 1990r	December 1990p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**105,783** **-4.5**	**99,873** **-5.6**	**97,732** **-2.1**	**94,263** **-3.5**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	48,038 -1.5	43,678 -9.1	42,878 -1.8	40,192 -6.3
Overseas	24,189 -3.9	24,556 + 1.5	23,739 -3.3	23,657 -0.3
Total	**72,227** **-2.3**	**68,234** **-5.5**	**66,617** **-2.4**	**63,849** **-4.2**
Trucks, Vans and Buses:	**33,556** **-8.9**	**31,639** **-5.7**	**31,115** **-1.7**	**30,414** **-2.3**

	Unadjusted Sales			
	December 1990	Change 1990/89	January-December 1990	Change 1990/89
	Units	%	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**70,962**	**-20.8**	**1,317,620**	**-11.2**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	29,081	-28.7	579,372	-14.2
Japan	12,774	-3.4	240,626	0.5
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	3,814	-4.3	64,539	-11.9
Total	**45,669**	**-21.2**	**884,537**	**-10.5**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:				
North America	20,880	-21.2	361,220	-14.5
Overseas	4,413	-13.8	71,863	-2.0
Total	**25,293**	**-20.0**	**433,083**	**-12.6**

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index

December 1990

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 101.8 in December, down 0.6% from the revised November level of 102.4. An increase of 0.2% in the crops index was more than offset by a decrease of 0.9% in the livestock and animal products index. The overall index remained 4.1% below the year-earlier level of 106.1.

Canadian production of the major grains for the 1990-91 crop year (August 1-July 31) was at record levels, 21% above the previous year. World wheat production in 1990 was at record levels, up almost 10% from 1989 levels, while export trade for 1990-91 is projected to fall to 1987-88 levels. World coarse grain production also increased in 1990, up 4% over 1989 levels.

The percentage changes in the index between November and December 1990 by province were as follows:

• Newfoundland	+ 0.4%
• Prince Edward Island	-0.2%
• Nova Scotia	-0.2%
• New Brunswick	-1.3%
• Quebec	-2.5%
• Ontario	-0.9%
• Manitoba	-0.2%
• Saskatchewan	+ 1.5%
• Alberta	0.0%
• British Columbia	-0.9%
• **Canada**	**-0.6%**

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index decreased 0.9% in December to a level of 104.9, as decreases in the cattle, hogs, and poultry indexes more than offset a slight increase in the eggs index.

- The hogs index fell 4.9% to a level of 83.9 in December, the fifth decrease in the last six months. December hogs slaughter was up 14% over November. The index remained 10% above

the year-earlier level, as December slaughter was 5% lower than in 1989.

- The cattle index decreased 0.2% to a level of 108.1 in December. Over the last two years, the cattle index has fluctuated in a narrow range, between 105.2 and 109.5. The 1989 annual average index was 107.5, while in 1990 it was 108.0. U.S. beef production for 1990 is expected to be close to 1989 levels. The index stood 0.6% below its level of one year ago.

Crops

The crops index rose 0.2% in December to a level of 96.9, as the cereals index increased while the oilseeds and potatoes indexes decreased. The crops index stood 12.9% below the year-earlier level of 111.3

- The cereals index increased 0.9% in December to a level of 89.8. The rise was mainly due to higher prices for wheat and corn in most provinces. Wheat prices rose in response to a greater proportion of deliveries of higher-priced Number 1 Canadian Western Red Spring Wheat. The index stood 18.1% below the level one year ago, and 34.6% below the level in December 1988.

- The oilseeds index fell 1.2% in December to a level of 106.1, as a result of lower prices for flax and canola. This was the seventh consecutive monthly decrease in the index, following six monthly increases. Canadian canola production in 1990 was at record levels, up 6% from 1989. Flax production recovered from low production levels in 1988 and 1989, jumping 88% in 1990. The index was 8.3% below the year-earlier level, and stood 22.9% below the December 1988 level.

- The potatoes index decreased 3.7% in December to a level of 117.7. The index has been falling since April, and is at its lowest level since June 1988. The index stood 18.3% below the level attained one year earlier, as Canadian production increased 4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The December issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on February 21. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2436), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Farm Input Price Index

Fourth Quarter 1990

The Farm Input Price Index (1986 = 100) for the fourth quarter of 1990 stood at a preliminary level of 110.7, up 0.3% from the previous quarter and up 2.3% from a year earlier. Three major group indexes rose from the third quarter level, while four declined.

- The machinery and motor vehicles index rose by 2.9%. Higher prices for motor vehicles (4.7%) and petroleum products (9.4%) were the main factors, while the machinery replacement index increased by 0.5%.

- The supplies and services index was up 2.5% because of a significant increase in heating fuel prices.

- The animal production index, down 1.4%, had the largest offsetting effect on the quarterly change. This was mainly a consequence of lower prices for feed (-5.9%). Prices of weanling pigs were also down (-2.7%) over the quarter, while feeder cattle prices rose (3.0%).

- The crop production index declined by 1.2%; prices of seed declined (-6.6%), fertilizer did not change and pesticides rose (0.1%).

- The index for interest declined by 1.1% over the quarter as the non-mortgage component decreased by 1.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2010-2019.

The fourth quarter 1990 issue of *Farm Input Price Indexes* (62-004, $12.25/$49) will be available at the end of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Farm Input Price Indexes
(1986 = 100)

	Fourth Quarter 1990	Third Quarter 1990	Fourth Quarter 1989	% Change 4th Quarter/1990 3rd Quarter/1990	% Change 4th Quarter/1990 4th Quarter/1989
			Eastern Canada		
Total Farm Input[p]	**112.8**	**112.4**	**110.3**	**0.4**	**2.3**
Building and fencing	117.9	117.8	117.1	0.1	0.7
Machinery and motor vehicles	113.1	110.9	109.9	2.0	2.9
Crop production	108.1	107.5	108.2	0.6	-0.1
Animal production	103.9	104.8	103.6	-0.9	0.3
Supplies and services	112.2	109.9	106.2	2.1	5.6
Hired farm labour	127.9	125.7	123.0	1.8	4.0
Property taxes[p]	119.3	119.3	107.4	0.0	11.1
Interest[p]	135.4	137.2	128.1	-1.3	5.7
Farm rent[p]	118.4	118.4	110.5	0.0	7.1
			Western Canada		
Total Farm Input[p]	**109.1**	**108.9**	**106.4**	**0.2**	**2.5**
Building and fencing	106.2	107.5	106.9	-1.2	-0.7
Machinery and motor vehicles	109.9	106.2	104.5	3.5	5.2
Crop production	96.5	98.7	98.3	-2.2	-1.8
Animal production	108.2	110.5	108.2	-2.1	0.0
Supplies and services	107.3	104.2	103.5	3.0	3.7
Hired farm labour	119.7	117.3	113.2	2.0	5.7
Property taxes[p]	112.1	112.1	107.2	0.0	4.6
Interest[p]	129.9	131.2	123.2	-1.0	5.4
Farm rent[p]	96.8	96.8	95.2	0.0	1.7
			Canada		
Total Farm Input[p]	**110.7**	**110.4**	**108.2**	**0.3**	**2.3**
Building and fencing	112.4	113.0	112.3	-0.5	0.1
Machinery and motor vehicles	110.9	107.8	106.3	2.9	4.3
Crop production	100.6	101.8	101.8	-1.2	-1.2
Animal production	105.7	107.2	105.6	-1.4	0.1
Supplies and services	109.8	107.1	104.9	2.5	4.7
Hired farm labour	124.2	121.9	118.6	1.9	4.7
Property taxes[p]	113.6	113.6	107.2	0.0	6.0
Interest[p]	132.0	133.5	125.1	-1.1	5.5
Farm rent[p]	102.2	102.2	99.0	0.0	3.2

[p] *Preliminary figures.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

December 1990

Highlights

- Department stores sales including concessions totalled $2,275 million in December 1990, up 3.5% over the December 1989 level of $2,199 million. After allowing for differences in trading days, department store sales increased 3.6% on a year-over-year basis. Concessions sales totalled $135.7 million, 6.0% of total department store sales.

- Department store sales during December 1990 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows (with the percentage change from December 1989 in parentheses):

Department Stores Sales Including Concessions

Province

• Newfoundland	$34.9 million	(+26.7%)
• Prince Edward Island	$13.3 million	(-2.9%)
• Nova Scotia	$80.3 million	(+0.3%)
• New Brunswick	$51.9 million	(-1.8%)
• Quebec	$409.4 million	(+5.1%)
• Ontario	$947.2 million	(+1.7%)
• Manitoba	$94.2 million	(+6.0%)
• Saskatchewan	$65.4 million	(+7.6%)
• Alberta	$252.7 million	(+5.8%)
• British Columbia	$326.1 million	(+3.3%)

Metropolitan Area

• Calgary	$93.3 million	(+1.8%)
• Edmonton	$109.0 million	(+4.8%)
• Halifax-Dartmouth	$42.0 million	(-2.3%)
• Hamilton	$74.4 million	(+6.5%)
• Montreal	$228.9 million	(+4.7%)
• Ottawa-Hull	$105.0 million	(+5.0%)
• Quebec City	$53.0 million	(+2.6%)
• Toronto	$370.6 million	(-1.0%)
• Vancouver	$177.2 million	(-0.2%)
• Winnipeg	$83.3 million	(+3.3%)

Note to Users

Users should note that the year-over-year movements for some provinces and census metropolitan areas are exaggerated due to the inclusion of some outlets previously classified to the general merchandise category.

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines and seasonally adjusted estimates will be released in The Daily *during the week of February 18.*

Department Stores Sales Excluding Concessions

Province

• Newfoundland	$30.4 million	(+22.7%)
• Prince Edward Island	$12.7 million	(-3.8%)
• Nova Scotia	$74.8 million	(-0.3%)
• New Brunswick	$48.1 million	(-2.2%)
• Quebec	$388.2 million	(+5.5%)
• Ontario	$890.2 million	(+2.3%)
• Manitoba	$86.6 million	(+6.4%)
• Saskatchewan	$60.6 million	(+8.2%)
• Alberta	$239.3 million	(+6.4%)
• British Columbia	$308.9 million	(+3.0%)

Metropolitan Area

• Calgary	$88.0 million	(+3.4%)
• Edmonton	$103.7 million	(+4.3%)
• Halifax-Dartmouth	$39.6 million	(-3.2%)
• Hamilton	$70.5 million	(+7.2%)
• Montreal	$217.7 million	(+4.6%)
• Ottawa-Hull	$100.2 million	(+5.8%)
• Quebec City	$50.3 million	(+2.9%)
• Toronto	$350.3 million	(-1.0%)
• Vancouver	$168.8 million	(-0.2%)
• Winnipeg	$76.6 million	(+3.3%)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111 and 112 (series 10 to 12).

Order the December 1990 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2/$20), available the fourth week of February.

Contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

The Dairy Review

December 1990

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 7 429 tonnes in December, a 7.8% decrease from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 545 tonnes, an increase of 16.8% over December 1989.

An estimated 548 809 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in November 1990, a decrease of 0.2% from November 1989. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first 11 months of 1990 to 6 739 676 kilolitres, a decrease of 0.3% from the January-November 1989 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The December 1990 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on February 21. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, November 1990.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127.00; United States: US$15.20/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178.00).

Security Transactions with Non-Residents, November 1990.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158.00; United States: US$19.00/US$190.00; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221.00).

Leisure and Lifestyles of Persons with Disabilities in Canada, Special Topic Series, Vol. 4, **The Health and Activity Limitation Survey**, 1986-87.
Catalogue number 82-615
(Canada: $35.00; United States: US$42.00; Other Countries: US$49.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

Newfoundland and Labrador
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
3rd floor
Viking Building
Crosbie Road
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3P2

Local calls: 772-4073
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Fax: 1-709-772-6433

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Advisory Services
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North American Life Centre
1770 Market Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3M3

Local calls: 426-5331
Toll free service: 1-800-565-7192
Fax: 1-902-426-9538

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Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
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Guy Favreau Complex
Suite 412, East Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

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Toll free service: 1-800-361-2831
Fax: 1-514-283-7969

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Statistical Reference Centre (NCR)
Statistics Canada
Lobby
R.H. Coats Building
Holland Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Local calls: 951-8116
If outside the local calling area, please dial the toll free number for your province.
Fax: 1-613-951-0581

Ontario
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
10th Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Local calls: 973-6586
Toll free service: 1-800-263-1136
Fax: 1-416-973-7475

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Statistics Canada
6th Floor
General Post Office Building
266 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0K4

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Toll free service: 1-800-542-3404
Fax: 1-204-983-7543

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2002 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0R7

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Toll free service: 1-800-667-7164
Fax: 1-306-780-5403

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8th Floor
Park Square
10001 Bellamy Hill
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3B6

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Toll free service: 1-800-282-3907
Fax: 1-403-495-3026
N.W.T. – Call collect (403) 495-3028

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Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
First Street Plaza
Room 401
138-4th Avenue South East
Calgary, Alberta
T2G 4Z6

Local calls: 292-6717
Toll free service: 1-800-472-9708
Fax: 1-403-292-4958

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3rd Floor
Federal Building, Sinclair Centre
757 West Hastings Street
Suite 440F
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9

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Toll free service:
1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Fax: 1-604-666-4863
Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 12, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

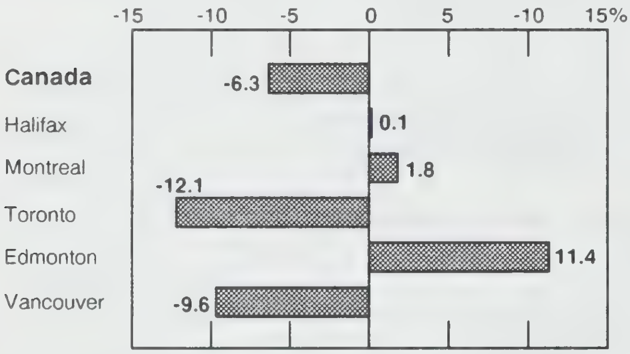
MAJOR RELEASES

New Housing Price Index
December 1990

The New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 136.1 in December, down 0.3% from November 1990. Price decreases in Toronto (-0.4%), Calgary (-2.6%), Vancouver (-0.6%), Kitchener-Waterloo (-1.3%) and Victoria (-0.5%) contributed to this decline.

The estimated House Only Index decreased 0.4% while the estimated Land Only Index showed no change.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, December 1990



> ***Note:***
>
> *Beginning in January 1991, the New Housing Price Index (NHPI) will reflect the termination of the Federal Sales Tax (FST) simultaneous with the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST). The NHPI is a price index based on contractors' selling prices for new homes and as such will exclude GST paid by the final purchasers of new homes. An analytical version of the NHPI calculated from the same price survey and incorporating estimates of the amounts of tax paid and rebates permitted under the GST legislation will be available for comparative purposes.*

Since Toronto accounts for over one-third of the Canada total index weight, Toronto's decrease was a major factor in the Canada level decline. Vancouver's and Calgary's decreases also had a notable impact on the Canada total index.

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 6.3% lower than the year-earlier level. This was the largest drop posted since February 1983. Toronto's index was the major factor in this downward movement with a yearly decrease of 12.1% in December 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The fourth quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ☐

New Housing Price Indexes

1986 = 100

	December 1990	November 1990	December 1989	December 1990/ November 1990	December 1990/ December 1989
				% change	
Canada Total	**136.1**	**136.5**	**145.2**	**-0.3**	**-6.3**
Canada (House only)	**125.1**	**125.6**	**137.7**	**-0.4**	**-9.2**
Canada (Land only)	**164.5**	**164.5**	**166.9**	**–**	**-1.4**
St. John's	119.1	119.1	116.6	–	2.1
Halifax	109.3	109.3	109.2	–	0.1
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	113.6	113.5	112.0	0.1	1.4
Quebec City	132.9	132.9	129.2	–	2.9
Montreal	134.4	134.4	132.0	–	1.8
Ottawa-Hull	124.8	123.9	122.4	0.7	2.0
Toronto	160.7	161.4	182.9	-0.4	-12.1
Hamilton	140.3	140.0	146.4	0.2	-4.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	138.0	137.0	137.3	0.7	0.5
Kitchener-Waterloo	133.1	134.8	141.3	-1.3	-5.8
London	146.3	146.1	141.4	0.1	3.5
Windsor	128.8	128.8	123.9	–	4.0
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	133.5	133.4	128.1	0.1	4.2
Winnipeg	108.9	109.1	107.0	-0.2	1.8
Regina	109.3	109.3	107.6	–	1.6
Saskatoon	107.7	107.7	107.2	–	0.5
Calgary	133.2	136.7	130.4	-2.6	2.1
Edmonton	140.1	139.9	125.8	0.1	11.4
Vancouver	123.7	124.4	136.9	-0.6	-9.6
Victoria	117.0	117.6	119.5	-0.5	-2.1

– Nil or zero.

■

Provincial and Territorial Government and Government Business Enterprise Employment and Remuneration

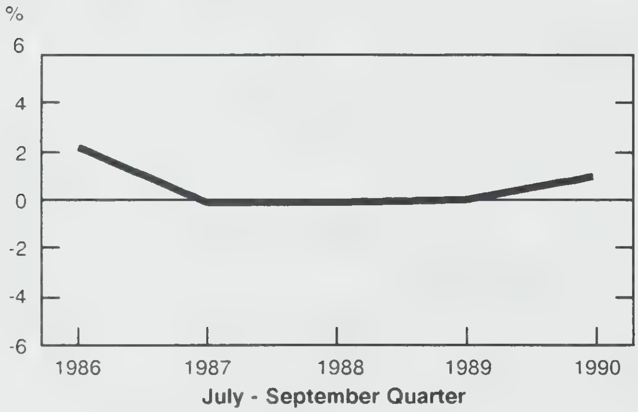
July - September 1990

Government

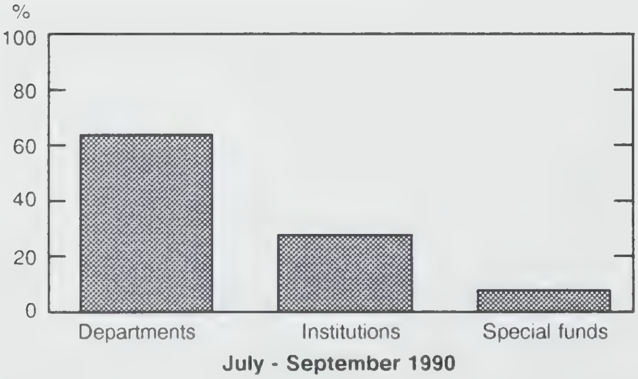
Employment

- Provincial and territorial government employment averaged 512,300 employees in the July-September 1990 quarter, an increase of 0.9% over the same period in 1989.

Growth in Provincial and Territorial Government Employment



Provincial and Territorial Government Employment, Percentage by Component



> ***Note to Users:***
>
> *Government includes departments, agencies, boards, commissions, and government institutions engaged in education, health or social services, but excludes government business enterprises.*
>
> *Government business enterprises are entities owned by government that engage in operations of a commercial nature and sell goods and services primarily on the open market as their principal activity and source of revenue.*

- Employment in departments, which constituted 64% of government employment, rose 0.8% from the July-September 1989 quarter to 329,100 employees.

- Employment in government-owned institutions of health, education and social services, which comprised about 28% of government employment, was 144,400 employees in July-September 1990. This represented an increase of 0.8% from July-September 1989. The annual rate of growth for this component was 2.4% during the last five years.

- Employment for other agencies, boards and commissions, such as development agencies, Worker's Compensation boards and lottery commissions, was 8.0% of government employment. This component increased 2.4% from July-September 1989 to 38,800 employees.

Remuneration

- Total remuneration paid by all provincial and territorial governments for the period July-September 1990 was $4.1 billion, an increase of 8.3% from the same period in 1989. The growth in quarterly remuneration was accounted for by employment increases, pay increases, and by an extra pay period for some components of provincial governments in the current quarter.

Government Business Enterprises

- Government business enterprise employment increased 2.2%, or 3,600 employees, from July-September 1989 to July-September 1990, to average 165,700 employees. Government business enterprise employment has increased at an annual average growth rate of 0.8% during the last five years.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2722 holds total employment and remuneration data by province and territory, by month. Government employment data are in series 1 and their corresponding remuneration data in series 2. Government business enterprise employment data are in series 3 and their corresponding remuneration data in series 4.

Further information concerning this release may be obtained from Peter Dudley (613-951-1851), Employment Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are available in standard format or special tabulations. For more information on Public Institutions Division's products, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination (613-951-0767) or Fax (613-951-0661). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oils and Fats

December 1990

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in December 1990 totalled 47 343 tonnes, a decrease of 23.6% from the 61 990^{r} (revised) tonnes produced in November 1990. The 1990 year-to-date production totalled 627 324^{r} tonnes, an increase of 3.5% from the corresponding 1989 figure of 605 854 tonnes.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 8 628 tonnes in December 1990, down from the 11 993^{r} tonnes sold the previous month. The cumulative sales to date were 118 021^{r} tonnes compared to the cumulative sales of 119 126 tonnes in 1989.

Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 5 892 tonnes in December 1990 from 6 206^{r} tonnes in November 1990. The cumulative sales to date in 1990 were 70 115^{r} tonnes, compared to the cumulative sales of 74 323 tonnes in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The December 1990 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Sugar Sales

January I991

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 73 100 tonnes for all types of sugar in January 1991, comprising 67 113 tonnes in domestic sales and 5 987 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 72 483 tonnes in January 1990, of which 67 852 tonnes were domestic sales and 4 631 tonnes were export sales.

The January 1991 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

December 1990

Canadian firms produced 96 992 cubic metres of waferboard in December 1990, a decrease of 47.4% from the 184 513 cubic metres produced in December 1989. Particleboard production totalled 67 852 cubic metres, down 27.8% from 93 973 cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard for December 1990 was 5 393 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, a decrease of 18.9% from the 6 651^{r} (revised) thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, of fibreboard produced in December 1989.

Cumulative production of waferboard during the year 1990 totalled 1 965 827^{r} cubic metres, down 9.0% from the 2 159 961^{r} cubic metres produced during the previous year. Particleboard production was 1 146 018^{r} cubic metres, down 10.4% from the 1 279 414 cubic metres in January to December 1989. Year-to-date production of fibreboard was 92 160^{r} thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, down 2.5% from the 94 548^{r} thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, for the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The December 1990 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Annual Retail Trade
1988

Highlights

- Total annual retail trade amounted to an estimated $181.6 billion in 1988, an increase of 7.0% over 1987.
- The number of retail outlets increased by nearly 5,000 to approximately 227,000 stores.
- All provinces and territories registered sales increases in 1988, ranging from 11.7% in Newfoundland to 0.1% in Saskatchewan.

The 1988 edition of *Annual Retail Trade* provides a comprehensive coverage of the retail sector in Canada. In this publication, data from Statistics Canada's annual surveys of larger firms are supplemented with statistics on smaller retail businesses provided with the cooperation of Revenue Canada (Taxation). Coverage includes all businesses with sales over $25,000, except for non-store retailing such as direct selling.

Tabulations for 1988 include:

- The number of retail locations (stores) and sales for Canada, by province and industry group (3-digit SIC).
- The number of retail locations, sales and selected financial ratios, Canada, by industry class (4-digit SIC).

In addition to the published data, special tabulations may be available on a cost-recovery basis.

The 1988 issue of *Annual Retail Trade* (63-223, $22) is now available.

For more detailed information on this release, contact David Roeske (613-951-9236) Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production of Selected Biscuits, Semi-annual period Ended December 1990.
Catalogue number 32-026
(Canada: $6.75/$13.50; United States: US$8.10/US$16.20; Other Countries: US$9.45/US$18.90).

Cement, December 1990.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Service Bulletin – Communications – Telecommunication Statistics, Third Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: $8.20/$49.00; United States: US$9.85/US$59.00; Other Countries: US$11.50/US$69.00).

Annual Retail Trade, 1988.
Catalogue number 63-223
(Canada: $22.00; United States: US$26.00; Other Countries: US$31.00).

Work Injuries, 1987-1989
Catalogue number 72-208
(Canada: $25.00; United States: US$30.00; Other Countries: US$35.00).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

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Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, February 13, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

General Social Survey Analysis Series – Accidents in Canada

Cycle three of the General Social Survey (1988) was the first national survey to focus on such a broad range of accidents and their implications.

Although accident statistics have been available from a number of administrative sources such as hospital morbidity data, workers' compensation data, and vital statistics records, new data from the General Social Survey complement these sources with information on a broad range of characteristics of the victims. For example, while 1.1 million work-related accidents were reported, in only 8% of these accidents did the victim perceive that unsafe working conditions were responsible for the event.

Accidents in Canada (11-612E, No. 3, $40) presents analysis of this cycle which focused, in part, on personal risk of accidents. For highlights from this publication and details on how to order, turn to page 5 of today's *DAILY.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

December and Annual 1990

Highlights

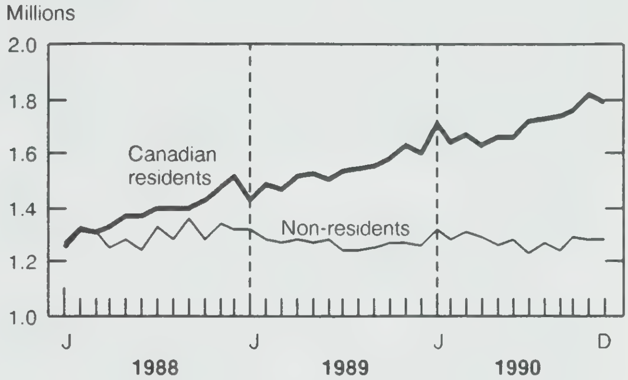
Unadjusted

- Preliminary estimates for December 1990 indicate that the number of non-resident visits of one or more nights to Canada was up 0.6% from December 1989. For the year 1990, the volume was just above (0.7%) the 1989 level, but remained below the number registered in 1988.
- Overnight trips to Canada by residents of the United States increased 1.1% over December 1989, due to a rise of 2.1% in automobile traffic. On an annual basis, the 1990 level was just above (0.7%) the 1989 results, which had witnessed a 4.5% drop from 1988.
- The number of trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of other countries decreased by 1.0% from the record level for the month registered in December 1989. In 1990, the volume levelled off at 0.6% over 1989 results.
- The number of overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents reached a record level for December, 12.4% higher than a year earlier. This increase resulted from trips to the United States by automobile (up 22.9% in December) while trips by other travel modes to the United States increased marginally (0.8%) and visits to other countries posted a 2.3% gain over December 1989.
- During 1990, Canadian overnight trips to the United States increased by 13.1% while trips to other countries showed a more modest gain of 5.2%.
- In December, same-day automobile travel to the United States was 26.4% higher than in December 1989. The volume for the year reached close to 52 million trips, 19.7% higher than in 1989.

Seasonally Adjusted

- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the December volume of foreign travel to Canada on trips of one or more nights remained almost stationary compared with the revised November volume: a rise of 3.6% from overseas countries was offset by a marginal decrease of 0.6% from the United States. A very modest upward trend in foreign overnight travel to Canada has started to emerge in recent months.
- Overnight international trips by Canadian residents in December 1990 were 1.7% below the revised November figure. Travel to countries other than the United States increased by 3.2%, while trips to the United States dropped 2.5% below the November level which, in turn, had witnessed a 4.6% rise over October results. The level of travel outside Canada has followed a generally upward trend since the beginning of 1987.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries, Seasonally Adjusted



Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The December 1990 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available mid-February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Note to Users:

Seasonally adjusted series have been revised back to January 1990. ☐

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

December 1990

	December 1990[p]	% Change 1990/1989	January-December 1990[p]	% Change 1990/1989
		Unadjusted		
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	707,433	0.6	15,257,806	0.7
United States	547,139	1.1	12,267,044	0.7
Other Countries	160,294	-1.0	2,990,762	0.6
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,234,423	12.4	20,480,071	11.8
United States	1,031,627	14.6	17,327,347	13.1
Other Countries	202,796	2.3	3,152,724	5.2
Total Number of Trips[2]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	2,145,670	4.5	37,990,470	--
United States	1,971,320	4.7	34,734,079	0.1
Other Countries	174,350	1.5	3,256,391	-0.6
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	5,701,323	22.9	73,585,497	17.0
United States	5,498,527	23.8	70,432,773	17.6
Other Countries	202,796	2.3	3,152,724	5.2

	1990			
	December[p]	November[r]	October[r]	September[r]
		Seasonally Adjusted		
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	1,277,871	1,275,029	1,282,257	1,235,700
United States	1,031,980	1,037,782	1,032,397	991,263
Other Countries	245,891	237,247	249,860	244,437
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,785,393	1,815,805	1,752,224	1,732,482
United States	1,517,394	1,556,117	1,487,688	1,469,688
Other Countries	267,999	259,688	264,536	262,794
Total Number of Trips[2]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	3,193,933	3,215,640	3,173,452	3,093,299
United States	2,920,304	2,955,070	2,903,507	2,826,881
Other Countries	273,629	260,570	269,945	266,418
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	6,705,362	6,994,136	6,452,464	6,153,739
United States	6,437,363	6,734,448	6,187,928	5,890,945
Other Countries	267,999	259,688	264,536	262,794

1 *Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated one or more nights numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.*
2 *Includes same-day travel.*
p Preliminary.
r *Revised.*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*

■

General Social Survey – Personal Risk

1988

An estimated 3.8 million adult Canadians reported having had at least one accident in 1987.In total, these people reported 5.1 million separate incidents which were serious enough to have disrupted a person's normal activities for at least half a day, or to have resulted in out-of-pocket expenses of $200 or more.

This finding is one of the highlights presented in the second of two major reports from the 1988 General Social Survey. The report *Accidents in Canada* presents analyses and findings based on the accident component of this survey.

Other findings from the accident component of this survey include the following:

- Youths aged 15-24 years are most at risk of having an accident (33%). The population aged 65 and over is least at risk (7%).

- Motor vehicle traffic accidents occurred most frequently (33%), followed by accidents occurring while participating in sports or leisure activities (23%), work-related accidents (21%) and accidents occurring in and around the home (13%). Other accidents accounted for the remaining 10%.

- Persons who drink alcohol on a regular basis were more likely to have experienced one or more accidents over the last three years (42%) than those who drink only occasionally (34%) and those who do not drink at all (27%).

- Reported accidents resulted in one or more of the following consequences : personal injuries (79%), major activity-loss days inclusive of bed-days and hospital days (79%), hospital care (45%), or financial loss (39%).

- One-half of accidents (52%) were viewed as being the result of carelessness or unsafe activity on either the part of the victim or someone else. In the remaining incidents , the victim stated that the accident was something that could not have been predicted or avoided.

- Of all motor vehicle accidents, 45% occurred to people under age 25. Some 31% involved men aged 15-24.

- In two out of three work-related accidents (65%), victims needed hospital care. Work-related incidents were responsible for 39% of all spine and back injuries.

- Of the approximate 1.2 million sports accidents reported, 773,000 or 65% occurred to men. Of these incidents, 455,000 or 38% were reported by men aged 15-24.

- Falls comprised about 43% of all home accidents. With increasing age, falls constituted an increasing proportion of all incidents.

The General Social Survey, a continuing program with a five-year cycle, has two principal objectives: first, to gather data on social trends in order to monitor changes in Canadian society over time; and second, to provide information on specific social policy issues. The third cycle of the GSS, conducted in January and February 1988, collected data on personal risk of accidents and criminal victimization for the adult population. A sample of 9,870 persons aged 15 and over was interviewed in the 10 provinces.

A report covering the crime component was released in April 1990 – *Patterns of Criminal Victimization in Canada* (11-612E, No. 2). Also currently available is a public-use microdata file for in-depth analyses.

Accidents in Canada (11-612E, No. 3, $40) is now available. See "How to Order Publications". For more information, contact the authors, Wayne Millar and Owen Adams of the Canadian Centre for Health Information (613-951-1631), or the General Social Survey Project (613-951-9180), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Canadian Domestic Travel

Third Quarter 1990

The slowdown in domestic travel noted in the previous two quarters continued in the summer quarter (July-September) of 1990. Domestic travellers recorded 46.7 million trips in the third quarter of 1990, virtually the same volume as in 1988 and 17% above the number recorded 10 years earlier in 1980.

Canadians took 30 million overnight trips, slightly below the 1988 level. Over the last 10 years, overnight trips during the third quarter have grown 3%. On the other hand, same-day travel increased 3% between 1988 and 1990, and 53% over the decade.

A microdata file for the third quarter survey will be available in early March.

More information on the findings of the Canadian Travel Survey will by published in the Spring Issue of *Travel-log* (87-003 $10.50/$42), to be released in April.

For additional information, contact Pierre Hubert (613-951-1513), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

International Scheduled Air Passenger Statistics

1989 (Preliminary Estimates)

International scheduled air passenger traffic reached in 1989 its highest level since 1980. In 1989, the estimated number of passengers travelling between Canada and a foreign country on a scheduled flight totalled 13.7 million, up 2.4% over a year earlier.

Four of the six regions (Africa, Asia, Europe and United States) exhibited an increase in their passenger volumes from/to Canada. The largest increase originated from the Asian market with the number of passengers rising by nearly 148,000 (15.9%). Two markets that also experienced a noticeable growth in terms of absolute number of passengers were Canada-United States and Canada-Europe, with increases of 132,500 passengers (1.6%) and 117,100 (4.0%) in 1989 compared to 1988.

During this period, the southern region recorded a decline of 7.7% (-79,800 passengers), and the Pacific region posted a decrease of 2.5% (-5,000 passengers).

In 1989, Canada's prime international market continued to be the United States, with 60.4% of all international scheduled passengers. Europe was the second largest international market, with 22.0% of international traffic, while Asia accounted for 7.9% of all international services.

The Vol. 23, No. 3 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Railway Operating Statistics

November 1990

The seven major railways reported a combined net income of $27.7 million in November 1990. Operating revenues of $574.3 million were down $52.7 million or 8.4% from the November 1989 figure.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres were down 3.1% from November 1989. Freight train-kilometres registered a decrease of 0.05% while freight car-kilometres decreased by 3.2%.

All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The November 1990 issue of the *Railway Operating Statistics* (52-003, $10.50/$105) will be released during the fourth week of February.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Electric Lamps

January 1991

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 20,610,096 light bulbs and tubes in January 1991, an increase of 12.1% from the 18,388,470 units sold a year earlier.

The January 1991 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

General Social Survey – Analysis Series, No. 3, Accidents in Canada, 1988.
Catalogue number 11-612E
(Canada: $40.00; United States: US$48.00; Other Countries: US$56.00).

Standard Classification of Goods, 1988 – Amendments for 1990.
Catalogue number 12-580E
(Canada: $39.00; United States: US$47.00; Other Countries: US$55.00).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, December 1990.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Telephone Statistics, November 1990.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83.00; United States: US$10.00/US$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116.00).

Historical Labour Force Statistics, 1990.
Catalogue number 71-201
(Canada: $61.00; United States: US$73.00; Other Countries: US$85.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, February 14, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Resource and Caseload Statistics for Legal Aid in Canada
1989-90

Canada's legal aid plans spent $338.9 million in 1989-90 (excluding Newfoundland). Between 1988-89 and 1989-90, total spending increased by 8% on a constant dollar basis.

Legal aid services are funded by three main sources: governments (81%), contributions of the legal profession (12%), clients (4%) and other miscellaneous sources (4%). The 1989-90 breakdown of the government source is as follows: the provincial and territorial governments (52%), the Department of Justice Canada (31%) and Health and Welfare Canada through the Canada Assistance Plan (17%).

Privately retained lawyers and staff lawyers assist recipients of legal aid in Canada. Taken together, these lawyers comprised 32% of the total bar member count in 1989-90 (excluding Newfoundland and Nova Scotia).

Payments made to private law firms totalled $200.4 million or 59% of the total legal aid budget in 1989-90 (excluding Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Northwest Territories). This proportion has remained relatively constant since 1981-82.

The total number of approved applications reached 568,510 (excluding Newfoundland) in 1989-90. For Canada as a whole, 52% of the total approved applications were civil cases, the remaining percentage being criminal cases. The highest proportions of approved applications that dealt with civil matters were reported in Quebec (60%) and Nova Scotia (54%). The highest proportion of approved applications that dealt with criminal matters was reported in the Northwest Territories (83%).

Resource and caseload statistics for legal aid in Canada for fiscal year 1989-90 are available as of February 14, 1991 by contacting the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), FAX (613-951-6615), 19th Floor, R.H. Coats Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending February 9, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending February 9,1991 totalled 257 943 tonnes, a decrease of 4.8% from the preceding week's total of 270 921 tonnes and down 6.2% from the year-earlier level of 274 922 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 1 443 693 tonnes, a decrease of 5.7% from 1 530 461 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel

December 1990

Rolled steel shipments for December 1990 totalled 642 548 tonnes, a decrease of 17.2% from the preceding month's total of 776 090 tonnes and a decrease of 24.9% from the year-earlier level of 855 308 tonnes.

Year-to-date shipments for 1990 totalled 11 563 101 tonnes, a decrease of 13.2% compared to 13 325 808 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The December 1990 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

10-day period ending January 31, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the 10- day period totalled 6.8 million tonnes, an increase of 1.1% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 5.0% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 2.7% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 4.9% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains

December 1990

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers showed a significant increase from December 1989, except in the case of canola where marketings decreased. Deliveries for December 1989 and December 1990 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1989	1990
Wheat (excluding durum)	682.4	1495.8
Durum wheat	195.5	198.6
Total wheat	**877.9**	**1694.4**
Oats	78.2	43.5
Barley	332.7	356.7
Rye	13.5	16.0
Flaxseed	13.1	23.1
Canola	182.4	127.1
Total	**1497.8**	**2260.8**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The December 1990 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Production of Eggs
December 1990

Canadian egg production in December 1990 was 40.1 million dozen, a 0.3% decrease from December 1989. The average number of layers decreased 1.9% between December 1989 and 1990, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,276 from 2,239.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Benoit Levesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Short-term Debt of Local Governments
December 1990

At December 31, 1990, estimates of the short-term debt (treasury bills and other short-term paper) of local governments totalled $502 million, up $162 million (47%) from September 1990 and up $90 million from December 31, 1989. Revised estimates for previous quarters are also available.

For further information on these data, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns
November 1990

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,393 million for November 1990, a decrease of 2.3% from the $1,425 million reported for the same period of 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The November 1990 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in approximately three weeks time. See "How to Order Publications"

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck, Services, Science and Technology Division (613-951-3506). ■

Plastic Film and Bags
Fourth Quarter 1990

Figures for the fourth quarter 1990 for plastic film and bags are now available.

The publication *Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin* (47-007, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information contact T. Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade (H.S. Based), December 1990.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/$140.00).
Available Friday, February 15, 1991 at 8:30 a.m.

How to Order Publications

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Statistics Canada

Friday, February 15, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade

December 1990

In the aggregate, there was not much movement in either exports or imports in December, although large offsetting changes from November took place for selected commodities.

Exports fell by $51 million. Notable decreases were posted for automotive products (-$115 million), industrial goods and materials (-$112 million) and forestry products (-$101 million). Energy products fell slightly in December, largely as a result of lower crude petroleum prices. Moderating these declines was a $221 million increase in wheat exports.

Imports rose by $27 million in December. Commodities which showed an increase included machinery and equipment, forestry products and other consumer goods. Imports of cars rose by $205 million, but this increase was more than offset by decreased imports of parts, down $352 million.

December's trade surplus of $1.1 billion was $78 million lower than the November surplus. The annual surplus for 1990 was $10.8 billion, up from $6.9 billion in 1989.

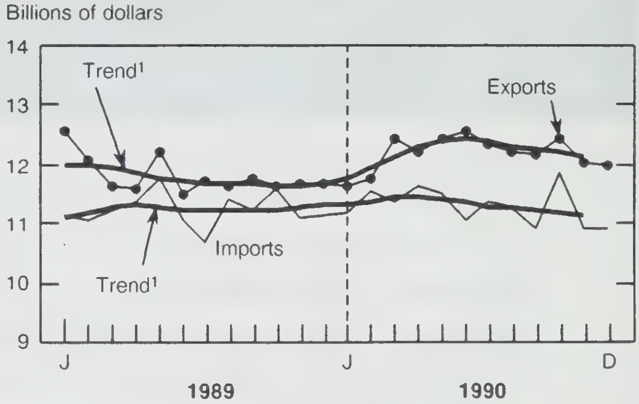
Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data concerning trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001).

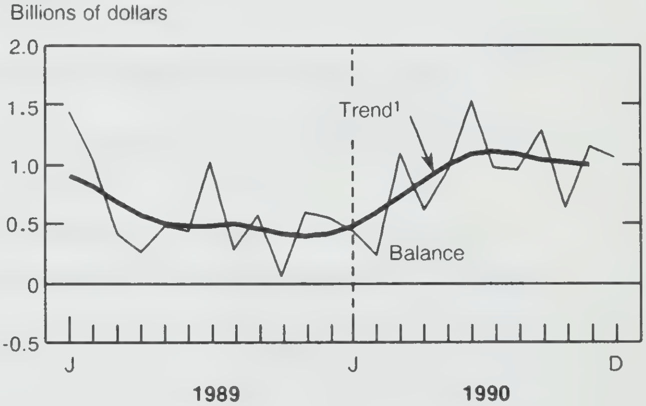
For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis) order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the December 1990 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of March 1991, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, or Marlene Sterparn (613-951-1711) (for analysis information), or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) (for price index information), Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division. ■

Merchandise Trade
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis

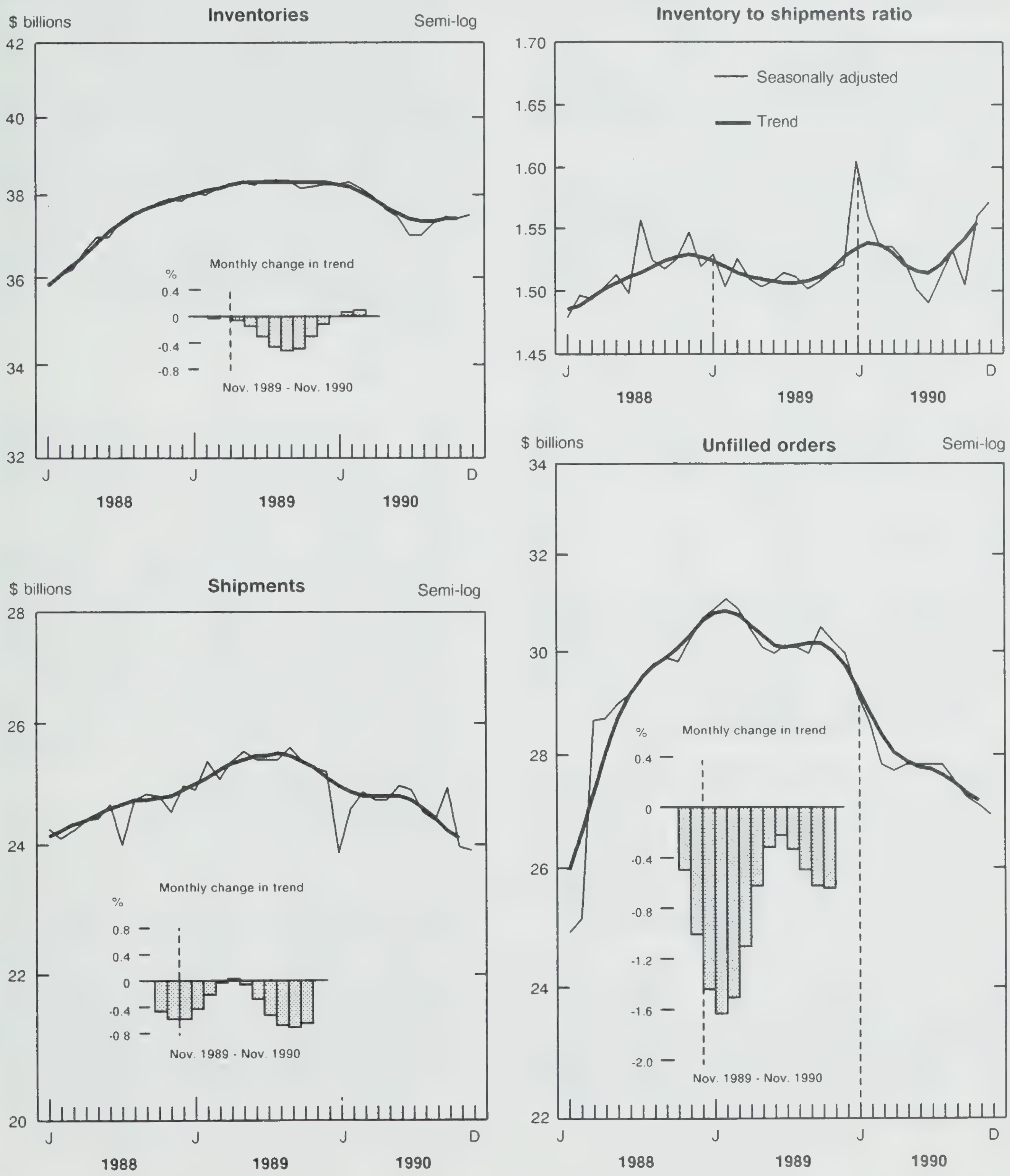


Merchandise Trade Balance
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, December 1990



Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

December 1990

Seasonally Adjusted

Shipments declined 0.3% in December following a sharp decrease in November and unfilled orders declined 0.8%, the fifth monthly decrease in a row. Inventories were up 0.4% in December.

The short-term trend for shipments has declined at a constant rate of 0.7% a month for the last three periods and has been on a downward path for 14 months, apart from a short pause in April and May 1990. The unfilled orders trend was down 0.6% a month for the last two periods and has been declining for 21 months, apart from two small increases in August and September 1989.

The inventories trend has increased slightly during the last three months after having been flat or declining for the previous 14 months. As a result of the recent slight increases in the inventory trend and declines in the shipments trend, the trend for the inventory to shipments ratio has edged up from 1.51 in July 1990 to 1.55 in November.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** were $23.9 billion in December, a decrease of 0.3% from the previous month. Decreases in the transportation equipment (-2.4%) and the wood industries (-6.8%) were partly offset by an increase in the electrical and electronic products industry (8.0%).

- **Inventories** (owned) increased 0.4% to $37.5 billion. A major increase in the refined petroleum and coal products industry (8.3%) and an increase in the chemical products industry (2.2%) were partly offset by decreases for fabricated metal products, electrical and electronic products, and wood industries. The trend for inventories increased slightly during the last two periods.

- The **inventories-to-shipments ratio** increased from 1.56 in November to 1.57 in December.

- **Unfilled orders** decreased by 0.8% to a level of $26.9 billion. This was the fifth decrease in a row. A decrease in the transportation equipment industry accounted for most of the decline. Monthly decreases in the trend have gone from -0.2% in July 1990 to -0.6% a month in both October and November.

Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e. orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** decreased 0.6% to a level of $23.7 billion in December 1990. Decreases in the trend have averaged 0.8% a month for the last three periods.

The Year 1990

- Shipments decreased 3.0% in 1990 to $294.2 billion. This contrasts with a 3.0% increase in 1989. Average monthly inventory owned was kept in check, with a decrease of 1.6% compared to a 3.2% increase in 1989.

- Major groups which experienced the largest decreases in shipments for 1990 compared to 1989, in order of dollar impact, were primary metals (-15.1%), paper products (-8.3%), transportation equipment (-3.3%) and wood (-7.5%). (The primary metals and paper products industries were affected by strikes.) Only four of the major groups experienced increases: these were refined petroleum and coal products (14.2%), food (4.2%), tobacco products (4.6%) and other manufacturing (3.4%).

- The average level of unfilled orders dropped 8.3% in 1990, in contrast to an increase of 5.5% in 1989.

- On a provincial basis, decreases in shipments in 1990, in order of dollar impact, occurred in Ontario (-4.5%), Quebec (-3.1%), British Columbia (-5.1%), Manitoba (-1.7%), and Newfoundland (-4.9%). Increases in shipments for 1990 were posted in Alberta (7.2%), Nova Scotia (6.9%), Saskatchewan (6.3%), New Brunswick (2.2%), and Prince Edward Island (16.3%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

For more information, please consult the December 1990 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, please contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division.

Note: The appendix in the March 1990 issue of catalogue 31-001 contains estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders revised back to January 1987.

Shipments, Inventories and Orders in all Manufacturing Industries

December, 1990

Period	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted			
	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
December 1989	22,926	37,681	29,095	22,431	25,161	38,255	29,927	24,911
January 1990	22,546	38,406	29,103	22,555	23,856	38,237	29,139	23,068
February 1990	23,117	38,944	28,861	22,875	24,564	38,316	28,619	24,044
March 1990	26,276	38,646	28,374	25,789	24,844	38,135	27,803	24,028
April 1990	24,452	38,456	28,210	24,288	24,706	37,926	27,687	24,590
May 1990	26,795	37,878	28,404	26,989	24,706	37,642	27,826	24,845
June 1990	26,465	37,333	27,869	25,931	24,940	37,438	27,807	24,920
July 1990	22,702	36,745	27,833	22,665	24,859	37,014	27,802	24,854
August 1990	24,326	36,918	27,861	24,354	24,516	37,021	27,788	24,502
September 1990	24,775	36,964	27,350	24,264	24,352	37,312	27,520	24,084
October 1990	26,716	37,067	26,930	26,296	24,900	37,443	27,224	24,604
November 1990	24,465	37,023	26,745	24,281	23,944	37,362	27,086	23,807
December 1990	21,597	36,889	26,194	21,047	23,872	37,500	26,869	23,655

Period	Seasonally Adjusted									
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month to month % change				Ratio		Month to month % change			
December 1989	-0.3	-0.6	0.1	0.0	1.52	1.53	-0.8	-1.0	0.0	-1.3
January 1990	-5.2	-0.6	0.0	0.0	1.60	1.53	-2.6	-1.4	-7.4	-1.1
February 1990	3.0	-0.4	0.2	-0.2	1.56	1.54	-1.8	-1.6	4.2	-0.6
March 1990	1.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	1.53	1.54	-2.9	-1.5	-0.1	0.1
April 1990	-0.6	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	1.54	1.53	-0.4	-1.1	2.3	0.5
May 1990	0.0	0.0	-0.7	-0.5	1.52	1.52	0.5	-0.6	1.0	0.7
June 1990	0.9	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5	1.50	1.51	-0.1	-0.3	0.3	0.4
July 1990	-0.3	-0.3	-1.1	-0.3	1.49	1.51	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1
August 1990	-1.4	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	1.51	1.52	-0.1	-0.3	-1.4	-0.6
September 1990	-0.7	-0.7	0.8	0.0	1.53	1.53	-1.0	-0.5	-1.7	-0.8
October 1990	2.3	-0.7	0.4	0.1	1.50	1.54	-1.1	-0.6	2.2	-0.8
November 1990	-3.8	-0.7	-0.2	0.1	1.56	1.55	-0.5	-0.6	-3.2	-0.8
December 1990	-0.3	*	0.4	*	1.57	*	-0.8	*	-0.6	*

** The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Non-residential Building Construction Price Indexes

Fourth Quarter 1990 (1986 = 100)

The non-residential building construction price index for Canada fell 0.4% to 125.3 in the fourth quarter of 1990, continuing the decline begun in the third quarter of 1990.

Of the cities surveyed, two showed increases in the fourth quarter, Edmonton (0.4%, to a level of 124.2) and Ottawa (0.7%, 126.6), two showed no change from the third quarter, Halifax (0.0%, 112.4) and Montreal (0.0%, 118.0), while three showed decreases, Toronto (-0.6%, 129.7), Calgary (-0.2%, 123.0) and Vancouver (-0.5%, 119.6).

Respondents to the survey reported uncertainty about the effects of the GST, and the general economic climate probably contributed to some belt-tightening for new projects and their prices.

Special Note: Prices for building construction work-in-place, commencing in the first quarter of 1991, will be collected excluding the GST. Provincial sales tax will be included as before.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2042 and 2043.

The fourth quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Non-residential Building Construction Price Indexes
Fourth Quarter 1990
(1986 = 100)

	Seven Cities and Composite Indexes							
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	Composite
	Quarterly Indexes							
1989								
Fourth Quarter	110.0	116.8	121.4	129.3	120.1	120.9	119.8	124.3
1990								
First Quarter	111.0	117.3	123.0	130.3	122.1	122.9	122.1	125.4
Second Quarter	112.7	119.3	124.8	132.8	123.2	124.0	122.9	127.5
Third Quarter	112.4	118.0	125.7	130.5	123.2	123.7	120.2	125.8
Fourth Quarter	112.4	118.0	126.6	129.7	123.0	124.2	119.6	125.3
	Percentage Change							
Second/First Quarter 1990	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.7
Third/Second Quarter 1990	-0.3	-1.1	0.7	-1.7	0.0	-0.2	-2.2	-1.3
Fourth/Third Quarter 1990	0.0	0.0	0.7	-0.6	-0.2	0.4	-0.5	-0.4
Fourth Quarter 1990/1989	2.2	1.0	4.3	0.3	2.4	2.7	-0.2	0.8

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes

December 1990

Current and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available on a 1986 = 100 basis. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to December 1990 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to December 1990 on a 1986 = 100 basis. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The December 1990 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade (H.S. Based)* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of March 1991. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

July 1990

In July 1990, a total of 70 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 104,473,547 fare passengers, a decrease of 14.9% from the previous month. A comparison with the same period in 1989 showed a decrease of 2.2%. Operating revenues totalled $87,674,924, down 12.6% from June 1990 but up 6.6% over July 1989.

During the same period, 26 passenger bus carriers earning $500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,434,563 fare passengers, up 16.1% from the previous month but down 13.9% from the same month last year. Earnings of these carriers totalled $25,892,919, a 22.2% increase over the June 1990 operating revenues and an increase of 5.6% over July 1989.

All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The July 1990 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the fourth week of February. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Federal Government Assets and Liabilities

March 31, 1990

At March 31, 1990, the financial assets of the federal government reached $54,044 million, while liabilities stood at $408,483 million.

The federal government balance sheet (based on the Financial Management System) is now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3200.

For further information on this release, contact A.J. Gareau (613-951-1826), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

Business Services

1986-1988

Data on business services for 1986-88 are now available.

The publication *Business Services*, 1986-88 (62-232, $29) will be released by the end of March 1991.

For information concerning this publication, please contact David Hamdani (613-951-3490), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, October 1990.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Canada's Women: A Profile of their 1987 Labour Market Experience, February 1991.
Catalogue number 71-205
(Canada: $12.00; United States: US$14.00; Other Countries: US$17.00).

Canada's Men: A Profile of Their 1987 Labour Market Experience, February 1991.
Catalogue number 71-206
(Canada: $12.00; United States: US$14.00; Other Countries: US$17.00).

Canada's Youth: A Profile of Their 1987 Labour Market Experience, February 1991.
Catalogue number 71-207
(Canada: $12.00; United States: US$14.00; Other Countries: US$17.00).

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Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of February 18 - 22

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
February		
18	Sales of Natural Gas	December 1990
21	Retail Trade	December 1990
21	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	November 1990
21	Farm Cash Receipts	January – December 1990
22	The Consumer Price Index	January 1991
22	Wholesale Trade	December 1990
22	International Travel Account	Fourth Quarter 1990

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, February 18, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE

Sales of Natural Gas

December 1990
Preliminary Data

Sales of of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during December 1990 totalled 6 243.3 million cubic metres, a 4.8% decrease from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in December 1990 were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from December 1989 in brackets: residential sales, 1 965.8 million cubic metres (-4.5%); commercial sales, 1 586.7 million cubic metres (-0.7%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 2 690.8 million cubic metres (-7.2%).

Year-to-date figures for 1990 indicate that sales of natural gas amounted to 54 348.9 million cubic metres, a 4.4% decrease from the level recorded during the same period in 1989.

On the basis of rate structure information, year-to-date sales were broken down as follows, with the percentage changes from 1989 in brackets: residential sales, 13 492.6 million cubic metres (-2.7%); commercial sales, 11 167.7 million cubic metres (-2.9%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 29 688.5 million cubic metres (-5.8%).

The December 1990 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data
December 1990

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
			(thousands of cubic metres)		
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	72 350	153 357	272 783	3 567	502 057
Ontario	814 679	597 300	739 753	123 125	2 274 857
Manitoba	127 398	100 572	57 828	585	286 383
Saskatchewan	160 544	112 140	12 488	110 000	395 172
Alberta	526 555	419 798	1 079 781	–	2 026 134
British Columbia	264 258	203 501	150 020	140 874	758 653
December 1990 - Canada	**1 965 784**	**1 586 668**	**2 312 653**	**378 151**	**6 243 256**
December 1989 - Canada	2 058 397	1 598 266	2 487 001	413 699	6 557 363
% change	-4.5	-0.7	-7.2		-4.8
Year-to-date Canada 1990	**13 492 624**	**11 167 724**	**25 729 437**	**3 959 087**	**54 348 872**
Year-to-date Canada 1989	13 871 388	11 496 064	27 306 752	4 194 833	56 869 037
% change	-2.7	-2.9	-5.8		-4.4

Note: *Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (Catalogue #55-002) as well as on CANSIM.*
– *nil or zero*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tobacco Products

January 1991

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4.42 billion cigarettes in January 1991, a 14.8% increase from the 3.85 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1990.

Domestic sales in January 1991 totalled 2.91 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 4.0% from the 3.03 billion cigarettes sold in January 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

To order the January 1991 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) or for further information contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

February 1, 1991

Preliminary cold storage of frozen poultry products at February 1st, 1991 and revised figures for January 1st, 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115/year),a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release contact Benoit Levesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

The Daily

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Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bonnie Williams (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, November 1990.
Catalogue Number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138.00; United States: US$16.60/US$166.00; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193.00).

Pulpwood and Residue Statistics, December 1990.
Catalogue Number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

Oils and Fats, December 1990.
Catalogue Number 32-006
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Footwear Statistics, December 1990.
Catalogue Number 33-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Particleboard, Waterboard and Fibreboard, December 1990.
Catalogue Number 36-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, December 1990.
Catalogue Number 41-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, December 1990.
Catalogue Number 43-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, December 1990.
Catalogue Number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56.00; United States: US$6.70/US$67.00; Other Countries: US$7.80/US$78.00).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, November 1990.
Catalogue Number 55-001
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Industry Price Indexes, November 1990.
Catalogue Number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, April 1990.
Catalogue Number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Wholesale Trade, November 1990.
Catalogue Number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 19, 1991 — For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Health Reports

Third Quarter 1990

The latest issue of *Health Reports*, offering convenient access to essential data addressing many topical issues of the health field in Canada, is now available.

This issue contains new data on cancer, marriages, tuberculosis, quarterly hospital indicators and post-censal population estimates. Analytical feature articles concerning cardiovascular disease of immigrants and Canadians, therapeutic abortions, health and support systems of the elderly, and disability among Aboriginal Canadians are also included in the latest issue.

The third quarter 1990 issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 2, No. 3 (82-003, $26/$104) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre For Health Information.

MAJOR RELEASE

Health Reports
Third Quarter 1990

Selected Highlights

Cardiovascular Disease: First-generation Immigrants versus Canadian-born

- In Canada, as in most industrialized countries, cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death. In 1988, 77,000 deaths or 43% of all deaths were caused by cardiovascular disease.

- One in six Canadians is born outside Canada. For both men and women, first-generation immigrants tend to have lower cardiovascular disease rates than the Canadian-born.

- The cardiovascular disease mortality rate by place of birth is highest among immigrants born in Africa, followed by Scandinavia, and lowest in those born in China.

Therapeutic Abortions

- A total of 66,251 therapeutic abortions were performed in hospitals in Canada in 1988, a 4.1% increase over 1987.

- The abortion rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years was 10.6 in 1988, up from 10.2 in 1987, but down from the peak of 11.6 in 1979.

- At the time of termination, pregnancies under 13 weeks accounted for 89.6% of abortion cases, and those 13 weeks and over accounted for 10.4% of the total. The trend towards earlier abortions may be one of the reasons for a 50% drop in the abortion complication rate since 1975, to 1.6% in 1988.

Health of the Elderly

- By 1986, Canadian life expectancy at birth had risen to 73 years for men and 80 years for women.

- Men who have reached the age of 65 years can expect to live another 17.2 years, more than eight of these without disability. Women reaching 65 years can expect another 19.2 years, 9.4 of them in good health.

- Elderly persons who enjoy a high level of social support, especially family aid, are twice as likely to report excellent or good health as those receiving little support.

Participation of People with Disabilities in Selected Activities

- An estimated 70% of both men and women with a hearing limitation, as well as 73% of men and 57% of women with a seeing limitation watch no television.

- Some 52% of persons with a speaking limitation never talk on the telephone, and 8.5% of them never watch television, listen to the radio, records or tapes, or read.

Disabled Aboriginal Persons in Canada

- In 1986, of the 711,725[1] Canadians of aboriginal ancestry, 86,505 reported having some level of disability.

- An estimated 14,990 (10%) who lived on reserves and 71,515 (13%) residing off reserves were disabled.

- Impaired mobility, agility and hearing were cited most frequently as the nature of disability for 66%, 56% and 35% for those residing on-reserve and 50%, 47% and 35% of the disabled residing off-reserve.

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[1] *This figure does not include an estimated 45,000 persons residing on 136 Indian reserves incompletely enumerated in the 1986 Census.*

For information on these and other interesting health matters, consult the third quarter 1990 issue of *Health Reports* (82-003, $26/$104). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin

November 1990

- Preliminary operational data on scheduled services reported by Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. for the first 11 months of 1990 show that domestic passenger-kilometres decreased by 5% while international passenger-kilometres increased by 3% over the same period of 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- In June 1990, total movements at the 60 Transport Canada towered airports increased by 1% from June 1989.

- The number of passengers travelling on domestic scheduled services for all city-pairs totalled 3.5 million during the second quarter 1990, up 2% compared to the same period in 1989. However, the number of passengers for all city-pairs travelling on transborder scheduled services reached 2.2 million, up 6% compared to the same period in the previous year.

- Preliminary data reported by Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. indicate that 58% of the passengers carried on domestic scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the first quarter of 1990, down from 60% in 1989. In terms of passenger-kilometres, discount fares accounted for 62% of total volume in 1990, a decrease of about three percentage points compared to a year earlier.

The Vol. 23, No. 2 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood

December 1990

Canadian firms produced 115 845 cubic metres of construction type plywood during December 1990, a decrease of 33.6% from the 174 418 cubic metres produced during December 1989.

January to December 1990 production totalled 1 971 541 cubic metres, a decrease of 9.0% from the 2 165 356 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The December 1990 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

New Motor Vehicle Sales, April 1990.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Building Permits, November 1990.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221.00; United States: US$26.50/US$265.00; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309.00).

Health Reports, Vol. 2, No. 3, Third Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 82-003
(Canada: $26.00/$104.00; United States: US$31.25/$125.00; Other Countries: US$36.50/$146.00).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, February 20, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Canadian Economic Observer
February 1991

The February issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The February issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in January, and a feature article on the labour markets in 1990. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

The *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7277).

For more information, call Philip Cross (613-951-9162), Current Analysis Section.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

December 1990

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 18.0% to 1 293 783 cubic metres in December 1990 from 1 577 205^r cubic metres (after revisions) in December 1989.

Stocks on hand at the end of December 1990 totalled 2 498 299 cubic metres, a decrease of 2.0% compared to 2 550 431 cubic metres in December 1989.

Year-to-date production in 1990 amounted to 21 393 626 cubic metres, a decrease of 8.1% compared to 23 272 994^r cubic metres for the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2, 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The December 1990 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

December 1990

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for December 1990 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The December 1990 issue of *Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-007, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

January 1991

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 153 060 thousand square metres in January 1991, a decrease of 11.6% from the 173 242^r (revised) thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

The January 1991 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Soft Drinks

January 1991

Data on soft drinks for January 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly Production of Soft Drinks* (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be released at a later date.

For further information, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, February 1991.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22.00/$220.00; United States: US$26.00/US$260.00; Other Countries: US$31.00/US$310.00).

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, December 1990.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173.00; United States: US$20.80/US$208.00; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242.00).

Canada's Older Workers: A Profile of Their 1987 Labour Market Experience.
Catalogue number 71-208
(Canada: $12.00; United States: US$14.00; Other Countries: US$17.00).

Pension Plan Coverage in Canada: A Profile of Participants' 1986 Labour Market Experience.
Catalogue number 71-217
(Canada: $12.00; United States: US$14.00; Other Countries: US$17.00).

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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Retail Trade

December 1990

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

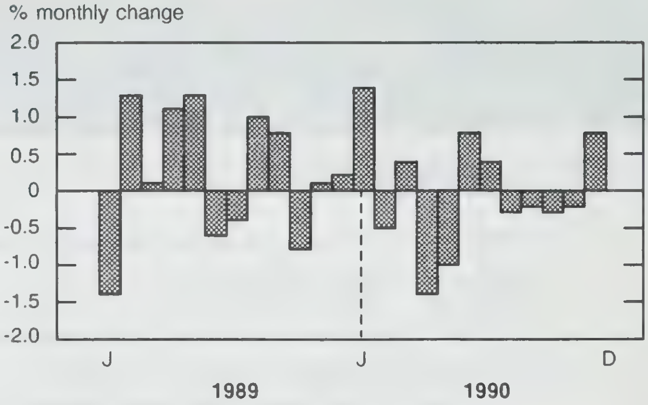
- Preliminary estimates indicate that retail sales increased 0.8% in December to $16.2 billion, the first monthly gain since July 1990. Excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, retail sales increased 1.3%.
- The six trade groups related to apparel and furniture, appliances and furnishings reported substantially higher sales in December. In order of dollar impact, the overall rise was primarily due to gains by household furniture and appliance stores (+13.2%), general merchandise stores (+1.7%) and other clothing stores (+6.7%). Partly offsetting these increases were declines for motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers (-1.2%) and gasoline service stations (-1.6%).
- Household furniture and appliance stores posted an increase for the second consecutive month following generally declining sales since February 1990. The increase for general merchandise stores followed a decline of 0.7% in November. The decline for motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers was the sixth consecutive monthly decrease.
- All provinces except Saskatchewan (sales unchanged) reported higher sales, with gains ranging from 3.1% in British Columbia to 0.2% in New Brunswick. Together, the Yukon and Northwest Territories recorded a decline of 2.2%.

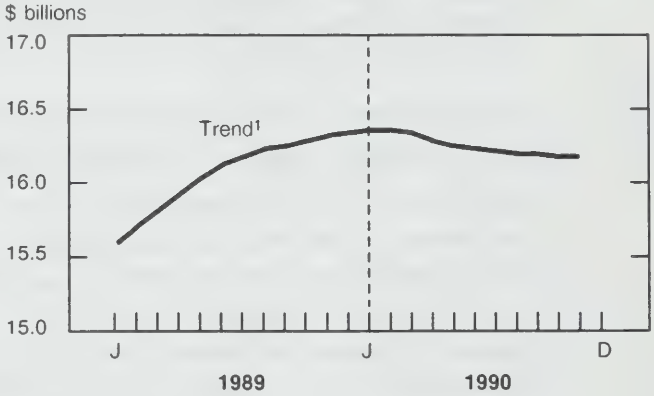
Annual 1990 (Preliminary Estimates)

- Retail sales advanced 1.0% in 1990 to reach a level of $194.7 billion, a substantial deceleration from the 6.4% growth recorded in 1989. Excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, retail sales rose 2.8% in 1990.

Revised estimates for 1990 and earlier years will be available with the release of January 1991 data in late March 1991. Revisions may be significant for some trade groups and provinces.

Retail Sales, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted





[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2399 (seasonally adjusted), 2400 (not seasonally adjusted) and 2398 (department store type merchandise totals for the provinces and territories).

The December 1990 issue of *Retail Trade* (63-005, $14.40/$144) will be available the first week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682) or Roger Laplante (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ☐

Retail Sales, by Trade Group and by Region

December 1990

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1990 r	Dec. 1990 p	Dec. 1990/ Dec. 1989	Dec. 1989	Sept. 1990 r	Oct. 1990 r	Nov. 1990 r	Dec. 1990 p	Dec. 1990/ Nov. 1990	Dec 1990/ Dec. 1989
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,836	3,555	3,744	-2.4	3,451	3,564	3,527	3,516	3,532	0.4	2.3
All other food stores	375	288	371	-1.3	299	295	294	295	299	1.3	--
Drug and patent medicine stores	944	849	1,035	9.7	744	831	838	834	834	--	12.0
Shoe stores	223	197	236	6.2	166	165	163	165	175	6.5	5.7
Men's clothing stores	356	236	366	2.7	186	175	184	184	189	3.0	1.9
Women's clothing stores	517	367	537	3.9	340	343	333	338	358	6.1	5.4
Other clothing stores	626	437	643	2.6	377	374	368	365	389	6.7	3.3
Household furniture and appliance stores	1,050	836	1,143	8.9	773	757	744	751	850	13.2	9.9
Household furnishings stores	241	219	266	10.6	193	201	202	196	219	11.9	13.6
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	2,862	3,074	2,477	-13.4	3,671	3,409	3,301	3,276	3,238	-1.2	-11.8
Gasoline service stations	1,220	1,304	1,292	5.8	1,212	1,168	1,293	1,304	1,284	-1.6	5.9
Automotive parts, accessories and services	1,041	1,117	1,054	1.2	981	996	997	1,014	1,002	-1.2	2.1
General merchandise stores	2,909	2,233	2,999	3.1	1,727	1,743	1,756	1,744	1,775	1.7	2.8
Other semi-durable goods stores	1,021	648	963	-5.7	638	630	615	607	608	0.2	-4.6
Other durable goods stores	990	494	948	-4.2	500	477	475	476	478	0.5	-4.3
All other retail stores	1,502	1,055	1,441	-4.1	985	1,030	1,020	1,021	989	-3.1	0.4
Total, all stores	**19,713**	**16,910**	**19,516**	**-1.0**	**16,244**	**16,157**	**16,110**	**16,085**	**16,220**	**0.8**	**-0.1**
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	**16,852**	**13,835**	**17,039**	**1.1**	**12,572**	**12,748**	**12,809**	**12,809**	**12,981**	**1.3**	**3.3**
Department store type merchandise	8,877	6,517	9,138	2.9	5,643	5,696	5,678	5,659	5,876	3.8	4.1
Regions											
Newfoundland	373	328	379	1.6	300	302	301	307	310	0.9	3.4
Prince Edward Island	81	70	83	2.1	68	66	65	68	69	1.7	2.5
Nova Scotia	678	577	672	-1.0	540	524	532	540	542	0.3	0.3
New Brunswick	489	448	496	1.5	404	409	399	417	418	0.2	3.5
Quebec	4,584	4,026	4,505	-1.7	4,030	3,926	3,896	3,934	4,000	1.7	-0.7
Ontario	7,633	6,411	7,445	-2.5	6,081	6,057	6,031	6,028	6,064	0.6	-0.3
Manitoba	719	618	709	-1.4	582	577	570	576	584	1.6	0.3
Saskatchewan	612	571	633	3.6	512	531	533	538	538	--	5.2
Alberta	1,970	1,695	2,002	1.6	1,628	1,653	1,643	1,624	1,669	2.7	2.5
British Columbia	2,520	2,120	2,539	0.8	2,057	2,084	2,088	2,037	2,100	3.1	2.1
Yukon and Northwest Territories	55	46	52	-4.3	45	43	45	45	44	-2.2	-3.2
Yukon	23	20	21	-7.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories	32	26	31	-2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*
-- *Amount too small to be expressed.*
.. *Figures not available.*

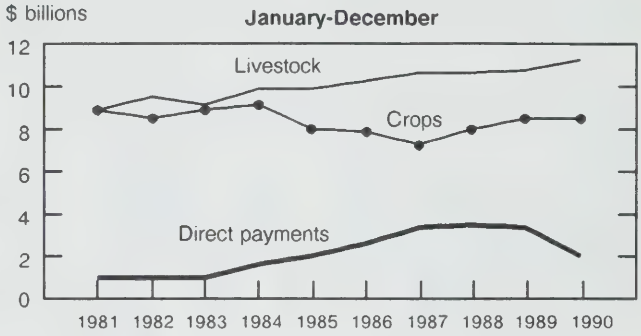
Farm Cash Receipts

January-December 1990

Farm cash receipts for January to December 1990 fell 4% from the previous year's level to $21.7 billion. Despite the decline, the first since 1985, receipts in 1990 were exceeded by only the 1988 and 1989 levels. Sharply-reduced direct program payments were responsible for the lower receipts, as livestock receipts climbed while crop receipts remained stable.

The drop in farm cash receipts in 1990 was not evenly distributed throughout the regions. The Prairie provinces experienced the largest year-over-year declines because of a $1.1 billion drop in direct program payments. The other provinces, with the exception of Prince Edward Island and Ontario, all registered an increase in farm cash receipts due to the performance of the livestock sector.

Farm Cash Receipts, Canada



Highlights

Direct Program Payments

Direct program payments in 1990 fell 42% from the previous year to $1.9 billion. The $1.4 billion drop left payments at their lowest level since 1985. Declines were registered in all major programs, but over $1 billion of the drop was due to lower crop insurance, tripartite and other (ad hoc) payments.

- Crop insurance payments fell 38% to $616 million. In spite of this large decline, the payments were only slightly lower than the previous five-year average. (Crop insurance payments in 1989 were at record levels because of the 1988 drought.)

- Tripartite payments dropped 70% to $148 million, from the record level of $486 million set the previous year. Lower payments for hogs were responsible for the decline, as hog prices improved significantly during 1990.

- Other (ad hoc) payments fell 34% to $600 million, down to their lowest level since 1986. The near-completion of payments made as a result of the 1988 drought was responsible for the decline, as they dropped from $800 million in 1989 to $42 million in 1990. Payments of $514 million made in 1990 under the Special Income Assistance Program did not offset the decline.

Livestock and Animal Products

Livestock and animal products receipts rose $507 million in 1990 to a record level of $11.3 billion. Receipts increased in all major sectors and in all the provinces. However, 55% of the net increase was shared between Alberta and Quebec.

- Cattle receipts rose 5% to a record $3.7 billion. The number of slaughtered cattle decreased 7% to 2.9 million head, while the number of animals exported increased by 81% to 841,000 head.

- Hog receipts were at their highest level since 1987, increasing by 13% to $2 billion. Prices rose 19.6% from 1989, when prices were at their lowest level of the last 10 years. The price boost in 1990 can be attributed to higher demand and tighter supplies in North America.

- Poultry (hens and chickens, turkeys) receipts rose 5.5% to $1.2 billion. Even though farm prices for these two products remained stable, marketings increased 5.7% and 6.8% respectively, reflecting an increase in consumption.

Crops

Crop receipts remained unchanged at $8.5 billion in 1990. Higher wheat receipts offset lower Canadian Wheat Board payments, canola receipts and barley receipts.

- Wheat receipts rose a half billion dollars to $2.7 billion despite an 8% drop in prices. Marketings jumped 35% to more average levels from the drought-reduced marketings of 1989. On-farm stocks of wheat available for delivery were 71% higher on January 1, 1990, compared to January 1, 1989. Prices for all grains and oilseeds declined as North American production rebounded from the 1988 drought and the international grain subsidy war continued.

- Canadian Wheat Board payments for wheat were $188 million below the year-earlier level. The timing of the payments in 1989 was responsible for most of the decrease. Part of the final payment for the 1988/89 crop, which normally would have been paid in January 1990, was made in November 1989.

- Canola and barley receipts dropped 19% and 21%, respectively, due to lower prices and marketings. A 16% decline reduced barley prices to pre-1988 drought levels. Canola marketings, meanwhile, fell 17% and stood at their lowest level since 1985.

User Notes

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, deferred grain receipts and direct payments to farmers from various federal, provincial and municipal programs.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in Agriculture Economic Statistics *(21-603E).*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582 to 3592.

Order the January-December 1990 issue of *Farm Cash Receipts* (21-001, $11/$44), scheduled for release March 4th. This publication is also available immediately on ENVOY 100, an electronic messaging service. Contact Jacqueline LeBlanc-Cooke or Gail-Ann Breese (613-951-8706), Agriculture Division.

Total Cash Receipts from Farming Operations
January-December

	1989	1990	1990/1989
	(Millions of Dollars)		% Change
Newfoundland	58.6	59.3	1.2
Prince Edward Island	254.2	249.0	-2.0
Nova Scotia	313.4	315.9	0.1
New Brunswick	272.8	275.0	0.1
Quebec	3,681.5	3,725.5	1.2
Ontario	5,669.2	5,615.4	- 0.9
Manitoba	2,102.2	2,014.0	- 4.2
Saskatchewan	4,467.7	4,045.9	- 9.4
Alberta	4,532.8	4,201.8	- 7.3
British Columbia	1,168.5	1,185.7	1.5
Canada	**22,520.7**	**21,687.4**	**- 3.7**

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending February 16, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending February 16, 1991 totalled 270 669 tonnes, an increase of 4.9% from the preceding week's total of 257 943 tonnes and up 7.5% from the year-earlier level of 251 794 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 1 714 362 tonnes, a decrease of 3.8% from 1 782 255 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending February 7, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.6 million tonnes, an increase of 4.5% over the same period last year.

- Piggyback traffic decreased 6.8% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 0.9% during the same period.

- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 3.2% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

December 1990

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,090.0 million in December 1990, up 0.1% from December 1989.

Operating expenses were $846.3 million, an increase of 1.5% from December 1989. Net operating revenue was $243.7 million, a decrease of 4.1% from December 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The December 1990 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) is scheduled for release the week of March 4. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Shipments of Household Furniture Products

Fourth Quarter 1990

For the quarter ending December 1990, manufacturers' shipments of selected household furniture products totalled $286.8 million, an increase of 12.3% compared with $255.5r (revised) million for the previous quarter.

Manufacturers' shipments of selected household furniture product for the fourth quarter of 1990 are now available. Data for the province of origin as well as exports are also available.

The December 1990 issue of *Shipments of Household Furniture Products* (35-007, $6.75/$27) will be available shortly.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Motor Carrier Freight – Quarterly Survey
Revised Third Quarter 1990

Highlights

- All for-hire trucking carriers earning $1 million or over annually generated total operating revenues of $2,142.0 million during the third quarter of 1990. Some 81.1% of the revenues were generated domestically while 18.9% were from international movements. Revenues generated from international movements into Canada were 15.9% higher than the revenues from movements out of Canada.

- Salaries and wages accounted for 32.6% of the total operating expenses, fuel 8.0%, payments to owner-operators for 21.9% and other purchased transportation expenses for 8.0%.

- Operating expenses recorded were $2,043.8 million during third quarter of 1990, resulting in an operating ratio of 0.954.

- This ratio is a deterioration from the ratio of 0.946 recorded for the same quarter of 1989 but an improvement over the 0.973 ratio for the second quarter of 1990.

For further information, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518), Transportation Division. ■

Supply and Disposition of Major Grains and Oilseeds
1989-90

Supply and disposition tables for Canada pertaining to the major grains and oilseeds (wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, canola, corn and soybeans) are now available for the 1989-90 crop year (August 1 to July 31).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5629, 5674, 5679-5685, 5688.

The December 1990 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.10/$131) is scheduled for release in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa
Fourth Quarter 1990

Data on tea, coffee and cocoa for the fourth quarter of 1990 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.7 and 1.8).

The publication *Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa* (32-025,$6.75/$27) will be released at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt
January 1991

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments in Canada (except Ontario) as of January 1991 are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)
December 1990

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for December 1990 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes in advance of the monthly publication.

The December 1990 issue of *Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)* (65-004, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, January 1991.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/ US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, December 1990.
Catalogue number 41-006
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/ US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Electric Lamps (Light Bulbs and Tubes), January 1991.
Catalogue number 43-009
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/ US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Shipments of Plastic Film and Bags Manufactured from Resin, Quarter Ended December 31, 1990.
Catalogue number 47-007
(Canada: $6.75/$27.00; United States: US$8.00/ US$32.00; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38.00).

Railway Carloadings, December 1990.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83.00; United States: US$10.00/ US$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116.00).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, July 1990.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/ US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Gas Utilities, October 1990.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127.00; United States: US$15.20/ US$152.00; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178.00).

Consumer Price Index, January 1991.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93.00; United States: US$11.20/ US$112.00; Other Countries: US$13.00/US$130.00). Available Friday, February 22 at 7 a.m.

Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100), December 1990.
Catalogue number 62-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/ US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Department Store Monthly Sales, Including Concessions, by Province and Metropolitan Area, November 1990.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27.00; United States: US$3.20/ US$32.00; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38.00).

Touriscope - International Travel - Advance Information, December 1990.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/ US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

The Labour Force, January 1991.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179.00; United States: US$21.50/ US$215.00; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251.00).

Methodology of the Canadian Labour Force Survey, 1984-1990.
Catalogue number 71-526
(Canada: $48.00; United States: US$58.00; Other Countries: US$67.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, February 22, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: February 25-March 1, 1991

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index
January 1991

National Highlights

Note to Users

The prices used to calculate the Consumer Price Index include all indirect taxes. In keeping with this principle, users are reminded that the Goods and Services Tax (GST) forms part of the prices used, starting with the January 1991 CPI.

All-items

The All-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada increased by 2.6% between December and January to reach a level of 125.0 (1986 = 100). Most of this increase was associated with changes in taxes, notably the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and the elimination of the Federal Sales Tax (FST). As well, Quebec lowered its provincial sales tax rate but expanded the tax base to include many items not previously taxed. Gasoline taxes, drivers' licences and vehicle registration fees were increased in several provinces. Assuming that all prices which contained FST were lowered to reflect its elimination, it is estimated that the net effect of all these tax-related changes was to increase the CPI by about 1.6% in the month of January. It therefore follows that excluding tax changes the increase in January would be about 1%, which is of the same order of magnitude as the 0.9% monthly increase in January last year.

The major components with the largest contributions to the monthly increase were Housing (2.1%), Food (4.1%) and Clothing (6.1%), while a 0.3% rise in Transportation had a dampening effect. In the case of Food, there were tax effects for restaurant meals and increases of fruit and vegetable prices due to poor growing conditions. In the case of Clothing, the changes in the tax regime had a large impact as clothing contained very little FST and had been largely exempt from Quebec provincial sales tax.

In seasonally adjusted terms, the All-items index rose by 2.5%, up sharply from the increase of 0.2% reported for December.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI, between January 1990 and January 1991 was 6.8%, up from the 5.0% reported for both November and December.

Food

The Food index rose by 4.1% in January following a decline of 0.4% observed in December. This rise resulted from a 2.8% increase in the index for Food Purchased from Stores and an advance of 7.2% in the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants. This latter increase mainly reflected tax changes.

The increase of 2.8% in the index for Food Purchased from Stores resulted largely from higher prices for Fresh Fruit (13.3%), Fresh Vegetables (10.3%) and Soft Drinks (23.4%). Unusually cold weather in the Southwestern United States caused crop damage for both fruits and vegetables, with the California orange crop particularly hard-hit. Orange prices increased 49.9%, accounting for most of the advance in fresh fruit while the rise in fresh vegetable prices resulted from increases for several crops: lettuce 34.0%, carrots 25.7%, cabbage 11.9% and cucumbers 10.6%. Virtually all of the rise in soft drinks was due to prices returning to regular levels from extensive promotions in December.

Over the 12-month period, January 1990 to January 1991, the Food index advanced by 6.0%, up from the 4.3% rise in December. The index for Food Purchased from Stores increased 3.6%, down from 4.1% in December while the index for Food Purchased from Restaurants rose 12.1%, up from 5.2% last month.

All-items excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the All-items excluding Food index advanced 2.4% with the Housing (2.1%) and Clothing (6.1%) indexes providing the largest contributions.

The 2.1% increase in the Housing index resulted from advances in each of its three major components: Shelter 2.0%, Household Operations 2.6% and Furniture and Equipment 2.7%. Within Shelter, the main upward contributors were electricity (10.6%), natural gas (10.6%), fuel oil (6.7%) and homeowners' maintenance and repairs (6.1%). In addition to tax increases on these items, electricity rates rose in Ontario, Southern Alberta, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and natural gas rates increased in Southwestern Ontario and on Vancouver Island. The main sources of moderation were new house prices, property insurance, mortgage interest costs and rent. The last three of these are exempt under the GST while new house prices enter the CPI with a one-month lag.

The introduction of the GST and the changes to the Quebec Provincial Sales Tax had the greatest impact on Clothing among the seven major components. The estimated net effect of these tax changes was greater than the observed increase of 6.1% for January, indicating that clothing prices exclusive of taxes declined for the third consecutive month. The changes to the tax base for Quebec Provincial Sales Tax had a very large effect on prices in that province with the Clothing indexes in Quebec City and Montreal rising 12.9% and 12.7%, respectively.

The Private Transportation index declined 0.1% in January while the Public Transportation index rose 3.9%, resulting in an increase of 0.3% for the Transportation component. Within Private Transportation, automotive vehicle prices fell 2.7%, as a net reduction in taxes coincided with weak demand, and the Gasoline index declined 0.5%, while prices for automotive parts and maintenance and parking increased. The index for drivers' licences rose 31.2% as a result of increases in Quebec (69.2%), British Columbia (40.0%), and Prince Edward Island (50.2%) and the index for vehicle registration rose 13.4% as the same three provinces increased their rates 46.4%, 4.9% and 33.3%, respectively. Within Public Transportation, tax change accounted for most of the increase.

The Health and Personal Care index rose 4.5%. This increase resulted from increases of 1.3% for the Health Care index and 6.4% for the Personal Care index. Most health care items are either exempt[1] or zero-rated[2] for the GST. However, the GST and the Quebec tax changes increased prices for personal care components.

The Recreation, Reading and Education index rose 2.6%. The Recreation component increased 2.1% as the effects of the GST more than offset some seasonal declines within this index. The Reading materials index climbed 9.2%, largely reflecting both the GST and Quebec tax increases. The Education index increased 1.2%, reflecting increased costs for books and supplies.

The Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages index increased 2.6% with most of this increase concentrated in the index for Served Alcoholic Drinks, which rose 7.0%. Tobacco prices increased 1.8% and alcohol for home consumption increased 0.9% as these indexes had only small effects from the tax changes.

1 *Tax-exempt supply: The final sales of these goods and services are exempt from GST and the retailer is not entitled to claim input-tax credit.*

2 *Zero-rated supply: The GST rate on the final sales of these goods and services is zero but the retailer can claim input-tax credits.*

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada

(1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change January 1991 from	
	January 1991	December 1990	January 1990	December 1990	January 1990
All-items	**125.0**	**121.8**	**117.0**	**2.6**	**6.8**
Food	120.9	116.1	114.1	4.1	6.0
All-items excluding food	126.0	123.0	117.7	2.4	7.1
Housing	124.0	121.4	117.5	2.1	5.5
Clothing	124.4	117.3	114.7	6.1	8.5
Transportation	122.6	122.2	114.7	0.3	6.9
Health and personal care	127.6	122.1	117.0	4.5	9.1
Recreation, reading and education	128.0	124.7	117.7	2.6	8.8
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	143.9	140.2	130.6	2.6	10.2
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed incents, compared to 1986	80.0	82.1	85.5		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1981 = 100	165.5				

Over the 12-month period, January 1990 to January 1991, the All-items excluding Food index rose by 7.1%, up from the increase of 5.0% reported for December.

All-items excluding Food and Energy

The All-items excluding Food and Energy index increased by 2.2% in January, following a decline of 0.1% in December. Between January 1990 and January 1991, the index increased by 6.0%, compared to the increase of 4.0% observed in December.

Goods and Services

The Goods index rose 2.9% in January. Increases by durability classes were quite different, with Durable Goods declining 0.3%, Semi-durable Goods rising 6.4% and Non-durable Goods up 3.2%. The decline for durables reflected the decrease in automobile prices which accounts for more than half the expenditure on durables. The semi-durables component is dominated by clothing which accounts for over 70% of the weight, and by reading materials at 8% of the weight, and both of these indexes had large impacts from the tax changes. The largest part of non-durables, about 45%, is food for home consumption which is largely exempt from tax.

Gasoline, tobacco and alcohol account for another 25% of non-durables and the tax changes had only a small effect on these items. The Services index rose 2.6% in January. Over 50% of services, largely shelter services, are zero-rated or exempt under the GST. Services excluding shelter services rose 4.2%.

Between January 1990 and January 1991, the Goods component increased by 6.1%, up from the 4.5% rise observed in December. The Services index was up by 7.9% compared to 5.5% noted the month before.

City Highlights

Note to Users

The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax was a major factor in the increases for all the city CPIs.

Between December and January, changes in the All-items indexes for cities for which CPI's are published varied from an increase of 1.8% in Toronto to a rise of 3.8% in Charlottetown/Summerside. In Toronto, all of the seven major component indexes except Food registered increases below the national average. In Charlottetown/Summerside, five of the major component indexes had increases above the national average with the most important being Housing (fuel oil increase) and Transportation (increases for gasoline, drivers licences and vehicle registration).

Between January 1990 and January 1991, increases in the All-items indexes for cities ranged from 5.3% in Toronto to 9.3% in Charlottetown/ Summerside.

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-Items Index, by City

St. John's

The All-items index rose 2.7%. The Housing component contributed the largest upward impact, as increased charges were observed for fuel oil, electricity, household furnishings and equipment, and homeowners' maintenance and repairs. Local telephone charges and postal rates also advanced. Further upward pressures resulted from higher prices for clothing, restaurant meals, fresh produce and soft drinks. Prices increased for personal care supplies and services, reading materials, and alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Recreational expenses and gasoline prices advanced, while new car prices declined. Since January 1990, the All-items index has risen 7.3%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Higher charges for fuel oil, electricity, local telephone services and postage were among the main contributors to the 3.8% rise in the All-items index. Higher prices for clothing and restaurant meals exerted a considerable upward impact. The Transportation index advanced, reflecting higher prices for drivers' licenses, vehicle registration fees, parking and gasoline. Taxi fares and vehicle maintenance and repair charges were up as well. Price increases were registered for alcoholic beverages in licensed premises, newspapers and magazines, and personal care supplies and services. Since January 1990, the All-items index has risen 9.3%.

Halifax

A large part of the 2.6% rise in the All-items index was concentrated in the Housing, Food and Clothing components. The Housing index reflected advances in charges for local telephone services, postage, fuel oil, electricity, homeowners' repairs and household appliances. The rise in the Food index was largely due to higher prices for restaurant meals, soft drinks and fresh produce. Increased prices for alcoholic beverages were observed, as were increased charges for personal care supplies and services. Advances in recreational expenses and prices for reading materials were noted. The Transportation index advanced, reflecting higher prices for gasoline, parking, and taxi fares. Prices for new cars declined. Since January 1990, the All-items index has risen 8.4%.

Saint John

The All-items index rose 3.1%. A major proportion of the upward movement occurred in the Housing index, where advances were observed in charges for fuel oil, electricity, local telephone service and postage. Household furnishings and equipment prices also advanced. A rise in the Food index had a considerable upward impact, resulting mainly from higher prices for restaurant meals, soft drinks and fresh produce. Prices advanced for clothing, reading materials, alcoholic beverages consumed in licensed premises and personal care supplies and services. Higher transportation charges, most notably for gasoline, taxi fares, and parking, were also registered. Since January 1990, the All-items index has risen 8.3%.

Quebec City

The 3.5% rise in the All-items index was, in part, due to a sharp rise in the Clothing index. Most of this rise was due to the elimination of the provincial sales tax exemption for clothing under $500 and footwear under $125. Food prices rose, particularly for restaurant meals, fresh produce and soft drinks. The Housing index rose, as advances were observed in charges for electricity, fuel oil, local telephone service, and postage. Prices for household furnishings and equipment were up. Other advances were observed in the prices of alcoholic beverages, reading materials, and personal care supplies and services. Higher transportation charges were also registered, particularly relating to vehicle registration fees, drivers' licenses, parking, highway bus travel and gasoline. Prices for new cars declined. Since January 1990, the All-items index has risen 8.2%.

Montreal

The All-items index rose 3.7%. A sharp rise in the Clothing index, due partly to the elimination of the provincial sales tax exemption on clothing under $500 and footwear under $125, was a major contributor to the overall advance. A rise in the Housing index reflected increased charges for water, fuel oil, natural gas and electricity. Higher prices for household furnishings, local telephone service and postage were also observed. Higher transportation charges, particularly for vehicle registration fees, drivers' licenses, parking, local transit fares, taxi fares and highway bus travel, also contributed to the latest change. Charges for personal care supplies and services advanced, as did prices for newspapers and magazines, cigarettes, and alcoholic beverages. Since January 1990, the All-items index has risen 8.2%.

Ottawa

The All-items index rose 2.6%. Increased charges for electricity, fuel oil, and natural gas were observed, along with higher prices for local telephone service, postage, and household furnishings and equipment. A rise in the Food index mainly reflected higher prices for restaurant meals, soft drinks, fresh produce, bakery products and poultry. Clothing prices rose. Higher charges were reported for vehicle maintenance and repairs, parking, local transit, taxi fares and highway bus travel. Prices for reading materials and for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises advanced, as did charges relating to personal care services and supplies. Since January 1990, the All-items index has risen 6.6%.

Toronto

The All-items index rose 1.8%. The rise was concentrated in the Food and Housing components. Within Food, much of the advance was identified with higher prices for restaurant meals, soft drinks, fresh produce and chicken. The rise in the Housing index reflected increased prices for electricity, natural gas, fuel oil, household furnishings and equipment, local telephone service and postage. Higher prices for clothing and increased charges for personal care services and supplies also exerted a notable upward impact. Higher recreational expenses and increased prices for newspapers, magazines and alcoholic beverages were reported. The Transportation index declined, as lower prices for new cars and gasoline were observed. Since January 1990, the All-items index has risen 5.3%.

Thunder Bay

The 2.3% rise in the All-items index originated from advances in six of the seven major component indexes. Increased charges for electricity, natural gas, fuel oil and local telephone services, combined with higher prices for household furnishings and equipment and increased charges relating to homeowners' maintenance and repairs explained the rise in the Housing index. The advance in the Food index mainly reflected higher prices for restaurant meals, fresh produce and soft drinks. Higher clothing prices and increased charges for personal care supplies and services also exerted a considerable upward influence. Advances in recreational expenses and higher prices for reading materials and for served alcoholic beverages also contributed to the latest change. The Transportation index remained unchanged overall, as lower prices for new cars offset higher taxi fares and increased charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs. Since January 1990, the All-items index has risen 6.6%.

Winnipeg

The All-items index rose 2.1%. Among the main contributors were increased charges for electricity, natural gas, local telephone service and postage. Higher prices for household furnishings and equipment and increased charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs were also registered. Other notable price increases were observed for clothing, restaurant meals and fresh produce. Advances in recreational and reading expenses, higher prices for served alcoholic beverages, and increased charges relating to personal care supplies and services also contributed to the overall rise. Within the Transportation component, higher prices for vehicle maintenance and repairs were observed, along with increased charges for parking and highway bus travel. These advances were dampened somewhat by lower prices for new cars. Since January 1990, the All-items index has risen 6.8%.

Regina

Increased charges for natural gas, electricity, local telephone service and postage, coupled with higher prices for household furnishings and equipment and increased charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs were among the main contributors in the 2.2% rise in the All-items index. Price increases for restaurant meals, fresh fruit and clothing also exerted a considerable upward impact. Charges relating to personal care supplies and services advanced, as did recreational expenses. Prices for reading materials and served alcoholic beverages were up as well. The Transportation index fell slightly due to lower prices for new cars and gasoline. These declines were largely offset by increased charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs, higher local transit fares and a rise in parking charges. Since January 1990, the All-items index has risen 6.5%.

Saskatoon

The All-items index rose 2.4%. Higher prices for restaurant meals and fresh produce had a major upward impact, as did advances in charges for electricity and natural gas. Charges for household furnishings and equipment, local telephone service and homeowners' maintenance and repairs were up as well. Further upward pressures resulted from higher clothing prices and increased recreational expenses. Advances in charges for personal care supplies and services, for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises and for reading materials were also registered. Since January 1990, the All-items index has risen 7.1%.

Edmonton

The All-items index rose 2.8%. Higher prices for food, housing, transportation and clothing had a major upward impact. In Food, prices for restaurant meals, fresh produce, soft drinks, beef and eggs advanced. The rise in the Housing index was partly explained by increased charges for water, electricity, natural gas and local telephone service. Charges for traveller accommodation, homeowners' maintenance and repairs and postage were up as well. Higher transportation charges were observed, particularly for gasoline, local transit and parking. Prices increased for reading materials, served alcoholic beverages, recreational expenses, and charges for personal care services and supplies. Since January 1990, the All-items index has risen 7.9%.

Calgary

The All-items index rose 2.8%. The Food index advanced, due to higher prices for restaurant meals, fresh produce and soft drinks. Increased charges for electricity, natural gas, water, postage and local telephone service partly explained the rise in the Housing index. Advances in household furnishings and equipment prices, traveller accommodation charges, and homeowners' maintenance and repair costs were also registered. Clothing prices and recreational expenses also increased. Prices for

served alcoholic beverages and reading materials advanced, as did charges relating to personal care supplies and services. The rise in the Transportation index reflected higher prices for gasoline and increased charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs. Since January 1990, the All-items index has risen 8.2%.

Vancouver

The All-items index rose 2.8%. The Food component rose, as price increases were observed for restaurant meals, fresh produce, beef and soft drinks. A rise in the Housing component reflected increased charges for electricity, natural gas, local telephone and traveller accommodation. Charges for household furnishings and equipment, homeowners' maintenance and repairs and postage were up as well. Advances were observed in clothing prices, in recreational expenses and in charges for personal care supplies and services. In the Transportation index, advances were observed in vehicle insurance premiums, vehicle maintenance and repair costs, gasoline prices, and parking rates. Increased charges for drivers' licenses, vehicle registration fees and highway bus travel were also reported, while new car prices declined. Prices also increased for newspapers and for served alcoholic beverages. Since January 1990, the All-items index has risen 6.9%.

Victoria

Advances in the Food and Housing components were among the main contributors to the 2.8% rise in the All-items index. Within Food, prices rose for restaurant meals, fresh produce, beef and soft drinks. The rise in the Housing index reflected increased charges for electricity, fuel oil and natural gas, as well as higher prices for household furnishings and equipment and increased charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs. Charges for postage and local telephone service advanced as well. Recreational expenses and prices for clothing, served alcoholic beverages and reading materials also increased. A rise in transportation costs, most notably for insurance premiums, registration fees, drivers' licenses, taxi fares and parking, was noted. Increased charges for vehicle maintenance and repairs and higher prices for gasoline were also registered, while new car prices declined. Since January 1990, the All-items index has risen 7.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

Order the January 1991 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St.John's								
January 1991 index	119.6	117.4	117.5	118.2	120.8	123.3	126.4	124.3
% change from December 1990	2.7	3.8	3.0	1.1	1.8	4.4	2.8	1.1
% change from January 1990	7.3	6.7	7.8	6.1	8.7	8.1	6.9	4.8
Charlottetown/Summerside								
January 1991 index	124.7	123.4	120.5	118.7	120.5	130.4	128.2	158.2
% change from December 1990	3.8	3.4	4.0	5.4	3.0	4.9	3.0	4.4
% change from January 1990	9.3	7.3	9.2	7.1	9.6	11.0	8.5	16.1
Halifax								
January 1991 index	124.8	129.4	119.6	119.5	120.8	127.4	123.7	157.3
% change from December 1990	2.6	4.3	2.2	3.9	1.0	3.7	2.0	4.1
% change from January 1990	8.4	7.7	7.9	8.3	8.1	9.4	5.0	16.3
Saint John								
January 1991 index	123.5	123.6	120.1	119.8	120.8	125.9	124.0	154.1
% change from December 1990	3.1	3.5	3.2	4.1	2.2	4.6	2.2	3.1
% change from January 1990	8.3	7.8	8.5	7.7	10.0	8.4	6.3	8.0

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Quebec								
January 1991 index	123.7	118.2	123.3	129.5	117.5	128.3	126.3	142.1
% change from December 1990	3.5	3.8	2.0	12.9	1.6	5.3	2.4	3.6
% change from January 1990	8.2	3.7	7.5	14.0	6.8	10.3	12.0	14.0
Montreal								
January 1991 index	125.3	120.7	125.7	129.4	119.1	128.3	129.3	142.7
% change from December 1990	3.7	3.6	2.3	12.7	2.0	5.9	2.4	4.2
% change from January 1990	8.2	4.1	7.3	13.6	7.0	9.9	12.5	15.0
Ottawa								
January 1991 index	124.6	119.0	123.2	124.3	123.9	132.0	128.4	141.6
% change from December 1990	2.6	4.4	2.1	4.7	1.0	2.6	2.4	2.1
% change from January 1990	6.6	6.6	5.8	6.4	5.7	8.9	8.9	8.1
Toronto								
January 1991 index	127.4	124.0	129.1	124.8	122.7	131.3	129.3	139.6
% change from December 1990	1.8	4.7	1.8	3.5	-1.5	4.1	2.1	1.5
% change from January 1990	5.3	7.1	2.9	5.9	5.5	9.4	8.2	7.1
Thunder Bay								
January 1991 index	123.2	117.5	120.3	123.6	125.1	123.9	127.2	144.6
% change from December 1990	2.3	3.4	2.7	3.9	0.0	3.7	2.5	2.0
% change from January 1990	6.6	5.1	6.4	7.5	6.2	7.5	7.5	9.3
Winnipeg								
January 1991 index	124.3	123.0	119.7	123.6	125.6	127.2	128.5	145.5
% change from December 1990	2.1	3.8	1.5	3.7	0.5	3.8	2.6	1.7
% change from January 1990	6.8	6.4	5.9	7.2	8.4	7.4	7.3	6.1
Regina								
January 1991 index	124.0	125.3	116.3	122.3	128.5	138.8	126.3	142.3
% change from December 1990	2.2	3.6	1.7	4.3	-0.1	3.9	3.7	2.2
% change from January 1990	6.5	7.4	4.3	7.7	8.9	6.5	7.1	6.2
Saskatoon								
January 1991 index	124.5	124.9	117.6	121.4	128.3	149.5	125.4	137.5
% change from December 1990	2.4	3.8	1.6	4.3	1.0	3.2	3.3	2.4
% change from January 1990	7.1	7.7	4.4	7.3	13.2	5.7	6.5	6.6
Edmonton								
January 1991 index	123.9	119.7	119.3	121.2	125.2	123.5	128.0	154.2
% change from December 1990	2.8	4.9	1.9	4.3	2.4	2.2	2.9	1.8
% change from January 1990	7.9	7.1	7.2	7.4	9.5	6.6	7.3	10.7
Calgary								
January 1991 index	123.9	119.8	119.4	122.4	122.7	125.5	127.8	156.5
% change from December 1990	2.8	4.5	2.0	4.2	1.5	4.3	3.6	3.4
% change from January 1990	8.2	8.5	6.6	7.3	9.9	8.9	8.4	11.2
Vancouver								
January 1991 index	123.0	122.2	118.4	117.9	128.1	121.6	126.8	140.2
% change from December 1990	2.8	4.6	1.6	3.6	1.5	5.1	3.8	3.5
% change from January 1990	6.9	9.2	4.5	7.5	7.2	9.5	8.8	9.4
Victoria								
January 1991 index	123.0	121.1	117.4	118.1	129.1	120.0	129.8	141.6
% change from December 1990	2.8	3.7	2.0	3.9	1.9	2.4	4.7	3.6
% change from January 1990	7.8	7.6	6.1	7.3	9.7	7.0	8.8	11.1

1 *For inter city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1989 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69.00)*

■

Wholesale Trade

December 1990

Highlights

Unadjusted Sales – December 1990

- In December, wholesale merchants' sales were $13.5 billion, a decrease of 5.5% from the same month a year earlier. The downward trend continued as a year-over-year sales decrease was recorded by wholesalers for the fifth consecutive period and the tenth month in 1990.

- The overall decline between December 1989 and December 1990 sales was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to decreases reported by wholesalers of lumber and building materials (-22.5%), wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (-23.4%) and wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies (-3.6%). Gains of 3.0% were reported by wholesalers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products and 0.7% by wholesalers of other products (farm and paper products, agricultural supplies, industrial and household chemicals).

- Regionally, eight provinces posted sales decreases, ranging from -20.6% in Nova Scotia to -2.5% for Ontario. Increases were reported in Newfoundland (+11.4%), Alberta (+5.9%) and the Yukon and Northwest Territories (+1.6%).

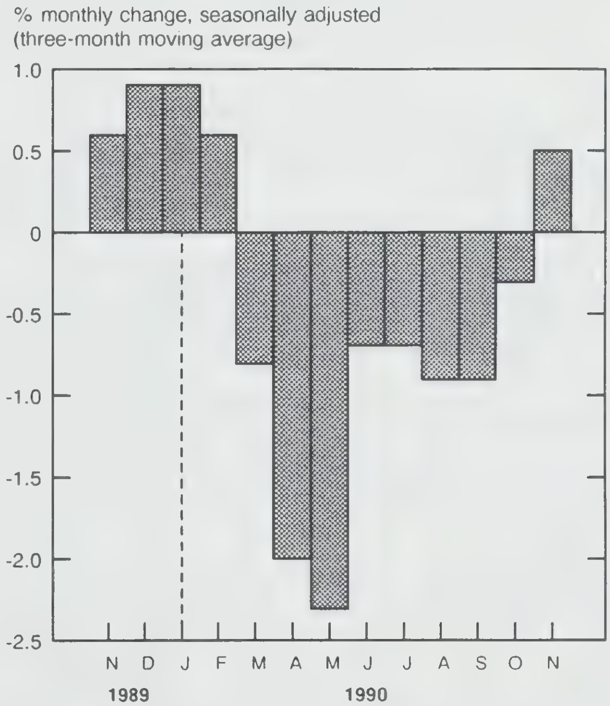
Annual 1990 (Preliminary Estimates)

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales by wholesale merchants fell 3.2% in 1990, after a 0.8% drop in 1989. In 1990, seven of the nine trade groups registered lower sales. The trade groups having the most significant dollar impact on the 1990 overall sales decrease were wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies, down 5.6%, wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies, falling 14.9%, and wholesalers of lumber and building materials, dropping 8.3%. Gains of 2.9% were reported by wholesalers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products and 3.7% by wholesalers of other products.

Seasonally Adjusted Sales – November 1990

- Wholesale merchants' sales on a seasonally adjusted basis were up 0.5% over the previous month, to $14.8 billion in November 1990. This gain, the first recorded in the last nine months, constitutes the third since the beginning of the year (increases of 0.9% for January and 0.6% for February were previously posted). During the last 11 months, sales decreased on average by about 0.6% a month.

Wholesale Merchants Sales



- Four of the nine trade groups registered higher sales than in October 1990. The strongest growth came from wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies (+2.7%), followed by wholesalers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (+1.2%).

- Regionally, six provinces and territories registered sales increases, ranging from +3.2% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories to +0.6 for Newfoundland.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 648 and 649.

The December 1990 issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the first week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division.

Wholesale Merchants Sales, by Trade Group and Region

December 1990

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1990 r	Dec. 1990 p	Dec. 1990/ Dec. 1989	Nov. 1989	Aug. 1990 r	Sept. 1990 r	Oct. 1990 r	Nov. 1990 p	Nov. 1990/ Oct. 1990	Nov. 1990/ Nov. 1989
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,529	3,753	3,635	3.0	3,559	3,570	3,564	3,596	3,639	1.2	2.2
Apparel and dry goods	244	264	173	-29.0	365	342	328	310	298	-3.9	-18.4
Household goods	566	618	487	-14.0	567	533	539	537	528	-1.6	-6.8
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,446	1,827	1,391	-3.8	1,782	1,703	1,723	1,745	1,744	-0.1	-2.1
Metals, hardware,plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,125	1,099	862	-23.4	1,330	1,083	1,078	1,070	1,074	0.4	-19.2
Lumber and building materials	1,211	1,373	939	-22.5	1,622	1,442	1,393	1,375	1,344	-2.3	-17.2
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	308	287	277	-10.3	377	343	329	326	329	0.9	-12.7
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,608	3,313	3,477	-3.6	3,628	3,354	3,320	3,292	3,380	2.7	-6.8
Other products	2,265	2,450	2,282	0.7	2,451	2,540	2,502	2,484	2,477	-0.3	1.1
Total, all trades	**14,304**	**14,984**	**13,523**	**-5.5**	**15,681**	**14,910**	**14,776**	**14,735**	**14,813**	**0.5**	**-5.5**
Regions											
Newfoundland	140	186	156	11.4	163	170	174	176	177	0.6	8.3
Prince Edward Island	43	35	34	-20.3	41	37	36	35	33	-4.2	-19.2
Nova Scotia	427	334	339	-20.6	416	391	373	359	343	-4.4	-17.5
New Brunswick	269	269	230	-14.3	282	274	270	262	255	-2.7	-9.9
Quebec	3,495	3,836	3,358	-3.9	3,936	3,727	3,728	3,741	3,791	1.4	-3.7
Ontario	5,643	6,151	5,502	-2.5	6,285	5,992	5,956	6,001	6,055	0.9	-3.7
Manitoba	472	468	429	-9.1	518	503	485	480	475	-1.0	-8.3
Saskatchewan	489	501	456	-6.8	557	516	494	492	495	0.8	-11.1
Alberta	1,339	1,392	1,418	5.9	1,376	1,376	1,366	1,378	1,420	3.0	3.2
British Columbia	1,972	1,798	1,585	-19.6	2,095	1,901	1,830	1,801	1,768	-1.8	-15.6
Yukon and Northwest Territories	14	15	15	1.6	20	17	18	18	18	3.2	-8.1

r Revised figure.
p Preliminary figure.

International Travel Account

Fourth Quarter and Annual 1990 (Preliminary Estimates)

Highlights

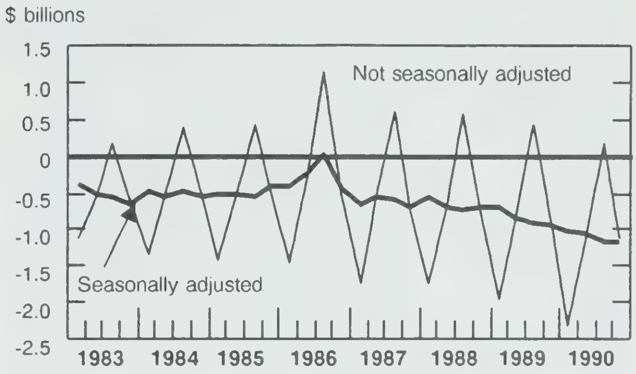
Unadjusted

- Unadjusted for seasonal variations, Canada's travel account registered a deficit of $1,158 million during the last quarter of 1990, the highest-ever deficit for a fourth quarter of a year.
- The travel balance deteriorated both with the United States and with all other countries in 1990. The overall deficit for 1990 stood at $4,524 million, a result of a stronger rise in payments compared with receipts.
- With stagnant American travel to Canada in 1990, receipts from the United States, at $4,368 million, were 2.1% higher than in the previous year. The record level of $4,506 million witnessed in 1986 has still not been surpassed.
- In 1990, receipts from countries other than the United States reached $3,069 million, 3.9% over 1989 and the slowest annual rate of growth in seven years.
- International travel payments by Canadian residents reached a record $11,961 million during the year, up 11.7% from 1989. Travel expenditures to the United States increased at a higher rate (14.4%) than payments to all other countries (7.3%) in 1990 compared to 1989.

Seasonally Adjusted

- Seasonally adjusted international transactions in the fourth quarter produced a record deficit for the seventh consecutive quarter. The current quarter deficit was brought about by strong growth in payments by Canadian travellers to the United States while receipts from foreign travellers to Canada increased only marginally.

Travel Account Balance by Quarter



- Both receipts from the United States and all other countries increased in the fourth quarter of 1990 (each by 1.3%), following a decline in the previous quarter.
- Payments to the United States increased 3.8% from the previous quarter, while spending in all other countries dropped 3.3% from the third quarter of 1990.
- After showing a marked improvement during Expo 86, the travel account deficit has maintained a generally downward trend since, with the only exception being the slight recovery brought by the Winter Olympics in the first quarter of 1988.

The October-December issue of *Travel Between Canada and Other Countries* (66-001, $38.50/$154) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Receipts and Payments

(Millions of $)

	1989					1990p				
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Total	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Total
					Unadjusted					
United States										
Receipts	517	1,054	2,006	700	4,277	514	1,083	2,040	731	4,368
Payments	1,783	1,798	1,690	1,331	6,602	2,069	2,048	1,918	1,520	7,555
Balance	-1,266	-744	316	-631	-2,325	-1,555	-965	122	-789	-3,187
All other countries										
Receipts	356	797	1,288	514	2,955	366	847	1,328	528	3,069
Payments	1,074	976	1,189	867	4,106	1,174	1,030	1,305	897	4,406
Balance	-718	-179	99	-353	-1,151	-808	-183	23	-369	-1,337
Total, all countries										
Receipts	873	1,851	3,294	1,214	7,232	880	1,930	3,368	1,259	7,437
Payments	2,857	2,774	2,879	2,198	10,708	3,243	3,078	3,223	2,417	11,961
Balance	-1,984	-923	415	-984	-3,476	-2,363	-1,148	145	-1,158	-4,524
	1989p					1990p				
	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Total	Q. I	Q. II	Q. III	Q. IV	Total
					Seasonally Adjusted*					
United States										
Receipts	1,080	1,061	1,068	1,068	4,277	1,081	1,092	1,091	1,105	4,368
Payments	1,539	1,622	1,686	1,755	6,602	1,795	1,851	1,918	1,991	7,555
Balance	-459	-561	-618	-687	-2,325	-715	-759	-827	-887	-3,187
All other countries										
Receipts	734	720	738	762	2,955	754	770	768	778	3,069
Payments	979	1,036	1,043	1,048	4,106	1,075	1,097	1,136	1,098	4,406
Balance	-245	-316	-305	-286	-1,151	-322	-327	-368	-320	-1,337
Total, all countries										
Receipts	1,814	1,781	1,806	1,831	7,232	1,834	1,862	1,858	1,882	7,437
Payments	2,518	2,658	2,729	2,803	10,708	2,870	2,948	3,054	3,089	11,961
Balance	-704	-877	-923	-973	-3,476	-1,036	-1,086	-1,195	-1,207	-4,524

* *Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.*

p *Preliminary figures.*

Court Services in Canada

1988-89

Highlights

- A total of $639.9 million was spent in the Canadian court system in 1988-89, of which $603.6 million (94%) was spent in the provinces and territories and $36.3 million in the courts of federal jurisdiction. At a per-capita cost of $24.45 to Canadians, this figure excludes building occupancy costs, prisoner escort services, maintenance enforcement programs outside the jurisdiction of local court services, benefits paid outside of local court services budgets, municipal court expenditures, computer-related expenditures in Quebec, native courtworker programs and prosecutorial services.

- There are 711 permanent court locations in Canada: 23 are federal courts, 14 are provincial and territorial courts of appeal, 226 are provincial and territorial superior courts, 315 are provincial and territorial courts, and 133 are municipal courts (131 of which are located in Quebec).

- There were 11,751 staff employed in the Canadian court system in 1988-89, a number virtually unchanged from the previous year. The majority (11,219) worked in the provincial and territorial court systems, with the remainder (532) employed by the Supreme Court of Canada, the Federal Court, the Court Martial Appeal Court, the Tax Court and the Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs.

Court Services in Canada provides staff and expenditure information on the organization and costs of criminal, civil and family court services in Canada. It is applicable to the provincial and territorial court systems and the federal system comprised of the Supreme Court of Canada, the Federal Court of Canada, the Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada, the Tax Court of Canada and the Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs. Staff and expenditure data are current to March 31, 1989. The bulletin also presents narrative information on the structure and operation of the Canadian court system.

The Juristat Bulletin, *Court Services in Canada* (85-002, Vol. 11, No. 3, $3.90/$78) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Information and Client Services, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

January 1991

Manufacturers shipped 2 104 317 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in January 1991, down 44.0% from the 3 760 382 square metres shipped a year earlier and down 28.5% from the 2 945 077 square metres shipped the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The January issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

December 1990

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 159 800 cubic metres of lumber and ties in December 1990, a decrease of 22.0% from the 2 769 100 cubic metres produced in December 1989.

January to December 1990 production was 33 514 300 cubic metres, a decrease of 6.8% from the 35 952 200 cubic metres produced over the same period in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The December 1990 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Shipments of Office Furniture Products

Fourth Quarter 1990

For the quarter ending December 31, 1990, shipments of office furniture products totalled $194.0 million, a decrease of 3.4% compared to $200.8^r (revised) million shipped during the same quarter of the previous year.

Manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the fourth quarter of 1990 are now available. Data for province of destination as well as exports are also available.

The December 1990 issue of *Shipments of Office Furniture Products* (35-006, $6.75/$27) will be available shortly.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Coal and Coke Statistics, November 1990.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Service Bulletin - Aviation - Aviation Statistics Centre, February 1991.
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93.00; United States: US$11.20/US$112.00; Other Countries: US$13.00/US$130.00).

Electric Power Statistics, November 1990.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Industrial Corporations, Financial Statistics, Third Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 61-003
(Canada: $55.25/$221.00; United States: US$66.25/US$265.00; Other Countries: US$77.25/US$309.00).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, May 1990.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Retail Trade, November 1990.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Canada's Unionized: Workers: A Profile of Their 1987 Labour Market Experience.
Catalogue number 71-214
(Canada: $12.00; United States: US$14.00; Other Countries: US$17.00).

Pension Plan Coverage in Canada: A Profile of Participants' 1987 Labour Market Experience.
(Canada: $12.00; United States: US$14.00; Other Countries: US$17.00).

Labour Force Annual Averages, 1990.
Catalogue number 71-220
(Canada: $39.00; United States: US$47.00; Other Countries: US$55.00).

Estimates of Labour Income, July-September 1990.
Catalogue number 72-005
(Canada: $22.50/$90.00; United States: US$27.00/US$108.00; Other Countries: US$31.50/US$126.00).

Juristat Bulletin: Court Services in Canada, 1988-89 (Vol. 11, No. 3).
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.90/$78.00; United States: US$4.70/US$94.00; Other Countries: US$5.45/US$109.00).

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of February 25 – March 1

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
February		
25	**Security Transactions with Non-Residents**	December 1990
25	**Department Store Sales and Stocks**	December 1990
26	**Industrial Product Price Index**	January 1991
26	**Raw Material Price Index**	January 1991
26	**Homicide Statistics**	1990 (Preliminary)
27	**Private and Public Investment in Canada**	Intentions 1991
27	**Employment, Earnings and Hours**	December 1990
27	**Unemployment Insurance Statistics**	December 1990
28	**National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)**	Fourth Quarter 1990
28	**Canadian Balance of International Payments**	Fourth Quarter 1990
28	**Financial Flow Accounts**	Fourth Quarter 1990
28	**Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry**	December 1990
March		
1	**Building Permits**	December 1990
1	**Sales of Refined Petroleum Products**	January 1991

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, February 25, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Pilot Survey of Households and the Environment

In September 1990, Statistics Canada conducted a pilot survey of households and the environment to measure a broad spectrum of household behaviours having an impact on the environment. The survey is a first and will set baseline information to use in measuring future progress towards sound environmental practices at the household level. Specific behaviours surveyed included household efforts to conserve energy and water, the use of recycled products, the use and disposal of hazardous substances and efforts to reduce household waste.

Results of this pilot survey provide specific measures to track household behaviours having an impact on the environment. For example, the results show that some energy-conservation practices are very common – 84% of all households have multi-pane glass or storm windows. As well, composting as a means of waste reduction is much more prevalent in some parts of the country than in others. Specifically, 52% of all households in British Columbia with a yard or garden use a compost heap or container – more than double the national average. Another finding was that, among Canadian households using diapers for young children, 11% never use disposable diapers, while 61% use *only* disposable diapers.

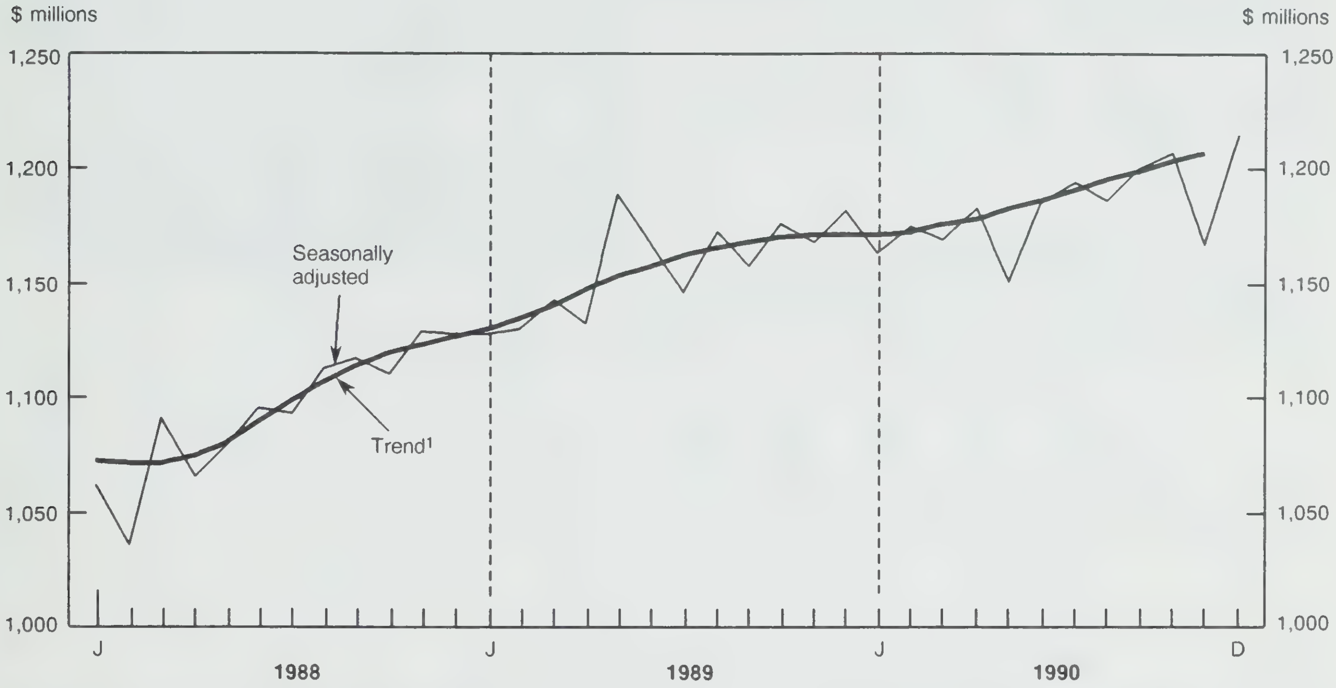
Results on the use of recycled products address two important issues: the reduction of waste and the sustainable use of resources. At present, one-third of households buy some recycled-paper products. While most provinces are close to the national average, Quebec is significantly lower at 19% and Ontario is somewhat higher at 40%.

A free information package containing further highlights of the pilot survey can be obtained by contacting the Communications Division (613-951-4636) or your nearest Regional Reference Centre.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

MAJOR RELEASES

Department Store Sales, Canada



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Department Store Sales and Stocks

December 1990 and Annual 1990

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Department store sales including concessions totalled $1,215 million in December 1990, an increase of 4.2% over the previous month's revised total of $1,166 million.
- The December gain in sales extended the rising trend observed since early 1990.
- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $4,978 million at the end of December, a decrease of 1.0% from the November 1990 revised value of $5,026 million. On a year-over-year basis, stocks rose by 4.3% in December.
- The ratio of stocks to sales stood at 4.10:1 in December, a sharp decline from the 4.31:1 observed in November.

Annual 1990 (Preliminary Estimates)

- Department store sales including concessions totalled $14,229 million in 1990, an increase of 2.3% over 1989, but considerally lower than the 4.8% growth recorded in 1989.

- On a provincial basis, nine provinces posted increases in 1990. A decline was recorded in Prince Edward Island (- 2.1%).

- Sales by major department stores totalled $8,017 million in 1990 while junior department stores had sales of $6,212 million.

- The market share held by major department stores continued to decline, reaching a low of 56.3% in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112, levels 1-3, series 4, 5, 6.

The December 1990 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $13/$130) will be available the third week of April.

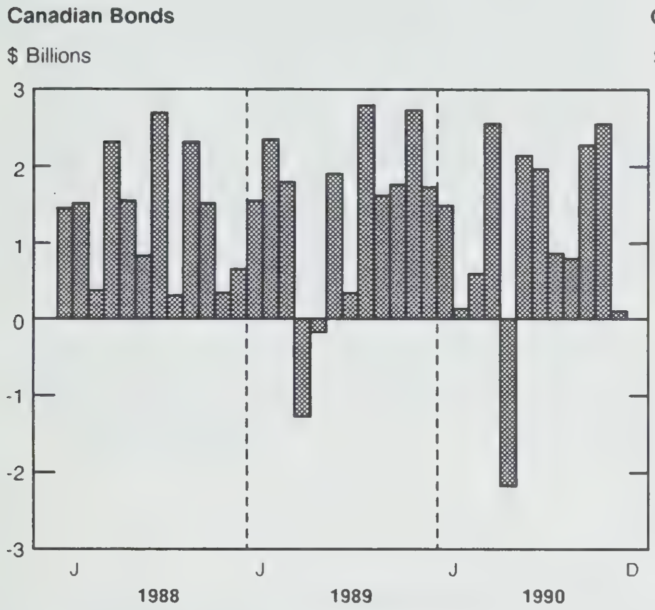
For further information, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

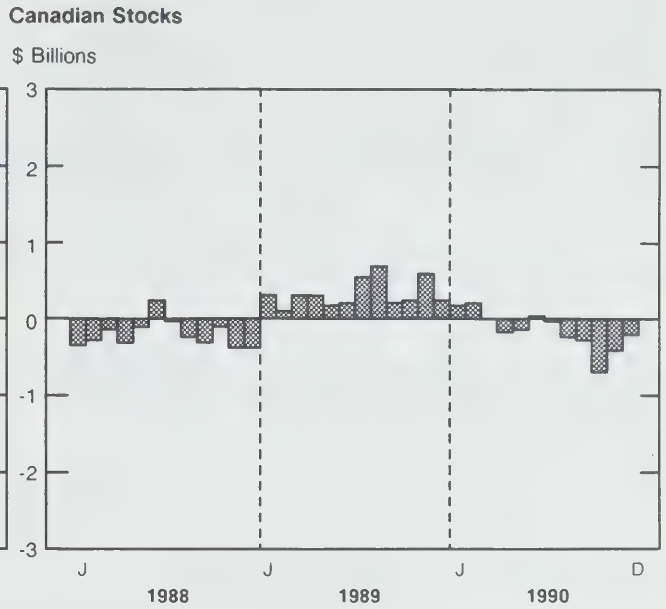
Department Store Sales, Canada (including concessions)

	Unadjusted				Seasonally Adjusted						
	Dec. 1989	Nov. 1990	Dec. 1990	Dec. 1990/ Dec. 1989	Dec. 1989	Sept. 1990 r	Oct. 1990 r	Nov. 1990 r	Dec. 1990p	Dec. 1990/ Nov. 1990	Dec. 1990/ Dec. 1989
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Total Sales	2,199	1,527	2,275	+3.5	1,182	1,200	1,207	1,166	1,215	+4.2	+2.8
Total Stocks	4,325	5,999	4,469	+3.3	4,773	5,017	5,013	5,026	4,978	-1.0	+4.3
Stock to Sales Ratio	1.97	3.93	1.96		4.04	4.18	4.15	4.31	4.10		

p Preliminary estimates.
r Revised estimates.

Security Transactions with Non-residents
(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents –)





Security Transactions with Non-residents
December 1990

Highlights

Canadian Securities

- In December 1990, non-residents purchased, on a net basis, only $115 million of Canadian bonds, down sharply from the $1.1 billion monthly average for 1990.

- In the primary market, retirements exceeded foreign purchases of new issues for the first time in 18 months. After posting a low in November, retirements rebounded to $1.6 billion in December, driven by higher redemptions of Government of Canada issues. New bond sales to non-residents fell to $1.5 billion in December 1990, a decline of more than $1.0 billion from the levels recorded in each of the previous two months. This reflects lower borrowings abroad by the provinces and their enterprises.

- In the secondary market, net foreign investment at $217 million in December 1990 was at its lowest level in seven months. In the current month, a net investment in Government of Canada domestic issues ($417 million) was partially offset by a net disinvestment in other Canadian issues ($200 million). The gross value of trading at $21 billion remained substantial though lower than the record $26 billion in November. For the year 1990, net foreign investment in the secondary market amounted to $3.0 billion, down from the annual average of $8.8 billion for 1988 and 1989.

- Non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian stocks by an additional $211 million in December 1990, bringing the net disinvestment in 1990 to over $1.7 billion. The net selling in the current month continued to be led by U.S. residents, followed by Europeans. The gross value of trading declined slightly to $1.7 billion in December 1990, its lowest level of the year. After October 1987, non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian stocks throughout 1988. They again became net buyers in 1989 before resuming net selling in 1990.

Foreign Securities

- Residents increased their holdings of foreign bonds, mainly U.S. government issues, by $592 million in December, reversing three months of net selling totalling $1.3 billion.

- Similarly, residents were net buyers of $273 million of foreign stocks in December, the sixth consecutive monthly net investment and totalling $1.5 billion for the period. The net investment in the current month was directed to both U.S. equities ($157 million) and overseas stocks ($116 million).

The December 1990 issue of *Security Transactions with Non-residents* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact D. Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Security Transactions with Non-residents

(Net sales to non-residents + /net purchases from non-residents -)

Period	Canadian Securities					Foreign securities		
	Bonds			Stocks	**Total**	Bonds	Stocks	**Total**
	Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues[1]	Total					
	$ millions							
1990								
July	1,190	779	1,969	-28	1,941	-200	-95	-295
August	547	332	879	-239	640	-65	-539	-603
September	687	122	810	-262	548	653	-369	284
October	780	1,502	2,282	-676	1,607	397	-19	378
November	654	1,904	2,558	-404	2,154	254	-211	43
December	217	-102	115	-211	-96	-592	-273	-865
Year								
1989	9,252	7,817	17,069	3,871	20,939	-1,556	-768	-2,324
1990	3,048	10,373	13,421	-1,723	11,698	-66	-1,084	-1,149

[1] *Net of retirements.*

Apartment Construction Price Indexes (1986 = 100)

Fourth Quarter 1990

- The seven-city composite price index for new apartment construction in Canada continued its decline from the third quarter to 119.1 in the fourth quarter of 1990. This compares with 117.9 in the same period in 1989, an increase of 1.0%.
- Toronto prices, once again, recorded the largest decrease (-1.1%) and fell to an index level of 123.2. This is only marginally higher than 123.1 in the fourth quarter of 1989.
- Montreal and Halifax indexes also continued declining trends which commenced in the third quarter, falling 0.2% (to 116.3) and 0.1% (to 111.5), respectively.
- Calgary and Vancouver indexes showed virtually no change (119.3 and 120.0), although both cities still have price levels higher than one year ago (up 2.9% and 1.2% respectively).
- The largest increases in the fourth quarter occurred in Ottawa (0.6% to 125.8) and Edmonton (0.5% to 117.1).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2046.

Note: Prices for building construction work-in-place, commencing in the first quarter of 1991, will be collected excluding the Goods and Services Tax. Provincial sales taxes will be included as before.

The fourth quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Apartment Construction Prices Indexes
Fourth Quarter 1990
(1986 = 100)

	Seven Cities and Canada Indexes							
	Halifax	Montreal	Ottawa	Toronto	Calgary	Edmonton	Vancouver	**Canada**
	Quarterly Indexes							
1989								
Fourth Quarter	109.5	114.3	120.8	123.1	115.9	114.4	118.6	**117.9**
1990								
First Quarter	110.5	115.5	122.6	124.2	117.8	116.2	120.3	**119.1**
Second Quarter	112.3	117.7	124.2	126.7	118.7	116.8	121.0	**121.2**
Third Quarter	111.6	116.5	125.1	124.5	119.2	116.5	120.0	**119.7**
Fourth Quarter	111.5	116.3	125.8	123.2	119.3	117.1	120.0	**119.1**
	Percentage Change							
Q.1 90/Q.4/89	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.4	**1.0**
Q.2 90/Q.1/90	1.6	1.9	1.3	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.6	**1.8**
Q.3 90/Q.2/90	-0.7	-1.0	0.7	-1.8	0.4	-0.2	-0.8	**-1.2**
Q.4 90/Q.3/90	-0.1	-0.2	0.6	-1.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	**-0.5**
Q.4 90/Q.4 89	1.8	1.7	4.1	0.1	2.9	2.4	1.2	**1.0**

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

August 1990

In August 1990, a total of 70 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 106,753,020 fare passengers, an increase of 2.2% from the previous month. A comparison with the same period in 1989 showed a decrease of 0.5%.

Operating revenues totalled $88,754,027, up 1.2% over July 1990 and up 6.1% over August 1989.

During the same period, 26 passenger bus carriers earning $500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,559,167 fare passengers, up 8.9% from the previous month but down 12.5% from the same month in 1989.

Earnings of these carriers totalled $30,765,161, a 19.0% increase over the July 1990 operating revenues and an increase of 15.3% over August 1989.

Note: All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The August 1990 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the second week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National Balance Sheet Accounts - System of National Accounts, 1989.
Catalogue number 13-214
(Canada: $35.00; United States: US$42.00; Other Countries: US$49.00).

The Dairy Review, December 1990.
Catalogue number 23-001
(Canada: $12.20/$122.00; United States: US$14.60/US$146.00; Other Countries: US$17.10/US$171.00).

Construction Type Plywood, December 1990.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Air Passenger Origin and Destination, Canada-United States Report, 1989.
Catalogue number 51-205
(Canada: $42.00; United States: US$50.00; Other Countries: US$59.00).

Canadian Civil Aviation, 1989.
Catalogue number 51-206
(Canada: $36.00; United States: US$43.00; Other Countries: US$50.00).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, February 26, 1991

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Homicide in Canada

1990 (Preliminary Data)

There were 637 homicides (murder, manslaughter and infanticide) reported in Canada in 1990, down by 20 from 657 in 1989. This represents a rate of 2.40 per 100,000 population, which is the third lowest annual rate since 1972, and 6% lower than the average for the previous 10-year period.

Two police officers were murdered in 1990; no officers had been murdered in the two previous years.

Provincial Comparisons

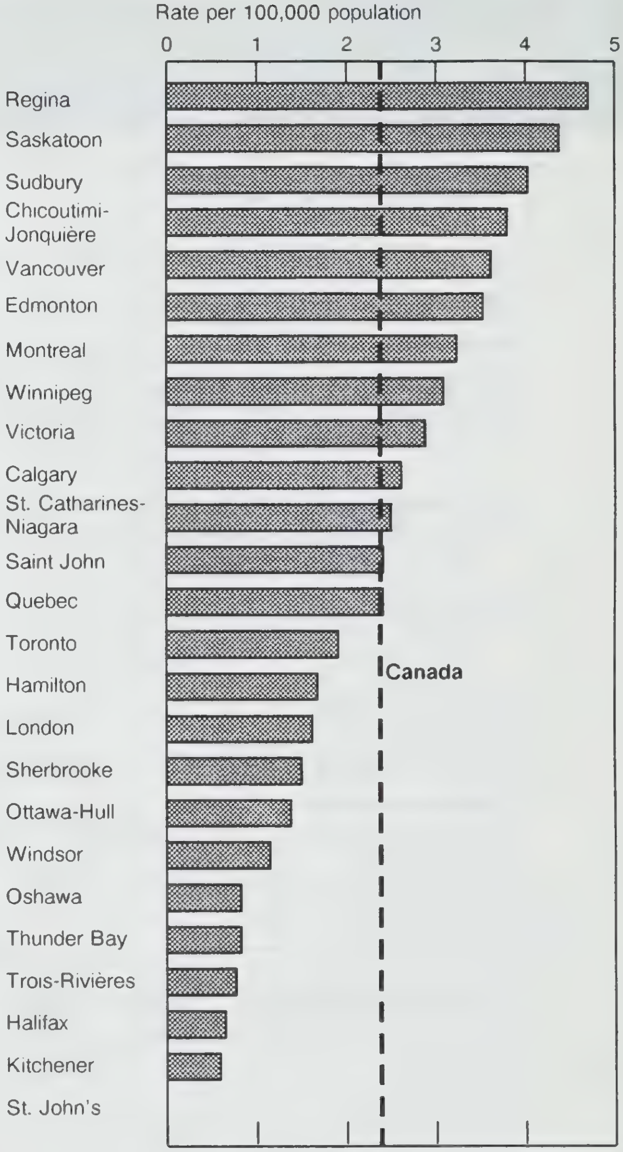
- As in most years, the highest homicide rates were found in the four Western provinces and the lowest rates in the four Atlantic provinces.
- For the fifth year in a row, Manitoba had the highest provincial homicide rate (3.49), though it was down 12% from 1989. British Columbia had the second highest rate at 3.45.
- There were no homicides in Newfoundland in 1990, the first time in almost 30 years. Nova Scotia's rate of 0.90 was the lowest in that province since 1963.

Municipal Comparisons

- Of Canada's 25 Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs), Regina had the highest homicide rate in 1990 at 4.72, followed by Saskatoon at 4.39. Montreal, which had the highest rate in 1989, dropped to seventh place in 1990 with a rate of 3.23. Both Saskatoon and Chicoutimi-Jonquière experienced their highest homicide rates since 1981, when homicide data by CMAs was first recorded.
- For the second year in a row, St. John's was the only major metropolitan area not to report a homicide. Both Kitchener and Windsor recorded their lowest homicide rates since 1981.

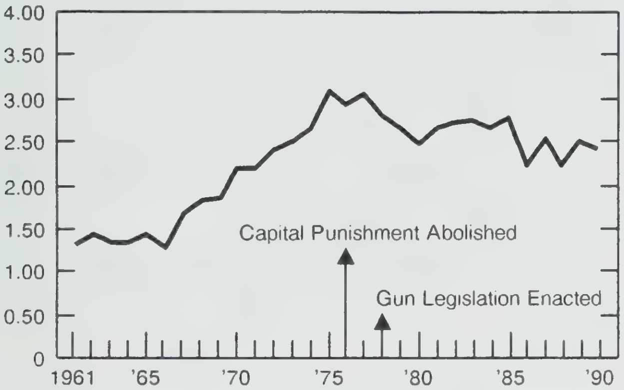
For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023). ☐

Homicide Rates[1], Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada, 1990

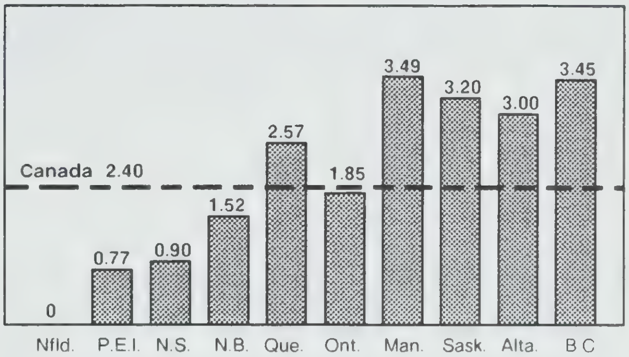


[1] Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population using population figures for Census Metropolitan Areas as provided by Statistics Canada, Population Estimates Division.

Homicide Rate, Canada, 1961-1990



Rates for Homicide Offences, Canada and the Provinces, 1990



Homicide Offences[1], Canada, The Provinces and Territories

1980-89, 1989 and 1990p

Province/Territory	1980-89 (Average)		1989		1990p	
	Number	Rate[2]	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Newfoundland	5.1	0.90	5	0.88	0	0.00
Prince Edward Island	0.5	0.40	1	0.77	1	0.77
Nova Scotia	14.5	1.67	16	1.80	8	0.90
New Brunswick	13.6	1.92	18	2.51	11	1.52
Quebec	186.4	2.86	215	3.21	174	2.57
Ontario	180.2	2.00	175	1.83	180	1.85
Manitoba	38.1	3.61	43	3.97	38	3.49
Saskatchewan	29.1	2.93	22	2.18	32	3.20
Alberta	66.0	2.83	67	2.76	74	3.00
British Columbia	98.5	3.46	86	2.81	108	3.45
Yukon	2.0	8.48	2	7.87	1	..
Northwest Territories	6.5	12.91	7	13.11	10	..
Canada	**640.5**	**2.55**	**657**	**2.51**	**637**	**2.40**

1 *One offence is counted for each victim.*
2 *Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.*
p *1990 data are preliminary and are therefore subject to revision.*

■

Industrial Product Price Index

January 1991

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) stayed unchanged at 110.7 in January 1991, compared with December's revised level. This is the second month that the IPPI has remained unchanged after four preceding monthly increases. Of the 21 major groups of products, nine decreased while 12 increased. The main indexes contributing increases this month were chemicals and chemical products (0.6%), miscellaneous manufactured products (1.3%) and furniture and fixtures (1.0%). These were offset by decreases for primary metal products (-0.7%), paper and paper products (-0.4%), lumber, sawmill and other wood products (-0.8%), and an estimated decrease of 0.5% for petroleum and coal products. One general factor was the 1.0% decrease in January of the U.S. dollar versus the Canadian dollar and its downward impact on prices for exported goods.

Since January 1990, the IPPI has increased 1.8%. From July 1990 to December 1990, the year-to-year rate had shown a sustained growth, going from -0.5% to 2.0%. The decline in the year-to-year rate in January was common to all categories of goods except for first-stage intermediate goods which went from -1.6% in December 1990 to -1.4% in January 1991. This continued the pattern of diminishing negative rate of change which started in January 1990 and in large part reflected the relative price stabilization of non-ferrous metals. Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was 0.6% in January; the year-over-year rate has been stable since September 1990 when it stood at 0.4%.

Highlights

- The chemicals and chemical products index increased by 0.6% in January 1991, its fifth consecutive increase, due mainly to a 1.3% gain showed by the organic industrial chemicals index and a 1.7% increase in pharmaceuticals. The chemicals and chemical products index has seen its year-over-year rate of change go from -0.7% in September 1990 to 6.2% in January 1991, reflecting the effects of higher prices for petroleum derivatives.

Note to users: *The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax has no direct impact on the IPPI index series. The IPPI measures changes in the net price received of commodities sold by Canadian manufacturers, so that the cost of taxes collected is excluded.*

- The furniture and fixtures index was up 1.0% in January, because of a general pattern of increase across all types of furniture (office and household). On the other hand, the 1.3% increase in the miscellaneous manufactured products index was due mainly to higher prices for just one item (jewellery of precious metals).

- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products price index declined 0.5% during January, reflecting mainly lower prices for gasoline. Over the last 12 months, the petroleum and coal index has risen 22.2%; this rate is down from its year-over-year rate of 27.2% in December 1990.

- For a fourth consecutive month, the primary metal products index showed a decline (-0.7% in January). Decreases for aluminum products (3.4%) and copper and copper alloy products (2.3%) led the way. Partially moderating that pattern, nickel products rose 3.8%. Over the last 12 months, the primary metal products index has declined 1.5% although nickel products were up (13.7%), as were copper and copper alloy products (1.5%). Decreases of 7.9% for other non-ferrous metal products and 5.6% for aluminum products more than offset these gains.

- The paper and paper products index fell 0.4% in January 1991, due mainly to a 3.2% drop in pulp prices. Lower prices were experienced on both domestic and export markets. Partially offsetting that was the 2.3% increase posted by newsprint paper, reflecting higher prices on both Canadian and export markets. The same pattern of changes was shown over the last 12 months. The pulp index fell 15.2% and was the major factor behind the 3.3% decline in the paper and paper products index, while the newsprint paper index was up 7.1%.

- For the eighth consecutive month, the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index fell (-0.8% in January). Lower prices for lumber softwood, mainly east of the Rockies, coupled with decreases for softwood veneer and plywood (-4.8%), led the way. Over the last 12 months, similar patterns for softwood lumber (-7.0%) and softwood veneer and plywood (-14.0%) caused lumber, sawmill and other wood products to fall 4.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The January 1991 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available towards the end of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	Index January 1991[2]	January 1991/ December 1990	January 1991/ January 1990
			% change	
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**110.7**	**0.0**	**1.8**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products[3]	**93.6**	**110.2**	**0.1**	**0.6**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**111.5**	**-0.1**	**1.0**
First stage intermediate goods	13.4	116.5	-0.7	-1.4
Second stage intermediate goods	47.0	110.1	0.1	1.8
Finished goods	**39.6**	**109.4**	**0.1**	**3.0**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	113.6	0.0	2.4
Capital equipment	10.4	106.8	0.2	1.3
All other finished goods	19.3	108.7	0.1	4.2
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	109.7	-0.1	2.7
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	111.9	-0.1	-0.6
Beverages	2.0	117.0	0.2	2.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	133.7	0.8	11.7
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	115.8	-0.3	0.5
Textile products	2.2	109.9	0.6	0.2
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	112.6	0.4	1.3
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	103.0	-0.8	-4.7
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.2	1.0	1.2
Paper and paper products	8.1	118.5	-0.4	-3.3
Printing and publishing	2.7	122.6	0.6	2.3
Primary metal products	7.7	109.6	-0.7	-1.5
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.8	0.4	0.4
Machinery and equipment	4.2	114.0	-0.1	0.9
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	97.4	0.1	1.2
Electrical and communication products	5.1	111.3	0.5	-0.2
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	111.3	-0.3	-0.4
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	118.3	-0.5	22.2
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	118.9	0.6	6.2
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	111.2	1.3	2.0
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	81.9	0.2	2.6

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month.*

Raw Materials Price Index

January 1991

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) decreased 6.4% between December 1990 and January 1991 to a preliminary level of 114.4. The decrease was due in large part to a decline of 16.4% in the mineral fuels index. Of the six remaining indexes, three registered price increases and three registered decreases. The overall effect on the RMPI excluding mineral fuels was an increase of 0.4%; this increase was the first after five months of decreases and was due primarily to a rise of 1.2% in the animal and animal products index. Price movements contributing to the monthly change were as follows:

- There was a drop of 17.2% in crude mineral oil prices, the principal component in the mineral fuels index.
- Increases in prices of 5.0% and 5.1% for hogs and fish, respectively, accounted for the 1.2% increase in the animal and animal products index.
- The vegetable products index decreased (0.8%) for the eighth consecutive month. A fall of 11.4% was registered for unrefined sugar.
- Increases in prices for logs and bolts (0.5%) and pulpwood (0.9%) were responsible for a 0.7% increase in the wood index.

Note to users: *The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax has no direct impact on these indexes. In the past, these commodities did not draw manufacturers' sales tax; although purchasers now must pay the GST, in almost all cases it is rebated, so the indexes are computed excluding these taxes.*

Year-over-year Change

Between January 1990 and January 1991, the RMPI increased 8.0%. This increase was due to a substantial rise in the mineral fuels index (23.7%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels increased 0.7%. Of the six indexes composing this index, three increased and three decreased. Year-over-year price movements were as follows:

- The animal and animal products index increased 5.7%, largely due to higher prices for hogs (18.6%) and cattle for slaughter (3.4%). Prices for fish also went up (13.5%).
- There was an 8.9% decrease in the vegetable products index, due in part to decreases for unrefined sugar (-30.9%), grains (-19.2%) and oilseeds (-4.6%). These decreases were partially offset by increases for cocoa, coffee and tea (10.4%).
- The non-ferrous metals index decreased 2.0%. Lead and zinc concentrates registered price decreases of 11.9% and 7.4%, respectively, while prices increased for concentrates of nickel (15.0%) and copper (3.7%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative importance	Index January 1991[1]	January 1991/ December 1990	January 1991/ January 1990
			% change	
Raw Materials – Total	**100**	**114.4**	**-6.4**	**8.0**
Mineral fuels	32	131.5	-16.4	23.7
Vegetable products	10	91.7	-0.8	-8.9
Animal and animal products	25	106.7	1.2	5.7
Wood	13	122.4	0.7	0.9
Ferrous materials	4	92.0	-0.1	-0.3
Non-ferrous metals	13	105.7	-0.7	-2.0
Non-metallic minerals	3	104.0	0.1	1.7
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	106.4	0.4	0.7

[1] *These indexes are preliminary*

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Road Motor Vehicles – Registrations

1989

Highlights

- Total road motor vehicle registrations were 16,719,235 for the 1989 licence year, as reported by Canada's provincial and territorial governments.
- Passenger automobile registrations, the largest component of the total registrations, were 12,811,318.
- Truck and truck tractor registrations totalled 3,395,874.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 356, 359, 360, 363, 364, 367, 368, 371, 372, 375, 376, 379 and 380.

The 1989 issue of *Road Motor Vehicles – Registrations* (53-219, $17) will be available at the end of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518), Transportation Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

February 1, 1991

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of February 1 amounted to 29 794 tonnes compared with 28 444 tonnes last month and 30 663 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products ($11.50/$115) is available by contacting Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

General Review of the Mineral Industries, 1988.
Catalogue number 26-201
(Canada: $22.00; United States: US$26.00; Other Countries: US$31.00).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, January 1991.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27.00; United States: US$3.20/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38.00).

Quarterly Shipments of Household Furniture Products, Quarter Ended December 1990.
Catalogue number 35-007
(Canada: $6.75/$27.00; United States: US$8.00/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38.00).

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, January 1991.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, 1988.
Catalogue number 53-215
(Canada: $36.00; United States: US$43.00; Other Countries: US$50.00).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, November 1990.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147.00; United States: US$17.60/US$176.00; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206.00).

Universities: Enrolment and Degrees, 1989.
Catalogue number 81-204
(Canada: $27.00; United States: US$32.00; Other Countries: US$38.00).

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Wednesday, February 27, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

MAJOR RELEASES

Private and Public Investment

Intentions 1991

Intended investment expenditures on new fixed assets for 1991 are estimated to be $140.3 billion, a small increase of 2.8% over the preliminary estimate for actual expenditures in 1990 ($136.4 billion). However, it follows a 0.2% increase in 1990 over 1989. Investment in 1991 is anticipated to increase 1.7% on construction and 4.8% on machinery and equipment. The current 1990 estimate implies a downward revision of 5.5 percentage points from the survey of investment intentions released in March 1990.

Note to Users:

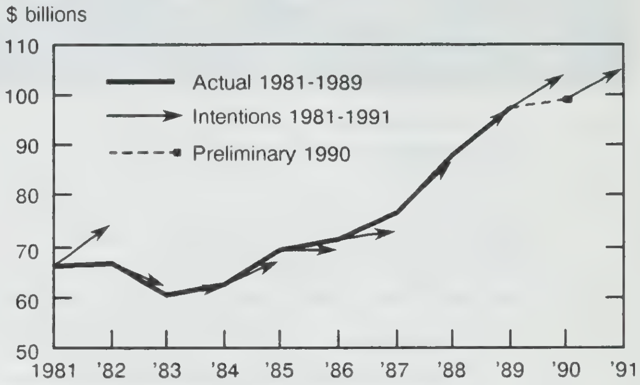
Spending intentions are based on a survey conducted between November and early February.

Past differences between intentions and actual capital spending are shown in Chart 1. Over the period 1981 to 1989, intentions underestimated actual expenditures with the exception of 1982 and 1983 which overestimated the realized expenditures.

Chart 1

Capital Expenditures

Excluding Expenditures on Housing



The driving force behind 1991 investment intentions comes from the energy industries, most notably from electric power, petroleum, and gas pipelines. They account for $5.1 billion of increased expenditures. Without this increase, overall 1991 intentions would show a decrease of 1.0% from the 1990 estimates of actual expenditures.

Comparison of Capital Expenditures

	Total Capital Expenditures				
	1989 Actual	1990 Preliminary	1991 Intentions	Preliminary 1990 vs. Actual 1989	Intentions 1991 vs. Preliminary 1990
	(Millions of Dollars)			% Change	
Agriculture/fishing	3,280	2,896	2,813	-11.7	-2.9
Forestry	283	257	241	-9.0	-6.4
Mining	7,373	7,262	8,716	-1.5	20.0
Construction	2,070	2,056	2,025	-0.7	-1.5
Manufacturing	21,174	20,209	19,704	-4.6	-2.5
Utilities	19,692	22,410	26,069	13.8	16.3
Trade	3,445	3,357	3,454	-2.6	2.9
Finance	11,219	11,130	10,015	-0.8	-10.0
Commercial	11,960	10,813	11,517	-9.6	6.5
Sub-total Business	**80,496**	**80,390**	**84,554**	**-0.1**	**5.2**
Institutions	4,467	4,937	5,338	10.5	8.1
Government departments	12,759	13,942	15,553	9.3	11.6
Sub-total Social	**17,226**	**18,879**	**20,891**	**9.6**	**10.7**
Housing	38,338	37,120	34,807	-3.2	-6.2
Grand Total	**136,060**	**136,389**	**140,252**	**0.2**	**2.8**

1991 Investment Intentions Compared to 1990

Chart 2

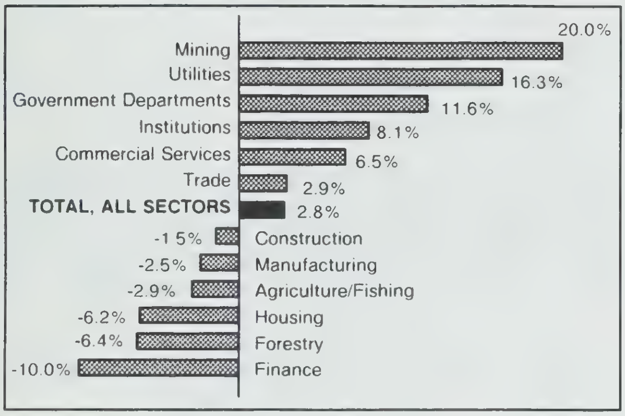
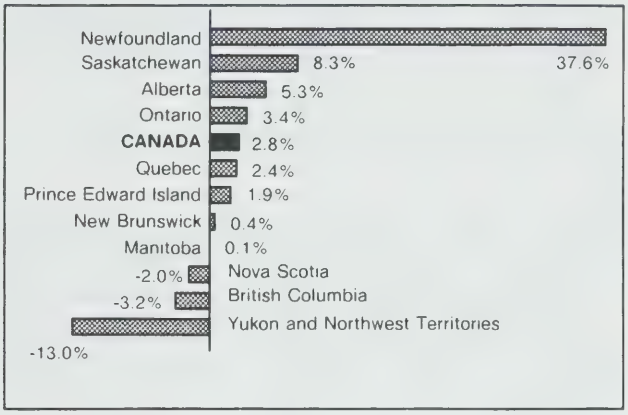


Chart 3



In 1991, petroleum and mining industries expect to increase capital spending 20.0%; utilities, 16.3%; governments, 11.6%; and institutions, 8.1%. These increases are expected to be largely offset by declines in finance (-10.0%); housing (-6.2%); and manufacturing (-2.5%) (Chart 2).

Highlights

Business Sector

- The business sector expects capital spending of $84.6 billion in 1991, an increase of $4.2 billion or 5.2% over 1990.

- An expected decline of $0.5 billion in investment in manufacturing is widespread, with decreases reported in 12 of the 20 major groups. The decline might have been greater were it not for spending deferred from 1990, estimated at about 7% of the drop in 1990 expenditures. Chemicals and transportation lead those industries which report expected increases for 1991.

- The decline of 1.2% in the trade, finance and commercial services group, down to $25.0 billion in 1991 from $25.3 billion in 1990 was due to a 10% decline ($1.1 billion) in finance. It was nearly offset by gains of 2.9% ($0.1 billion) in the trade sector and 6.5% ($0.7 billion) in the commercial sector.

Government and Institutions

- All levels of government expect to increase capital spending in 1991, with municipal governments leading the way at $7.6 billion, up 15.4% over 1990. Provincial government departments plan to spend $4.8 billion, up 7.9%, and federal government departments $3.2 billion, up 8.4%.

- The institutions group expects an increase of 8.1% (up to $5.3 billion) in 1991, due to increases by universities, municipal schools, and provincial hospitals.

Housing

- The 1991 spending estimate of $34.8 billion for residential construction represents a sharp decline of $2.3 billion (-6.2%) from 1990 levels, continuing the fall from a 1989 high of $38.3 billion.

Provincial Comparisons of Private and Public Investment

- Newfoundland leads the provinces with an expected increase of 37.6% in capital spending for 1991. Significant growth is also expected for Saskatchewan and Alberta, 8.3% and 5.3%, respectively. Declines are expected for the Yukon and Northwest Territories (-13.0%), British Columbia (-3.2%) and Nova Scotia (-2.0%) (Chart 3).

Investment Pattern for Panel of Respondents

A new analytical table is provided for the first time on capital investment in the business sector. The highlights are as follows:

- The investment pattern for a panel of large businesses shows increased spending of $2.9 billion in 1991. In contrast, small businesses have decreased spending expectations by $0.4 billion.

- For the business sector, respondents new to the survey in 1991 account for $2.2 billion of proposed capital expenditures.

Additional statistics for the provinces, by industry or according to private or public categories, can be obtained from CANSIM: matrices 1066-1079, 1190, 1194, 1198, 1202, 1206, 1210, 1214, 1218, 1222, 1226, 1230, 1272-1296 and 1303-1327.

Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions 1991 (61-205, $30) will be available mid-April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact John Foley (613-951-2591) or Susan Horsley (613-951-2209), Investment and Capital Stock Division. Regional reference centres may also be contacted.

□

Investment Pattern for Panel of Respondents Reporting for 1989-1991[1]
(Business Sector)

	Large				Small			
	(Millions of Dollars)							
Period of Investment								
1989	43,636				15,630			
1990	46,950				14,298			
1991	49,862				13,865			
		Number				Number		
	$	Up	Down	No Change	$	Up	Down	No Change
Year-over-year Change								
1990/1989	3,314	365	271	–	-1,332	3,200	4,091	1,062
1991/1990	2,912	341	295	–	-433	3,137	3,380	1,836

	Published	New[2] Respondents	Regular Respondents
	(Millions of Dollars)		
Total Business Investment			
1989	80,497	849	79,648
1990	80,392	797	79,595
1991	84,555	2,188	82,367

1 *Actual expenditures 1989, preliminary actual 1990, intentions 1991.*
2 *New respondents are those which have responded to the survey for the first time.*

Summary of Provinces and Territories

1989 to 1991[1]
(Millions of Dollars)

Item No.			Capital Expenditures: Construction	Machinery and Equipment	Total
	Atlantic Region:				
1	Newfoundland	1989	1,404	696	2,100
		1990	1,419	543	1,962
		1991	2,077	624	2,701
2	Prince Edward Island	1989	295	113	408
		1990	292	138	430
		1991	309	130	439
3	Nova Scotia	1989	2,004	1,469	3,473
		1990	2,236	1,248	3,484
		1991	2,210	1,204	3,414
4	New Brunswick	1989	1,581	1,251	2,832
		1990	1,744	986	2,730
		1991	1,798	942	2,740
5	Sub-total (items 1 to 4)	1989	5,284	3,528	8,812
		1990	5,691	2,916	8,607
		1991	6,395	2,900	9,295
6	Quebec	1989	18,122	11,426	29,548
		1990	18,875	11,447	30,322
		1991	19,502	11,566	31,068
7	Ontario	1989	35,181	22,026	57,207
		1990	32,148	21,111	53,259
		1991	32,366	22,713	55,079
	Prairie Region:				
8	Manitoba	1989	2,403	1,348	3,751
		1990	2,569	1,335	3,904
		1991	2,528	1,380	3,908
9	Saskatchewan	1989	2,738	1,513	4,251
		1990	3,026	1,616	4,642
		1991	3,212	1,818	5,030
10	Alberta	1989	10,461	4,947	15,408
		1990	11,745	5,254	16,999
		1991	12,146	5,758	17,904
11	Sub-total (items 8 to 10)	1989	15,602	7,808	23,410
		1990	17,340	8,205	25,545
		1991	17,886	8,957	26,843
12	British Columbia	1989	10,253	5,672	15,925
		1990	11,483	6,229	17,712
		1991	10,949	6,199	17,148
13	Yukon and Northwest Territories	1989	905	254	1,159
		1990	736	207	943
		1991	610	211	821
14	**Canada** (items 5, 6, 7, 11, 12 and 13)	1989	85,346	50,714	136,060
		1990	86,274	50,115	136,389
		1991	87,707	52,545	140,252

[1] *Actual 1989, followed by Preliminary Actual 1990, and then Intentions 1991.*
Note: *Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.*

■

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

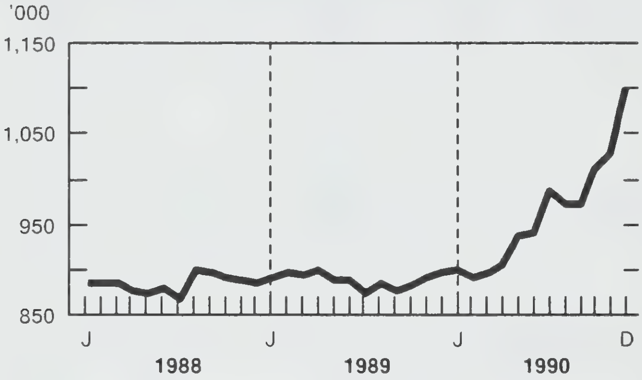
December 1990

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended December 15, 1990, the preliminary estimate of the number of beneficiaries[1] receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits was 1,102,000, up 6.3% from a month earlier.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada

Seasonally adjusted



- Between November and December, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits, adjusted for seasonal variations, increased in all provinces and territories. The changes were as follows:

	% Changes
• Ontario	10.2
• British Columbia	6.1
• Alberta	5.2
• New Brunswick	4.8
• Quebec	4.5
• Saskatchewan	4.0
• Newfoundland	3.7
• Manitoba	3.5
• Prince Edward Island	2.1
• Northwest Territories	1.5
• Yukon	1.0
• Nova Scotia	0.8

- Total benefit payments, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, decreased 1.4% between November and December 1990 to $1,217 million. The number of benefit weeks also declined by 1.4%, to 5.1 million.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In December 1990, the number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) was 1,312,000, increasing 19.2% from the same month a year ago. Over the same period, the number of male beneficiaries rose 24.9% to 754,000, and the number of female beneficiaries advanced 12.2% to 557,000.

- Benefits paid during December totalled $1,175 million[2], up 16.3% from December 1989. For the year 1990, $13,189 million was paid to beneficiaries, up 14.4% from 1989. For the same period, the average weekly payment increased 7.1% to $231.18, and the number of benefit weeks advanced 6.8% to 57.1 million.

The reader should note that claims data for the month of December were not available at the time of the release.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735, and 5736. The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

[1] *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

[2] *Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month, and these data are usually final estimates when released. It should be noted that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*

The December 1990 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for October, November and December 1990, will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data, including statistics for small areas defined by data users, are also available on request. For special tabulations or further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	December 1990	November 1990	October 1990	December 1989	December 1990/ November 1990
			Seasonally Adjusted		% change
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,216,850	1,233,860	1,193,743	1,034,554	-1.4
Weeks of benefit (000)	5,072	5,144	4,983	4,645	-1.4
Beneficiaries - Regular benefit (000)	**1,102p**	**1,036p**	**1,010r**	**898**	**6.3**

	December 1990	November 1990	October 1990	December 1989	December 1990/ December 1989
			Unadjusted		% change
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,175,203	1,058,620	1,061,827	1,010,677	16.3
Weeks of benefit (000)	4,916	4,556	4,609	4,453	10.4
Average weekly benefit ($)	239.04	232.38	230.36	226.98	5.3
Claims received (000)	..	**460**	**390**	**333**	..
Beneficiaries (000)					
Total	1,312p	1,123p	996r	1,101	19.2
Regular benefits	1,134p	961p	851r	938	21.0

	January to December		1990/1989
	1990	1989	
			% change
Benefits			
Amount paid ($000)	13,189,396	11,528,036	14.4
Weeks of benefit (000)	57,053	53,399	6.8
Average weekly benefit ($)	231.18	215.88	7.1
Claims received (000)	..	**3,215**	..
Beneficiaries - Year-to-date average (000)	**1,118p**	**1,030**	**8.5**

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*
.. *Figures not available.*

Employment, Earnings and Hours

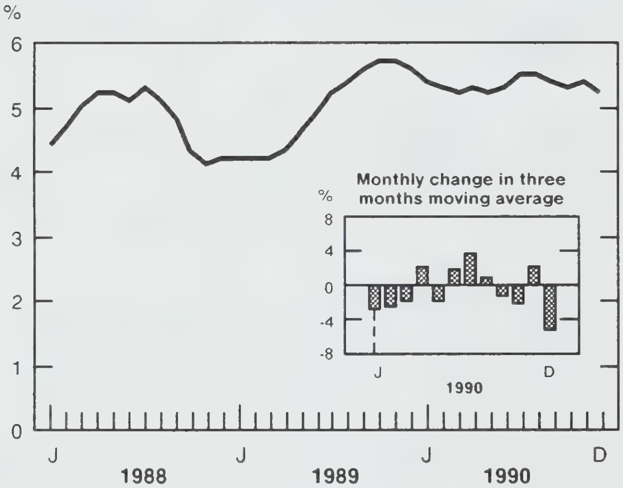
December 1990 (Unadjusted)

Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] was $523.41 in December 1990, virtually unchanged (0.1%) from November. On a year-over-year basis, earnings increased by 5.4%[2] ($26.82) from December 1989.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 9,815,000, down 272,000 (-2.7%) from the November 1990 level. On a year-over-year basis, employment decreased for the twelfth consecutive month and was down 3.4% from December 1989.

Three months moving average of the year-over-year percent change in average weekly earnings
Industrial Aggregate – Canada



National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- In December, the year-over-year growth in earnings in the goods-producing industries was 6.0%. For 1990, the annual growth in average earnings was 5.8%, compared with the 1989 annual average of 5.4%.

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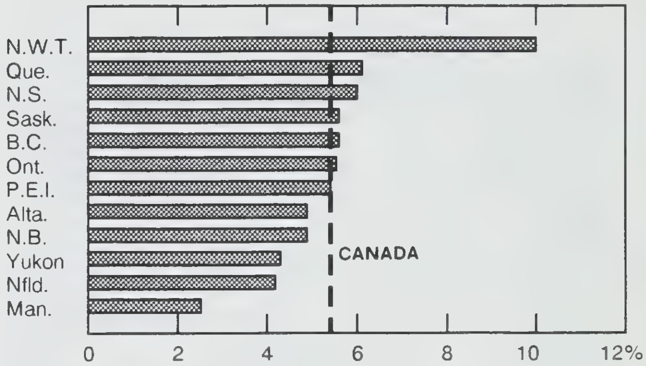
1 *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*
2 *Not adjusted for inflation.*

Percent change in Average Weekly Earnings December 1989 – December 1990



- Earnings in construction (6.9%) and in forestry (8.1%) registered the highest year-over-year growth in goods-producing industries.
- The year-over-year increase in earnings in service-producing industries was 5.8% in December, equalling the 1990 average growth. In comparison, the 1989 growth in average earnings was 4.8%.
- The 1990 average growth in earnings for non-commercial services[3] (5.8%) accelerated sharply relative to the annual average in 1989 (3.6%).
- Earnings in commercial services have shown a steady deceleration since October 1989.

Number of Employees

- Employment in goods-producing industries has declined for 13 consecutive months and was down 9.7% from December 1989. The decline in manufacturing accounted for more than 80% of this drop.
- Employment in the service-producing industries dropped in December for the sixth consecutive month on a year-over-year basis.

- Commercial services[3] showed a year-over-year decrease in employment (-5.5%) for the eleventh consecutive month. Services to business management, personal services and accommodation and food services contributed to the December decline.

- Non-commercial services[3] showed the strongest employment growth (1.7%) of all industries. Both education and related services and health and welfare services contributed to this increase.

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In December 1990, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour[4] were estimated at 30.8, down from 31.1 a year ago.

- In the goods-producing industries, average weekly hours for hourly-paid employees were estimated at 37.2, while in the service-producing industries the average was 28.0. This compares with average weekly hours of 37.5 in the goods-producing and 28.0 in the service-producing industries in December 1989.

- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at $13.08, up 5.0% from a year ago. Hourly earnings were estimated at $15.65 in the goods-producing and $11.57 in the service-producing industries.

[3] *Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare.*

[4] *Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.*

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- In December 1990, year-over-year declines in employment were noted in all provinces except for Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.

- The largest year-over-year decreases in employment were recorded in Ontario (-5.0%), Quebec (-3.6%), the Yukon (-4.5%) and the Northwest Territories (-3.7%).

- In December, Nova Scotia (6.0%), Quebec (6.1%), Ontario (5.5%), Saskatchewan (5.6%), British Columbia (5.6%) and the Northwest Territories (10.0%) had higher year-over-year growth in earnings than the Canada industrial aggregate (5.4%).

- Year-to-date growth in earnings in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta showed an acceleration compared to their respective 1989 annual averages.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Data are available from the *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002) and by special tabulation. For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Sylvie Picard (613-951-4090), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087). ☐

Employment, Earnings and Hours

December 1990
(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Number of employees *					
	December 1990p	November 1990r	December 1989	December 1990/1989	January-December 1990/1989	January-December 1989/1988
	thousands			year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**9,815.2**	**10,087.3**	**10,155.3**	**-3.3**	**-1.8**	**2.3**
Goods-producing industries	**2,263.6**	**2,361.0**	**2,505.8**	**-9.7**	**-6.9**	**1.6**
Forestry	43.9	51.1	51.1	-14.2	-11.8	-0.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	144.7	146.1	143.2	1.1	-2.4	-6.8
Manufacturing	1,656.2	1,694.6	1,851.2	-10.5	-7.3	0.8
Construction	418.9	469.2	460.4	-9.0	-6.2	6.6
Service-producing industries	**7,551.5**	**7,726.3**	**7,649.5**	**-1.3**	**0.0**	**2.5**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	848.3	854.8	855.8	-0.9	0.9	3.4
Trade	1,846.4	1,859.6	1,891.5	-2.4	-0.2	1.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	654.9	661.6	646.1	1.4	0.7	0.4
Community, business and personal services	3,511.1	3,654.9	3,573.6	-1.7	-0.5	3.4
Public administration	690.9	695.4	682.6	1.2	1.3	2.7
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	138.9	145.5	139.1	-0.2	-1.1	2.9
Prince Edward Island	35.2	37.1	34.6	1.8	1.9	1.2
Nova Scotia	289.2	298.0	292.8	-1.2	-0.7	4.9
New Brunswick	212.3	221.0	217.1	-2.2	-0.5	3.4
Quebec	2,383.9	2,446.3	2,473.7	-3.6	-2.9	1.0
Ontario	3,979.3	4,091.0	4,190.2	-5.0	-2.9	2.3
Manitoba	382.2	389.8	376.8	1.4	-0.4	-0.1
Saskatchewan	289.8	302.2	298.1	-2.8	-0.4	0.8
Alberta	959.6	978.3	966.1	-0.7	0.8	3.6
British Columbia	1,116.2	1,148.9	1,137.1	-1.8	1.6	4.5
Yukon	9.6	9.9	10.1	-4.5	-7.0	6.8
Northwest Territories	18.8	19.3	19.5	-3.7	-2.6	2.1

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *All employees.*

Employment, Earnings and Hours – Concluded
December 1990
(data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	Average weekly earnings *					
	December 1990p	November 1990r	December 1989	December 1990/1989	January-December 1990/1989	January-December 1989/1988
	dollars			year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**523.41**	**523.12**	**496.59**	**5.4**	**5.3**	**5.0**
Goods-producing industries	**635.20**	**646.85**	**599.16**	**6.0**	**5.8**	**5.4**
Forestry	682.10	700.12	631.13	8.1	3.2	6.0
Mines, quarries and oil wells	879.82	887.43	836.83	5.1	5.4	6.5
Manufacturing	614.36	620.51	582.74	5.4	5.5	5.1
Construction	628.17	661.27	587.74	6.9	6.6	6.3
Service-producing industries	**489.89**	**485.31**	**462.99**	**5.8**	**5.8**	**4.8**
Transportation, communication and other utilities	653.89	663.34	625.41	4.6	4.2	4.1
Trade	385.38	380.76	367.07	5.0	4.8	5.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	544.17	540.84	538.97	1.0	1.5	4.2
Community, business and personal services	453.96	445.54	426.19	6.5	6.9	4.9
Public administration	698.99	702.16	645.94	8.2	7.4	4.6
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	493.69	493.21	474.04	4.1	3.9	4.9
Prince Edward Island	436.21	427.99	413.97	5.4	4.8	5.6
Nova Scotia	471.26	469.71	444.46	6.0	6.0	3.6
New Brunswick	475.97	471.40	453.75	4.9	4.7	5.1
Quebec	513.97	514.89	484.51	6.1	6.2	4.2
Ontario	546.21	545.40	517.88	5.5	5.3	5.5
Manitoba	466.24	464.88	454.90	2.5	4.0	5.5
Saskatchewan	457.42	454.67	433.30	5.6	4.7	3.5
Alberta	514.80	516.01	490.68	4.9	5.3	4.7
British Columbia	531.02	531.38	502.98	5.6	5.0	5.4
Yukon	614.65	615.94	589.22	4.3	4.5	5.2
Northwest Territories	733.64	735.89	667.13	10.0	6.4	6.9

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
* *All employees.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Provincial Government Finance – Financial Management System Basis

1989/90 Revised Estimates and 1990/91 Estimates for Manitoba

On a Financial Management System basis, 1990/91 Manitoba government expenditures total $6,268 million, an increase of 3.8% over the 1989/90 amount of $6,041 million, while revenues total $6,047 million or 1.4% higher than the previous fiscal-year estimate of $5,961 million. These statistics are based on Manitoba's budget of October 24, 1990. Similar statistics for the other provinces and territories were released on September 21, 1990.

The Canada total revenue and expenditure estimates for provincial and territorial governments have been updated to include Manitoba.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2751, 2758, 2763.

For further information on this release, contact Pierre Doucet (613-951-1820), or Terry Moore (613-951-8561), Public Institutions Division.

Note to Users:

The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structure of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, Public Accounts and other records to provide detailed, intergovernmentally comparable data as well as compatible national aggregates that are consistent over time. In other words, FMS statistics may not accord with the figures published in government financial statements.

A detailed reconciliation of FMS data to Public Accounts data is available for each province and territory.

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Family Incomes, Census Families, 1989.
Catalogue number 13-208
(Canada: $19.00; United States: US$23.00; Other Countries: US$27.00).

Farm Cash Receipts, January-December 1990.
Catalogue number 21-001
(Canada: $11.00/$44.00; United States: US$13.25/US$53.00; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62.00).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies (Excluding Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island), December 1990.
Catalogue number 35-002
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, November 1990.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $38.50/$385.00; United States: US$46.20/US$462.00; Other Countries: US$53.90/US$539.00).

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MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Continued on page 2)

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Chart 1

GDP at 1986 Prices

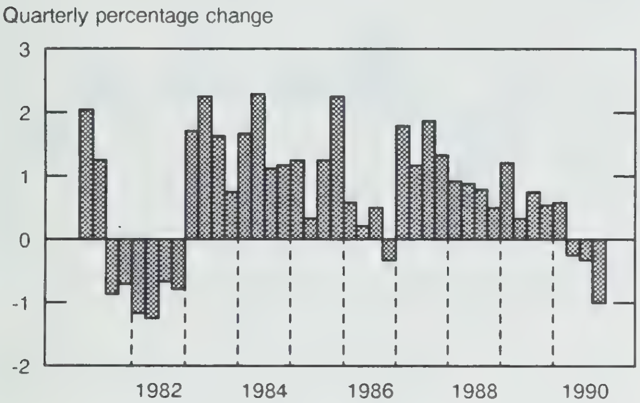
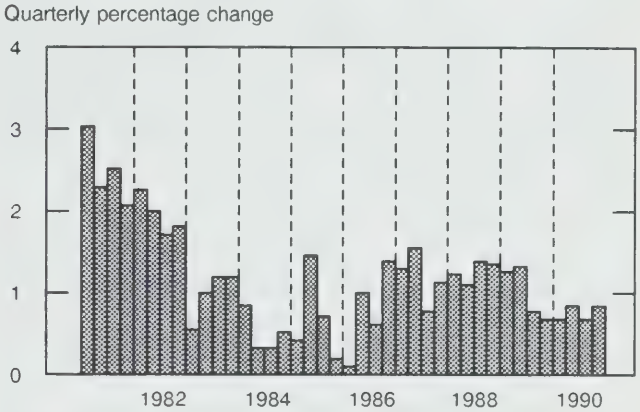


Chart 2

GDP Implicit Price Index



National Income and Expenditure Accounts

Fourth Quarter and Preliminary Annual 1990

Gross domestic product at market prices dropped 0.1% in the fourth quarter of 1990 to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $679 billion. GDP at 1986 prices fell 1.0% (equivalent to a compound annual rate of 4.0%) while the implicit price index increased 0.8%.

In calendar year 1990, gross domestic product at market prices grew 4.0% to $678 billion. After adjusting for inflation, GDP at 1986 prices advanced 0.9%. All of the growth occurred in the first quarter of the year and the economy dipped into recession in the spring. The GDP implicit price index rose 3.1% in 1990, down from rates just under 5% in the previous two years.

Highlights: Fourth Quarter 1990

The economic recession deepened in the fourth quarter. Real GDP fell 1.0%, following declines of 0.2% and 0.3% in the second and third quarters (see Chart 1). Export sales fell sharply, for the second consecutive quarter, and domestic demand dipped as well. Housing construction fell and consumer spending on new motor vehicles was down sharply. Business investment in plant and equipment continued to slide. Production cuts by business in response to falling demand were amplified by efforts to reduce inventories. Labour income, weakened by a 0.6% drop in paid employment, grew 0.6% in nominal terms during the quarter and corporation profits tumbled 8.1%.

Components of Demand

Real consumer spending dropped 0.2% in the fourth quarter and 0.4% on a year-over-year basis. Consumer confidence was shaken by rising unemployment and slower income growth. Retail sales fell sharply in October and November, before rebounding in December. The reversal at the end of the quarter was partly due to a boost afforded to personal income by large federal transfer payments, related to the scheduled January 1, 1991 introduction of the new Goods and Services Tax. These transfers, which were focused on low-income families and mailed out in the week before Christmas, amounted to about $600 million or 0.4% of personal income in the quarter. The imminence of the GST itself, and of the broadening of the provincial sales tax in Quebec to cover clothing, footwear, furniture and some appliances, was another likely cause of the December pickup in expenditure, as consumers advanced purchases in anticipation of price increases in a number of commodity groups.

Chart 3

Consumer Expenditure at 1986 Prices

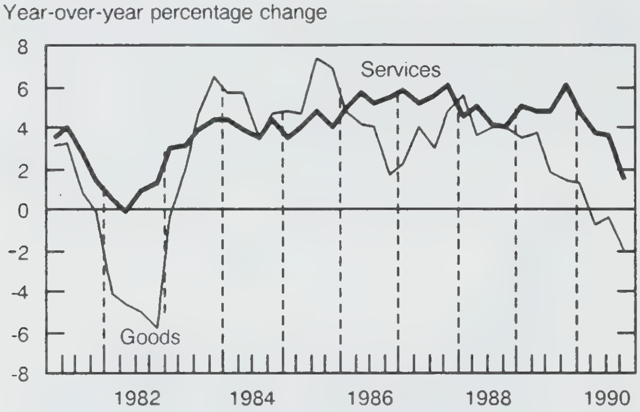
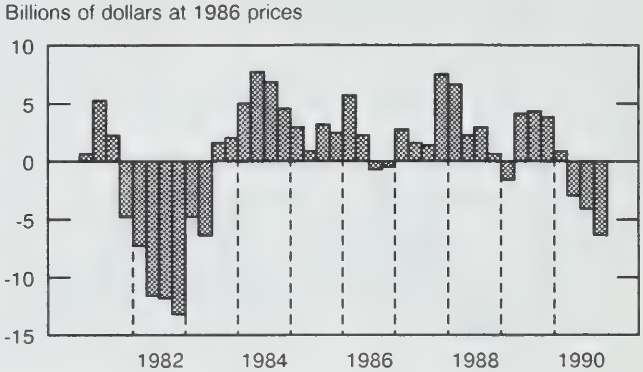


Chart 4

Investment in Non-Farm Business Inventories



The fourth quarter drop in consumer buying was largely confined to the goods component, although the trend in real spending on consumer services has also slowed over the last few quarters (see Chart 3). Expenditure on durable goods declined 0.5%, due almost entirely to a 4.2% decrease in purchases of motor vehicles. Outlays on furniture, household appliances and other commodity groups were up substantially, particularly in December. Spending on semi-durable goods fell, although outlays for clothing and footwear rose slightly. Among non-durable goods, expenditures were sharply lower for electricity, gas and other heating fuels and for motor fuels and lubricants, partly in response to markedly higher prices for oil and gasoline. Spending on services increased 0.6%, mostly due to higher paid and imputed rents and increased expenditure abroad.

Residential investment activity fell sharply for the third consecutive quarter and was down 15.6% from the start of the year. New construction fell 11.9% in volume terms in the quarter, spending for alterations and improvements slid 0.6% and transfer costs remained unchanged from the previous quarter. The drop in new construction was focused in Ontario and Western Canada, where housing starts plunged 22.3% in the fourth quarter alone. Reflecting the weak market conditions, housing prices continued to drop; the fixed-weighted price index for residential investment decreased 2.8% on a year-over-year basis.

Components of Final Demand at 1986 Prices

Fourth Quarter 1990

	Change in millions of 1986 dollars	Percentage change
Personal expenditure	-660	-0.2
Durable goods	-252	-0.5
Semi-durable goods	-100	-0.3
Non-durable goods	-1,236	-1.4
Services	928	0.6
Government expenditure	1,872	1.5
Wages, salaries and SLI	-150	-0.1
Other current goods and services	1,818	4.1
Investment	204	1.3
Business investment	-2,760	-2.5
Residential investment	-2,056	-6.0
Plant and equipment investment	-704	-1.0
Non-residential construction	-256	-0.8
Machinery and equipment	-448	-1.0
Final domestic demand	-1,548	-0.3
Exports of goods and services	-5,472	-3.4
Merchandise	-5,524	-3.8
Non-merchandise	52	0.3

Business plant and equipment investment spending fell for the third consecutive quarter, by 1.0%. Non-residential construction outlays fell 0.8% as a sharp decline in building construction more than

Chart 5

Labour Income and Employment

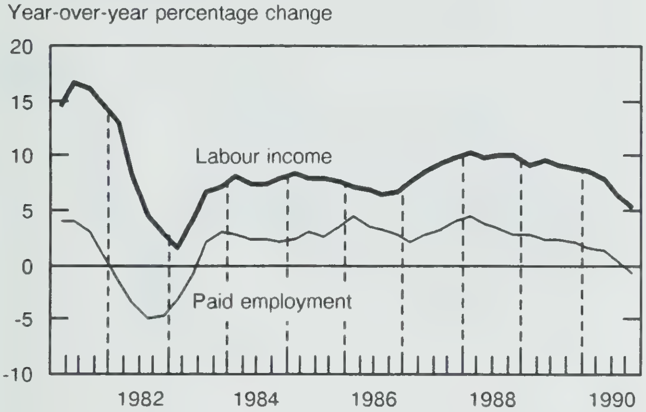
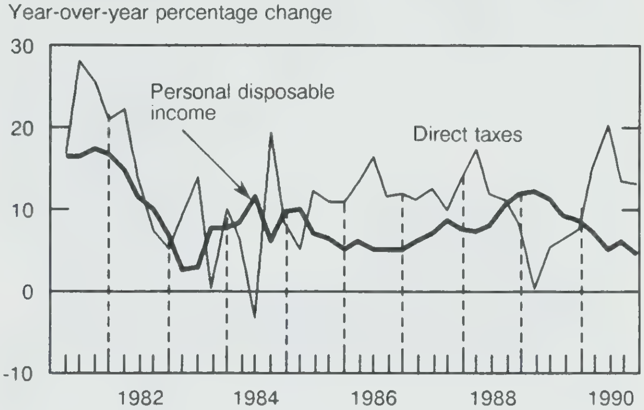


Chart 6

Personal Disposable Income and Direct Taxes



offset continuing strength in engineering construction, particularly in the utilities sector. Business purchases of machinery and equipment dropped 1.0%. Falling corporate profits and weak domestic and foreign demand were primary underlying reasons for the weakness in investment. An additional factor was that while consumer spending was advanced in anticipation of the GST, investment spending on machinery and equipment was somewhat retarded, since most business investment outlays are effectively exempt under the new system. There is evidence that some purchase decisions were delayed to take advantage of lower after-tax prices expected after January 1st. The effect was particularly strong with regard to business outlays for automobiles, trucks, furniture and some types of industrial machinery.

Non-farm inventories dropped substantially as businesses tried to keep stocks in line with lower sales (see Chart 4). As in the previous two quarters, the liquidation occurred in both manufacturing and trade industries and was reflected in lower merchandise imports. The cutbacks were particularly marked at the wholesale level, where merchants sought to trim inventories prior to the January 1, 1991 implementation date for the removal of the Federal Sales Tax and its replacement with the new Goods and Services Tax. Manufacturers accumulated inventories of finished goods while reducing their holdings of raw materials.

Net exports of goods and services fell $1.5 billion in the quarter (in current dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates). After allowance for price changes, the drop had a -0.3% impact on the real GDP growth rate. The volume of exports decreased 3.4% and imports fell 2.2%. In both cases, motor vehicles and parts accounted for a large share of the drop.

Price Indexes

The GDP implicit price index rose 0.8% in the fourth quarter, about the same as in the previous quarter. The chain price index for GDP excluding inventories, which provides a better indication of underlying price movements, increased 1.1% as compared with 0.7% in the third quarter.

Quarterly Price Indexes in 1990
(Percentage change)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Implicit Price Index				
GDP at market prices	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8
Indirect taxes less subsidies	2.4	0.2	0.8	1.1
GDP at factor cost	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.9
Chain Price Indexes				
Personal expenditure	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.4
Government expenditure	1.0	2.5	0.3	0.8
Residential investment	0.5	-1.0	-1.4	-0.7
Non-residential construction	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.8
Machinery and equipment	1.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.2
Final domestic demand	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.0
Exports	0.7	-0.9	0.6	3.2
Less: imports	2.0	-0.8	0.1	2.9
Gross domestic product*	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.1
Fixed-Weighted Price Indexes				
Consumer expenditure	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3
Consumer price index	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.4
Indirect taxes less subsidies	0.7	1.8	0.5	1.3
Net price index	1.6	0.8	1.2	1.4

* *Excludes value of physical change in inventories.*

Sharply higher world prices for crude oil, related to the conflict in the Persian Gulf area, had a major effect on the rate of inflation. The chain index for consumer expenditure rose 1.4% in the quarter, with higher energy prices accounting for about half the increase. Export prices rose 3.2% and import prices 2.9% and these were also dominated by the worldwide surge in energy prices. Prices of durable and semi-durable consumer goods, housing and machinery and equipment, on the other hand, either declined or recorded quite small increases as suppliers reacted to soft market conditions.

Components of Income

On the income side of the accounts, wages, salaries and supplementary labour income grew 0.6%. The increase was due to higher compensation per employee, which rose 1.2% in the quarter and 6.0% on a year-over-year basis. Paid employment fell 0.6% and was down 0.9% on a year-over-year basis (see Chart 5). The increase in labour income occurred in the services-producing industries, notably in finance, commercial services, education and local government administration. There were declines in most of the goods-producing industries including construction, forestry and manufacturing. The smallest increases on a regional basis were in Prince Edward Island and Ontario, and the largest were in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Corporation profits before taxes fell 8.1% in the fourth quarter. The declines were widespread, affecting both financial and non-financial industries, although petroleum companies experienced increases. With this latest drop total profits were $44 billion (seasonally adjusted at annual rates), down almost one-third from their peak level of $64 billion reached in mid-1988. In contrast, interest and miscellaneous investment income rose 3.7% in the quarter and 14.3% on a year-over-year basis, partly reflecting higher government investment income. Farm income, which was inflated by large subsidy payments in the third quarter, fell sharply in the fourth while net income of non-farm unincorporated business remained essentially unchanged.

Personal income rose $4.0 billion or 0.7% in the quarter. In this case the increase was attributable to a $5.0 billion jump in government transfers to persons – due mostly to the introduction of the new GST tax credits and rising unemployment insurance benefits. Labour income also contributed $2.2 billion to the overall increase, while net farm income and interest and dividend income received by persons both dropped sharply. Personal disposable (after-tax) income grew 0.4% during the quarter and 4.3% on a year-over-year basis (see Chart 6).

Components of Personal Disposable Income

Fourth Quarter 1990

	Change in millions of dollars	Percentage change
Personal income		
Labour income	2,168	0.6
Net farm income	-1,772	-46.9
Unincorporated business income	-16	0.0
Interest and dividend income	-1,376	-1.5
Government transfers to persons	5,020	6.0
Other transfers	16	0.8
Total personal income	4,040	0.7
Less:		
Direct taxes, persons	1,964	1.5
Other transfers from persons	292	8.8
Equals:		
Personal disposable income	1,784	0.4

Total government sector spending rose 2.6% in the quarter, with most of the growth accounted for by increases in transfers to persons and to a lesser degree, current expenditure on goods and services. Total government sector revenue increased 0.4% with direct taxes on corporate and government business enterprises and indirect taxes both dropping substantially. The federal deficit, on a national accounts basis, rose from $25.2 billion in the third quarter to $33.6 billion in the fourth while the provincial and local government deficits were little changed.

Output by Industry

The industry-based measure of gross domestic product at factor cost fell at a 0.9% rate in the fourth quarter, a considerably faster pace than in the third and second quarters when declines of 0.3% and 0.2% were posted. The decrease was concentrated among goods producers, who cut output 2.5%. Manufacturing, construction, logging and forestry were the major sources of weakness in the goods sector. Output of services slipped 0.1% in the fourth quarter.

The deepening of the recession in the goods-producing industries was most evident in manufacturing, where output tumbled 4.0% following a 1.1% cut in the third quarter. The cutbacks in manufacturing were broader as well as sharper than in the previous quarter. A total of 20 of 21 component industries curtailed output in the fourth

Chart 7

GDP at 1986 Prices

Annual percentage change

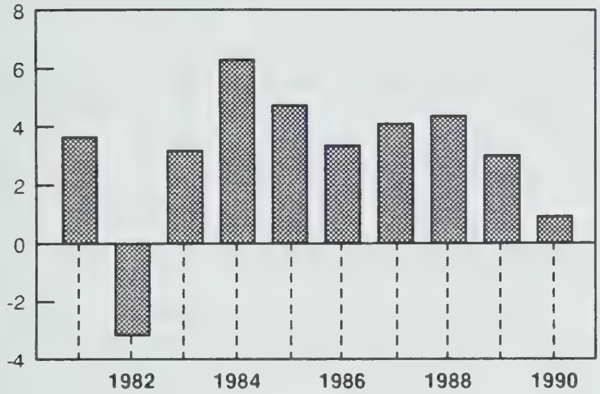


Chart 8

GDP Implicit Price Index

Annual percentage change

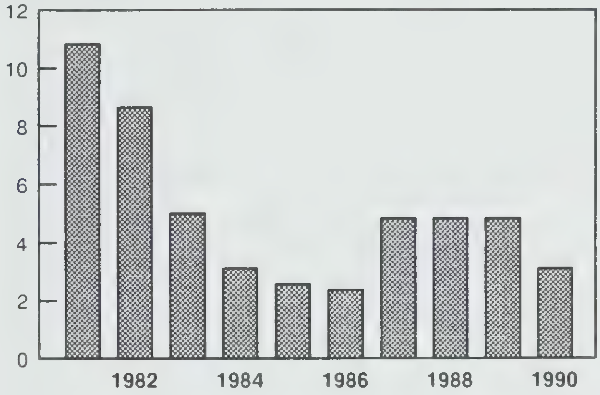


Chart 9

Business Plant and Equipment Investment at 1986 Prices

Annual percentage change

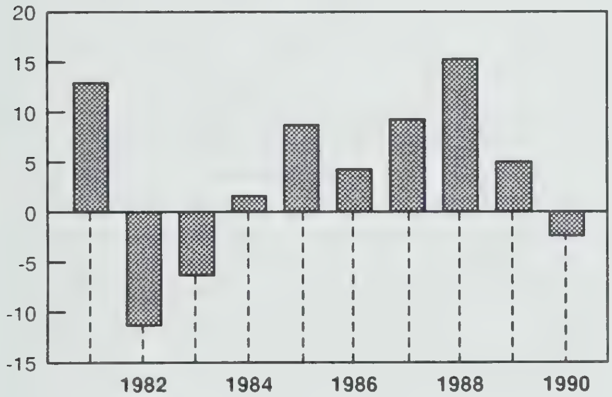


Chart 10

Personal Saving Rate

Per cent

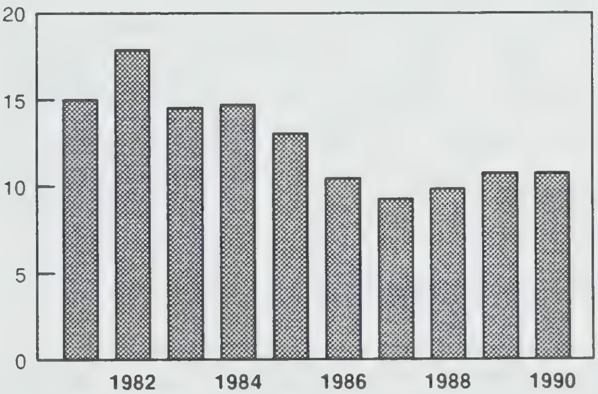


Chart 11

Balance of Trade in Goods and Services

Billions of dollars

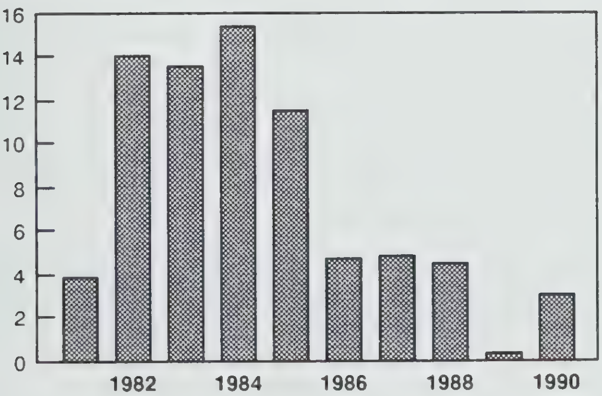
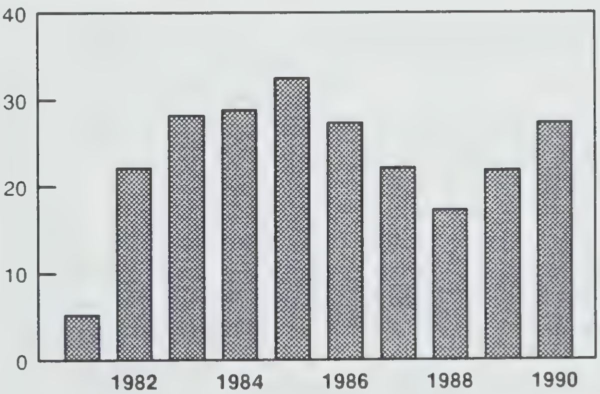


Chart 12

Total Government Sector Deficit

Billions of dollars



quarter compared to 14 in the third. Manufacturers of motor vehicles and primary steel posted the largest declines. Construction output fell 1.5% following a 2.1% drop in the third quarter. The difficulties in construction continued to be reflected in logging and forestry where output fell 9.4% in the fourth quarter and a 19.5% drop since the second quarter. Agriculture fell marginally after a bumper crop was harvested in the third quarter.

Among services-producing industries, wholesale and retail trade were the weakest. Wholesale trade slumped 1.6% following declines of 2.8% and 3.8% in the third and second quarters. Sales of lumber, petroleum and apparel were the hardest hit. Retail trade also recorded a third consecutive quarterly decline as it fell 1.5% in the fourth quarter. Most of this drop was accounted for by a plunge in motor vehicle sales. Transportation and storage output was unchanged following several consecutive quarterly declines, partly due to a boost from the settlement of a rail strike in British Columbia in September. Output of communications services rose a marginal 0.1% following several quarters of robust growth. Postal services accounted for about half this slowdown as a 4.6% gain in the third quarter dwindled to a 1.2% loss in the fourth. The community, business and personal services industry slipped 0.2%, its first decline in several quarters. This downturn was mainly due to lower demand for restaurant and hotel services and for professional services such as those provided by lawyers and architects.

Highlights: Calendar Year 1990

Gross domestic product grew 0.9% in volume terms in 1990 (see Chart 7) while inflation, as gauged by the GDP implicit price index, fell to 3.1% (see Chart 8). Final domestic demand grew 1.0% in real terms, as business investment in fixed capital fell and consumer spending recorded its smallest annual growth rate since 1982. Facing high real interest rates and a weakening demand outlook, businesses cut production to reduce inventories, thereby compounding the economic slowdown. Merchandise exports, which rose 3.8%, and government final current and capital expenditure, up 4.3%, provided some counterbalance to the otherwise feeble demand situation.

The key factor in the weakness of final domestic demand during 1990 was the downturn in real business investment spending. Business spending on machinery and equipment decreased 4.6% after six consecutive years of very rapid expansion, while non-residential construction activity rose moderately. Residential investment dropped 6.1% as the housing market slid sharply, beginning in April. The slight 1.3% overall rise in consumer spending was concentrated in the services component, which grew 3.3%.

The generally modest demand picture was reflected in slower growth of imports, which rose only 0.3% in 1990. Real exports advanced 3.5%, despite a 1.5% appreciation of the Canadian dollar vis-à-vis the United States dollar and slower growth in the world economy generally. As a result, net exports increased by an amount equivalent to 0.9% of real GDP.

Components of Demand

Real business capital spending, which had propelled the economy for six years, turned down in 1990 (see Chart 9). Declining profits, weakening domestic demand and high real interest rates were among the important explanatory factors. Non-residential construction continued to increase, although at a reduced rate, while outlays for machinery and equipment declined considerably. The lower level of spending on investment goods affected most commodity groups, with the notable exception of computer equipment where investment growth continued apace.

Residential construction activity tumbled in 1990 as housing starts sagged to 181,630 from 215,382 in 1989 and the volume of new construction work-put-in-place decreased 6.1%. The fall affected both single and multiple unit dwellings. Spending on alterations and improvements to existing dwellings rose 0.8% and real estate commissions plummeted 20.2%, both measured in constant dollar terms. The housing market was hurt by continuing high mortgage interest rates, particularly in the first half of the year. The typical one-year chartered bank mortgage rate was 55 basis points higher in 1990, on average, than in 1989, peaking at 14.25% in July.

Personal expenditure slowed considerably in 1990, recording a 5.6% increase in current dollar terms. Personal income grew more rapidly, 7.6%, but the increase was offset by an 18.6% increase in personal income tax payments and personal disposable income advanced only 5.5%, virtually the same as consumer spending. The personal saving rate therefore remained essentially unchanged at 10.7% (see Chart 10).

Consumer goods purchases rose 3.1% in current dollars and spending on services increased 8.2%. The corresponding changes in volume terms were -0.5% and 3.3%, respectively. Within the goods component, the volume of spending on durable and semi-durable goods declined while outlays for non-durable goods remained essentially unchanged.

Purchases of motor vehicles, parts and repairs fell for the second consecutive year. Within the services component, paid and imputed rents and expenditure abroad advanced strongly while expenditure in restaurants and hotels dropped 1.6%.

Government current expenditure on goods and services rose more rapidly than most other major demand components. The volume increase in 1990 was 3.9%, up from an average annual growth rate of 2.4% over the previous five years. In current dollars the increases were 10.1% for the federal government, 8.6% for the provincial governments, 9.3% for the local governments and 9.2% for the rest of the government sector (consisting of hospitals and the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans). Pay equity expenditures, higher defence outlays and increased medicare and hospital costs were some of the factors behind the increases. Government investment in fixed capital continued the strong growth begun in 1989, increasing by 7.2% in real terms for the year.

Businesses reduced inventories in 1990 following six years of steady accumulation. High interest rates and the developing recession led them to trim stocks from the second quarter on. The reductions were concentrated in manufacturing and wholesale trade. Farm inventories and grain in commercial channels, which accumulated moderately in volume terms in the previous year, built up more substantially in 1990, reflecting the exceptional grain crop.

Canada's real exports rose 3.5% in 1990, despite slower economic growth in the United States and reduced competitiveness as a result of the appreciation of the Canadian dollar. Exports of merchandise grew 3.8% following a 1.4% increase the previous year. The advance occurred in the first half of the year; exports declined in the second half. Non-merchandise exports rose 1.2% after a 3.9% drop in 1989.

Imports recorded a slight 0.3% volume increase in 1990, after several years of strong growth. Merchandise imports dropped 0.6%, reflecting the downturn in machinery and equipment investment and lower consumer demand for automobiles. Imports of services rose 4.6%, largely due to increased travel expenditure abroad.

Net exports of goods and services, in current dollars, rose from a small surplus of $0.3 billion in 1989 to a larger one of $3.0 billion in 1990 (see Chart 11). Partly as a result of this change, the total balance of payments deficit on current account, which also includes investment income flows and transfers, fell to $16.0 billion in 1990 from $16.7 billion in 1989.

Price indexes

The rate of inflation in 1990 as measured by the GDP implicit price index was 3.1%, down from 4.9% in 1989. The chain price index for GDP excluding inventories, which provides a better measure of pure price change, shows an inflation rate of 3.5%, down from 5.1% in 1989. The highest rates of price increase were recorded in consumer non-durable goods, government current goods and services and non-merchandise exports. Price increases were notably lower in the durable goods categories and in construction. The chain index for total personal expenditure rose 4.3% after a 4.8% rise in 1989. There was a slight deterioration in the terms of trade, as the chain index for exports rose 0.6% and that for imports increased 2.0%.

Chain Price Indexes in 1990
(Percentage change)

	1990
Personal expenditure	4.3
Government expenditure	4.9
Residential investment	0.6
Non-residential construction	3.1
Machinery and equipment	1.2
Exports	0.6
Less: imports	2.0
Gross domestic product*	3.5

* *Excludes value of physical change in inventories.*

Components of Income

Labour income rose 6.9% in 1990 as paid employment grew 0.4% (using Labour Force Survey data) and average compensation per employee rose 6.5%. Wages and salaries grew strongly in the first half of the year, partly because of large retroactive payments and increased mandatory employer contributions to supplementary labour income, and weakened in the second half when employment fell, retroactive pay declined and there was more strike activity.

Corporate profits before taxes dropped $11.4 billion or 19.2% in 1990. The decrease followed a 4.9% fall in 1989. Interest and miscellaneous investment income rose 11.3%. The accrued net income of farm operators from farm production declined 29.6% in 1990 after a 19.2% decrease in 1989. The drop in 1990 was mostly accounted for by lower subsidies. Non-farm unincorporated business income increased 4.0% as net rental income rose 2.2% and other unincorporated business income grew 5.0%.

The total government sector deficit on a national accounts basis jumped from $21.9 billion in 1989 to $27.1 billion in 1990 (see Chart 12). The federal, provincial and local government sectors each faced higher deficits. Total government expenditures rose 8.9%, as current expenditure on goods and services, transfers to persons, interest on the public debt and transfers to non-residents each increased substantially and farm subsidies declined. Government revenues grew 7.7%, due mostly to a large 17.5% increase in direct tax payments from persons. Corporate tax revenues fell 13.5% and indirect taxes increased a slight 3.5%.

Order the fourth quarter 1990 issue of *National Income and Expenditure Accounts* (catalogue 13-001), at $20 per quarter or $80 for an annual subscription. This publication is scheduled for release in April 1991. A computer printout containing 54 tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted NIEA data plus supplementary analytical tables is also available on the day of release from the Income and Expenditure Accounts Division for $35 per quarter or $140 for an annual subscription. Users can purchase the complete quarterly national accounts dataset on microcomputer diskettes by modem transfer at 8:30 a.m. on release day for $125 per quarter or $500 for an annual subscription. The diskettes are also available by mail, seven days after the official release date, for $25 per quarter or $100 for an annual subscription.

The seasonally adjusted estimates are available in CANSIM matrices 6701, 6702, 6704-6707, 6709-6716, 6718, 6720-6722, 6724-6727, 6729-6736, 6738, 6740, 6828-6838 and 7420-7430.

For further information contact Roger Jullion (613-951-9155) or Michel Pascal (613-951-3797), Income and Expenditure Accounts Division. ☐

Gross Domestic Product, Income Based

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	I	II	III	IV	1990	IV 1990/ III 1990	1990/ 1989
			($ millions)			% Change at Quarterly Rates	
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income[1]	376,208	383,184	385,708	387,876	383,244	0.6	6.9
Corporation profits before taxes	52,004	47,472	47,944	44,080	47,875	-8.1	-19.2
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	55,760	56,900	58,464	60,640	57,941	3.7	11.3
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	2,676	2,816	3,536	1,740	2,692	-50.8	-29.6
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	37,272	37,124	37,252	37,236	37,221	0.0	4.0
Inventory valuation adjustment	-2,736	-56	-3,312	-3,832	-2,484	-520[2]	-796[2]
Net domestic income at factor cost	521,184	527,440	529,592	527,740	526,489	-0.3	3.7
Indirect taxes less subsidies	77,812	76,404	76,032	75,556	76,451	-0.6	4.5
Capital consumption allowances	76,284	76,544	76,900	77,936	76,916	1.3	5.5
Statistical discrepancy	-1,384	-2,300	-2,208	-1,932	-1,956	276[2]	76[2]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**673,896**	**678,088**	**680,316**	**679,300**	**677,900**	**-0.1**	**4.0**

1 *Includes military pay and allowances.*
2 *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

Gross Domestic Product, Expenditure Based

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)

	I	II	III	IV	1990	IV 1990/ III 1990	1990/ 1989
	At current prices ($ millions)					% Change at Quarterly Rates	
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	397,088	398,956	403,892	408,284	402,055	1.1	5.6
Durable goods	59,672	57,220	57,416	57,096	57,851	-0.6	-0.8
Semi-durable goods	38,676	38,356	38,468	38,528	38,507	0.2	1.8
Non-durable goods	105,344	107,460	108,448	109,680	107,733	1.1	5.8
Services	193,396	195,920	199,560	202,980	197,964	1.7	8.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	127,340	131,492	134,076	136,916	132,456	2.1	9.2
Government investment in fixed capital	16,580	16,724	16,884	17,136	16,831	1.5	10.1
Government investment in inventories	152	28	104	-16	67	-120[1]	70[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	130,836	127,536	121,532	117,100	124,251	-3.6	-3.0
Residential	49,268	46,980	43,012	39,832	44,773	-7.4	-6.7
Non-residential construction	36,068	36,472	36,360	36,208	36,277	-0.4	4.1
Machinery and equipment	45,500	44,084	42,160	41,060	43,201	-2.6	-4.5
Business investment in inventories	1,240	-3,624	-3,092	-5,272	-2,687	-2,180[1]	-6,444[1]
Non-farm	2,156	-3,700	-4,472	-6,764	-3,195	-2,292[1]	-6,487[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	-916	76	1,380	1,492	508	112[1]	43[1]
Exports of goods and services	165,144	170,984	169,036	168,576	168,435	-0.3	3.4
Merchandise	143,120	148,688	146,712	145,708	146,057	-0.7	2.8
Non-merchandise	22,024	22,296	22,324	22,868	22,378	2.4	7.8
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	165,864	166,308	164,328	165,356	165,464	0.6	1.8
Merchandise	136,272	136,428	133,940	134,396	135,259	0.3	0.5
Non-merchandise	29,592	29,880	30,388	30,960	30,205	1.9	7.9
Statistical discrepancy	1,380	2,300	2,212	1,932	1,956	-280[1]	-76[1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**673,896**	**678,088**	**680,316**	**679,300**	**677,900**	**-0.1**	**4.0**
Final Domestic Demand	671,844	674,708	676,384	679,436	675,593	0.5	4.7
	At 1986 prices ($ millions)						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	341,868	340,372	341,216	340,556	341,003	-0.2	1.3
Durable goods	53,496	51,384	51,352	51,100	51,833	-0.5	-1.6
Semi-durable goods	33,284	32,836	32,612	32,512	32,811	-0.3	-0.8
Non-durable goods	89,968	90,808	90,788	89,552	90,279	-1.4	0.2
Services	165,120	165,344	166,464	167,392	166,080	0.6	3.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	109,952	110,596	112,392	114,060	111,750	1.5	3.9
Government investment in fixed capital	15,360	15,248	15,384	15,588	15,395	1.3	7.2
Government investment in inventories	144	28	96	-12	64	-108[1]	65[1]
Business investment in fixed capital	115,588	112,892	108,348	105,588	110,604	-2.5	-3.6
Residential	38,264	37,024	34,360	32,304	35,488	-6.0	-6.1
Non-residential construction	30,700	30,724	30,520	30,264	30,552	-0.8	1.3
Machinery and equipment	46,624	45,144	43,468	43,020	44,564	-1.0	-4.6
Business investment in inventories	868	-2,316	-2,072	-4,228	-1,937	-2,156[1]	-5,415[1]
Non-farm	840	-3,016	-4,160	-6,360	-3,174	-2,200[1]	-5,906[1]
Farm and grain in commercial channels	28	700	2,088	2,132	1,237	44[1]	491[1]
Exports of goods and services	158,860	166,532	163,204	157,732	161,582	-3.4	3.5
Merchandise	140,740	148,392	145,244	139,720	143,524	-3.8	3.8
Non-merchandise	18,120	18,140	17,960	18,012	18,058	0.3	1.2
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	169,764	172,548	169,500	165,728	169,385	-2.2	0.3
Merchandise	139,652	142,232	138,672	134,888	138,861	-2.7	-0.6
Non-merchandise	30,112	30,316	30,828	30,840	30,524	0.0	4.6
Statistical discrepancy	1,204	1,968	1,876	1,620	1,667	-256[1]	-147[1]
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	**574,080**	**572,772**	**570,944**	**565,176**	**570,743**	**-1.0**	**0.9**
Final Domestic Demand	582,768	579,108	577,340	575,792	578,752	-0.3	1.0
	Implicit price indexes						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	116.2	117.2	118.4	119.9	117.9	1.3	4.2
Government current expenditure on goods and services	115.8	118.9	119.3	120.0	118.5	0.6	5.1
Government investment in fixed capital	107.9	109.7	109.8	109.9	109.3	0.1	2.7
Business investment in fixed capital	113.2	113.0	112.2	110.9	112.3	-1.2	0.5
Exports of goods and services	104.0	102.7	103.6	106.9	104.2	3.2	-0.1
Deduct: Imports of goods and services	97.7	96.4	96.9	99.8	97.7	3.0	1.5
Gross Domestic Product at market prices	117.4	118.4	119.2	120.2	118.8	0.8	3.1
Final Domestic Demand	115.3	116.5	117.2	118.0	116.7	0.7	3.6

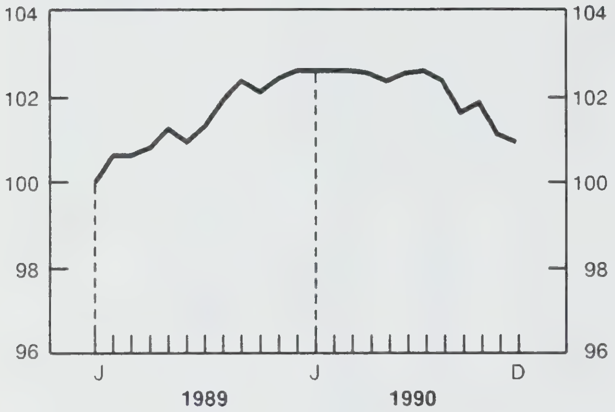
[1] *Actual change in millions of dollars.*

Gross Domestic Product

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1986 prices

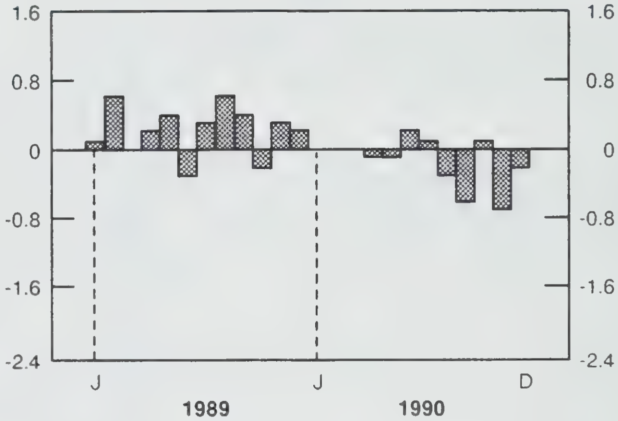
Total Economy

Index (January 1989 = 100)



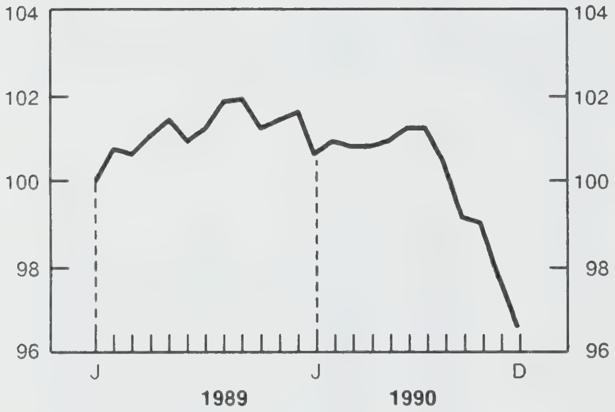
% change

Total economy



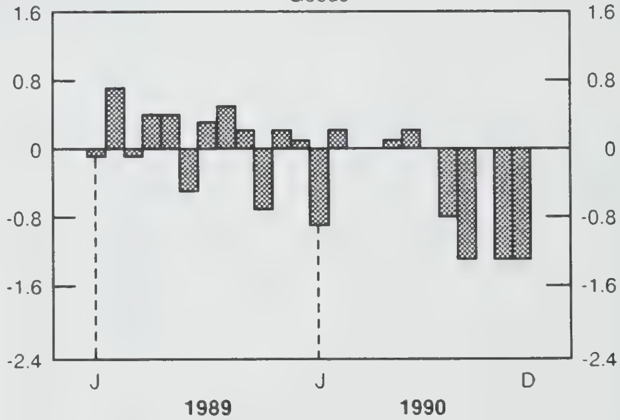
Goods

Index (January 1989 = 100)



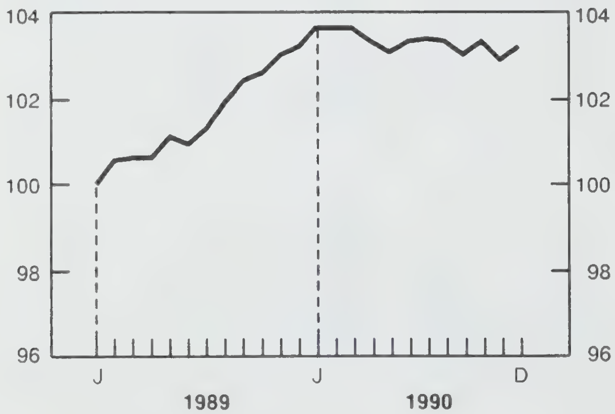
% change

Goods



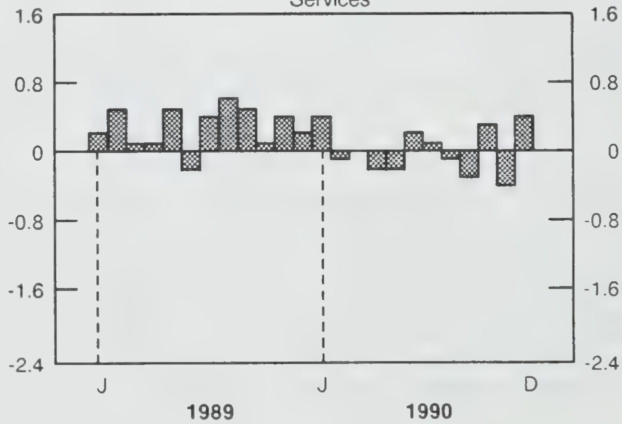
Services

Index (January 1989 = 100)



% change

Services



Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry

(Seasonally Adjusted)
December 1990

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost fell 0.2% in December, to a level 1.7% below December 1989. This was a less rapid decline than the 0.7% drop recorded in November. A turnaround in services, which advanced 0.4% following a 0.4% decline in November, was responsible for the improvement. Goods production slid another 1.3% in December following a similar cutback in November.

Goods-producing Industries

As in previous months, manufacturing and construction accounted for most of the drop in goods production, although fishing, forestry and agriculture also recorded lower output. Mining and utilities posted modest gains.

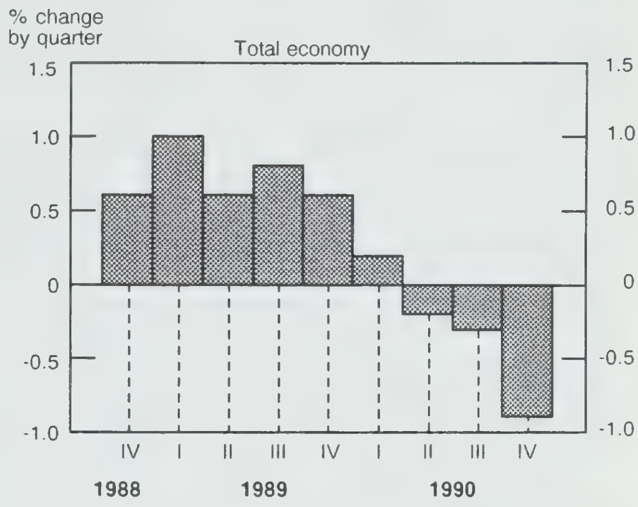
A 1.6% drop in manufacturing output, the fifth consecutive monthly decline, brought production to a level 10.0% below its peak in May 1989. While 14 of 21 manufacturing industries reduced output in December, most of the dollar decline was confined to the transportation equipment, wood, and plastics industries. Narrowly-based gains were led by the paper and beverage industries.

Output of transportation equipment tumbled 6.6% in December and has slumped 20.1% since peaking in January 1989. Lower production of engines and other accessories paced the motor vehicle parts industry to a 9.8% loss, and to its lowest level of output since November 1983. Output of motor vehicles fell 6.8% to its lowest level since January 1990. Output declines continued to reflect underlying weakness in both domestic and export sales.

Wood industry production fell 6.4%. Production is off 26.5% since it peak in October 1987, and at its lowest level since March 1984. Cuts by sawmills and plywood manufacturers accounted for over 80% of the decline in December. Plywood and sawmill output have plunged 35.9% and 28.6% from their peaks in October 1987.

Output of plastics was off 8.4%, the sixth consecutive monthly decline. December production was 19.3% below its peak in June 1988. Output of plastic pipe and other plastics, many of which are used in the auto industry, accounted for over 85% of the December cutback.

Gross Domestic Product



Following a November drop of 0.7%, construction output slid 2.5% in December, leaving output 6.1% below its peak in April 1990. As in November, residential, non-residential and engineering construction all fell. Reduced activity on singles and apartments accounted for most of the 5.9% decline in residential construction, where output was 21.3% below its April peak. Work on commercial projects led a 2.0% decline in non-residential construction.

Mining output rose 0.5% in December, its third consecutive advance. Narrowly-based gains in natural gas and mining services were partly offset by losses led by coal, potash and nickel mines.

Services-producing Industries

Services output rose 0.4%, a turnaround from a drop of the same magnitude in November. Although most service industries posted higher output, finance, insurance, and real estate, business and personal services, and retail trade accounted for over 80% of the gain. Output of non-business services was unchanged in December following a 0.3% increase in November.

Output in finance and real estate advanced 0.8% following a 1.7% decline in November. Stronger year-end activity by securities brokers accounted for most of the increase. Resource royalties advanced 1.6% as output of natural gas and electricity rose in December.

Community business and personal services rose 0.5%. Gains in legal, computer, and advertising services accounted for more than 80% of the rise. Elsewhere, widespread increases led by the restaurant, amusement and personal service industries were party offset by a decline in health services.

After four consecutive monthly declines, retail trade posted a 0.9% increase. Gains were led by furniture and appliance, clothing, and department stores. Motor vehicle dealers, service station operators and retailers of auto parts and general merchandise recorded lower output. The increased activity experienced by retailers in December may reflect, in part, consumer reaction to the January 1991 introduction of the Goods and Services Tax.

Following several months of declining or flat output, wholesale trade rose 0.4%. Gains recorded by wholesalers of grain, and machinery and equipment were partly offset by widespread losses led by lumber, petroleum, and motor vehicles.

Communications services increased 0.4% to a level 5.7% above that of a year earlier. Postal services rose 3.3%, posting an advance of 15.5% since December 1989; reduced long-distance telephone calling muted the impact of this gain on communications as a whole.

Transportation and storage services advanced 0.2%. A 15.1% gain in storage was led by grain elevator operators following the bumper grain crop, but this was partly offset by reduced pipeline throughput of crude oil and natural gas and by lower truck, urban and rail transport services.

Annual Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor slowed sharply to a 0.8% gain in 1990, following a modest slowdown from 4.3% in 1988 to 3.1% in 1989. Goods production slumped earlier and more sharply than services, slowing from a gain of 3.5% in 1988 to 1.6% in 1989, and then tumbling 1.0% in 1990. Growth of services eased only slightly in 1989 when output still advanced 3.9% following a gain of 4.7% in the preceding year. In 1990, however, services output slipped considerably, gaining just 1.7%.

Among goods producers, cutbacks by manufacturers were by far the largest in dollar terms in 1990 when their output fell 4.0% or $3.8 billion. Although construction fell sharply in the latter part of 1990, output still managed to advance 2.2% for the year as a whole. This was a considerable slowdown from a 4.3% gain recorded in 1989. Secondary effects from this slowdown were evident in lower output of logging and forestry, wood, non-metallic mineral products and other construction-related industries. Mining output slipped 0.6% after dropping 2.2% in 1989. Output by utilities has been slowing steadily since 1987 when it advanced 4.4%. This dwindled to 0.7% by 1989 before dropping to -3.2% in 1990. Ongoing low water levels have been cited as contributing to cutbacks in the generation of electric power. A bumper grain crop led agriculture to a 21.6% gain for the year.

Among services, the only industries to report outright declines in 1990 were the goods handlers. Wholesale and retail trade, and transportation and storage services all declined significantly. Communications, and community, business, and personal services recorded substantial advances. Finance, insurance, and real estate services slowed markedly from a 4.7% gain in 1989 to 1.6% in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

The December 1990 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.10/$121) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lyle Sager (613-951-9164), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1989	1990			
	December	September	October	November	December
Total Economy	**512,198.1**	**507,295.6**	**508,049.1**	**504,477.5**	**503,571.8**
Business Sector:	**422,710.8**	**416,371.6**	**416,959.5**	**413,146.7**	**412,247.0**
Goods:	**177,826.3**	**173,499.6**	**173,409.6**	**171,121.2**	**168,956.4**
Agriculture	10,057.7	11,403.6	11,319.6	11,284.8	11,253.6
Fishing and Trapping	944.7	1,136.4	1,182.0	1,136.4	1,105.2
Logging Industry	2,669.7	2,488.8	2,229.6	2,240.4	2,204.4
Mining Industries	19,600.8	19,461.6	19,564.8	19,634.4	19,725.6
Manufacturing Industries	93,777.5	89,910.0	89,691.6	87,721.2	86,312.4
Construction Industries	33,433.4	33,208.8	33,450.0	33,201.6	32,383.2
Other Utility Industries	17,342.5	15,890.4	15,972.0	15,902.4	15,972.0
Services:	**244,884.5**	**242,872.0**	**243,549.9**	**242,025.5**	**243,290.6**
Transportation and Storage	22,569.0	21,914.4	22,429.2	22,122.0	22,174.8
Communication Industries	18,107.7	18,926.4	19,057.2	19,077.6	19,147.2
Wholesale Trade	28,331.7	26,300.4	26,301.6	26,198.4	26,316.0
Retail Trade	31,777.2	30,931.2	30,615.6	30,460.8	30,728.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	80,518.6	80,353.2	80,830.8	80,296.8	80,766.0
Community, Business and Personal Services	63,580.3	64,446.4	64,315.5	63,869.9	64,158.2
Non-business Sector:	**89,487.3**	**90,924.0**	**91,089.6**	**91,330.8**	**91,324.8**
Goods:	**945.0**	**920.4**	**927.6**	**930.0**	**936.0**
Services:	**88,542.3**	**90,003.6**	**90,162.0**	**90,400.8**	**90,388.8**
Government Service Industry	33,059.4	33,356.4	33,403.2	33,432.0	33,450.0
Community and Personal Services	52,405.9	53,532.0	53,640.0	53,844.0	53,811.6
Other Services	3,077.0	3,115.2	3,118.8	3,124.8	3,127.2
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	178,771.3	174,420.0	174,337.2	172,051.2	169,892.4
Services-producing Industries	333,426.8	332,875.6	333,711.9	332,426.3	333,679.4
Industrial Production	131,665.8	126,182.4	126,156.0	124,188.0	122,946.0
Non-durable Manufacturing	43,697.6	42,543.6	42,403.2	41,671.2	41,599.2
Durable Manufacturing	50,079.9	47,366.4	47,288.4	46,050.0	44,713.2

■

Canada's Balance of International Payments

Fourth Quarter 1990

Highlights

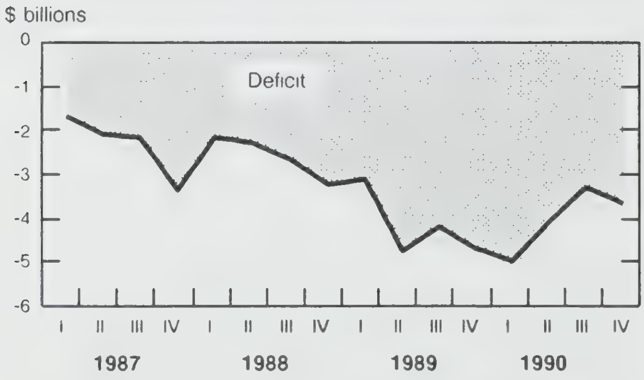
The seasonally adjusted current account deficit, at $3.6 billion, was again moderate compared to the deficits of over $4 billion recorded earlier in 1989 and 1990. The merchandise trade surplus continued to be quite strong, although it declined slightly from the third quarter. The deficit on investment income fell as a result of lower dividend payments. The surplus on unilateral transfers, which had climbed to a record level in the previous quarter, receded following lower immigrants' funds and higher official assistance abroad.

In the capital account, which is not seasonally adjusted, the net inflow from foreign direct investment in Canada soared to a record as a result of large foreign acquisitions in Canada. Attracted by favourable interest rates, non-residents also continued to invest heavily in Canadian bonds and treasury bills in contrast to their net sell-off of Canadian stocks. Canadian investment abroad was subdued. Underlying these movements, the Canadian dollar depreciated narrowly against major foreign currencies, but strengthened towards the end of the quarter.

Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

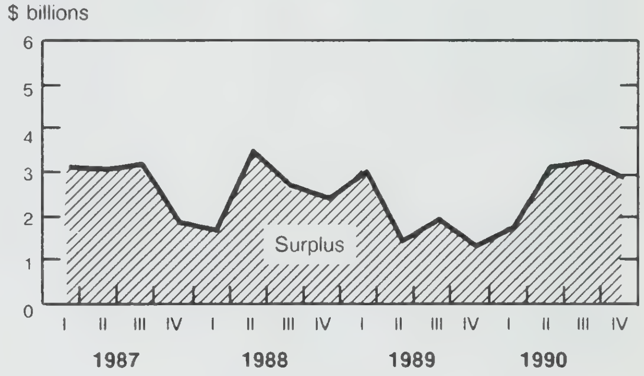
- The current account produced a deficit of $3.6 billion, up from $3.3 billion in the previous quarter. The merchandise trade surplus declined from $3.2 billion to $2.8 billion while the deficit on non-merchandise trade remained virtually unchanged at $6.4 billion.

Current Account Balance (seasonally adjusted)



- Merchandise imports increased slightly (0.3%) to $33.6 billion, following a decline of 1.8% in the previous quarter. Higher imports of crude and refined petroleum and iron and steel products were largely offset by lower purchases of automotive products, and machinery and equipment.

Merchandise Trade Balance (seasonally adjusted)



- Merchandise exports declined again (0.7%, at half the rate of the previous quarter) to $36.4 billion. Lower sales abroad of automotive products were partly offset by higher sales of crude petroleum, chemicals, industrial machinery and forest products.

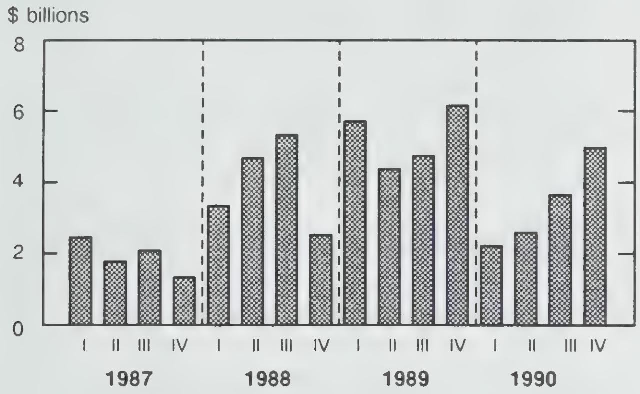
- The deficit on investment income amounted to $5.7 billion, continuing to decline from the high reached in the second quarter of 1990 when dividend payments were exceptionally large. Dividend payments have been falling since the second quarter of 1990.

Current and Capital Accounts, Not Seasonally Adjusted

- The current account deficit amounted to $3.7 billion, down from $4.1 billion in the fourth quarter of 1989. A sharp increase in the merchandise trade surplus was partially offset by a higher deficit on non-merchandise transactions.

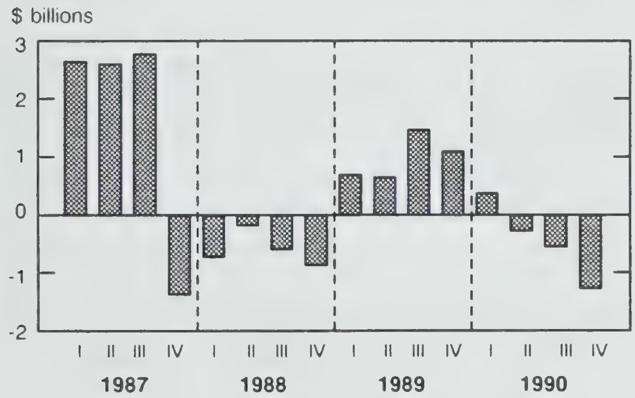
- Among financial liabilities, a record net inflow of $2.5 billion increased foreign direct investment in Canada. These funds, European in origin, were used to buy existing Canadian firms in the natural gas and chemical industries.

Foreign Investment in Canadian Bonds (net flow)



- Non-residents invested massively in Canadian bonds and treasury bills, purchasing a net $7.2 billion in addition to the substantial $5.8 billion invested in the previous quarter. This is in sharp contrast to the first half of the year when much weaker net investment was recorded.

Foreign Investment in Canadian Stocks (net flow)

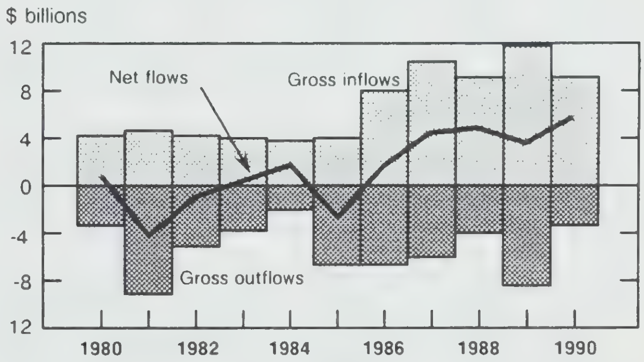


- There continued, however, to be foreign disinvestment in Canadian stocks. Non-residents, led by the United States, sold a net $1.3 billion of Canadian stocks in the current quarter.

Highlights 1990

The current account deficit amounted to $16.0 billion, little changed from the record deficit of 1989. This masked, however, a substantial increase in the merchandise trade surplus with the United States: higher sales were coupled with somewhat lower purchases of goods from that country. The deficit on non-merchandise transactions increased, largely as a result of interest payments on borrowings from abroad and Canadian travel in the United States.

Foreign Direct Investment in Canada – Gross and Net Flows



In the capital account, foreign direct investors channelled a record net inflow into Canada for the purchase of existing firms. Foreign investment in Canadian bonds and money market instruments continued to be substantial, though lower than the 1986 and 1988 record net inflows; in contrast to recent years, net investment from the United States predominated, reflecting very large interest-rate differentials in favour of Canada in both long- and short-term investments. Canadian direct investment abroad gave rise to its lowest net outflow since 1982 as Canadian investors significantly reduced the amounts sent abroad.

Current Account

- The current account deficit in 1990 amounted to $16.0 billion, compared to $16.7 billion in 1989 and up from approximately $10 billion in each of the previous three years. The merchandise trade surplus rebounded to $10.8 billion from the 1989 low of $7.6 billion. The deficit on non-merchandise transactions advanced to $26.8 billion following the 1989 high of $24.2 billion.

- Merchandise exports advanced to $146.1 billion from $142.1 billion in 1989. The increase was less than 3% for each of these two years, down from almost 10% in 1988. Machinery and equipment led the increase, along with energy products, wheat and cars. Exports of industrial materials declined.

- Merchandise imports edged up to $135.3 billion. This represented the smallest advance since the sharp recessionary decline of 1982.

- The deficit on travel climbed $1 billion to a record $4.5 billion. The bulk of the increase was with the United States.

- Largely reflecting higher borrowings from abroad, the deficit on investment income continued steadily increasing to reach a record $24.2 billion.

- The surplus on transfers amounted to $5.3 billion, comparable to the $5.1 billion of the previous year. The bulk of the surplus continued to arise from immigrants' funds.

Capital Account

- Among financial liabilities, foreign direct investment in Canada resulted in a record net inflow of $5.7 billion. As in recent years, a substantial portion of the net inflow originated from countries other than the United States.

- Non-residents increased their holdings of Canadian bonds by $13.4 billion, down from $17.1 billion in 1989. The decline stemmed entirely from the trade in outstanding bonds which saw, however, a record trading volume of $244 billion of bonds during 1990, up from the 1989 record of $159 billion.

- Non-residents reduced their holdings of Canadian stocks, selling off $1.7 billion. In the three years prior to the October 1987 crash, non-residents invested heavily in the Canadian stock market, sold off some of their holdings in 1988, but resumed net investment in 1989.

- Among financial assets, the net outflow from Canadian direct investment abroad fell to $1.4 billion, following a decade of unprecedented strong investments abroad.

- Canadian portfolio investment in foreign bonds and stocks continued to increase, producing a net outflow of $1.2 billion. This represented the fifth consecutive net increase in these holdings.

The statistical discrepancy (the balancing item between the recorded estimates of current and capital accounts) was equivalent to a net debit of $5.0 billion.

Continuing the upward trend observed since late 1986, the Canadian dollar appreciated in 1990 by a further 1.25 U.S. cents to 85.70 U.S. cents, on average. This occurred in spite of an abrupt weakening early in the year. The Canadian dollar depreciated, however, against other major currencies except for the Japanese yen.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2353, 2354, 2355, 147, 1364 (quarterly figures); 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2354, 2355, 1369, 1370 (annual figures).

The fourth quarter 1990 issue of Canada's *Balance of International Payments* (67-001 $27.50/$110) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9055), Balance of Payments Division. ☐

Table 1. Canada's Balance of International Payments, Not Seasonally Adjusted

	1989	1990				1989	1990
	IV	I	II	III	IV		
	millions of dollars						
CURRENT ACCOUNT							
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	36,014	35,543	38,681	34,727	37,106	142,085	146,057
Non-merchandise:							
Services	4,597	4,527	5,762	7,053	5,036	20,766	22,378
Investment income[1]	2,286	2,003	2,341	1,922	2,435	8,499	8,701
Transfers	1,848	2,133	2,737	3,744	1,999	8,734	10,613
Total non-merchandise receipts	8,731	8,663	10,839	12,719	9,471	37,999	41,692
Total receipts	44,746	44,205	49,521	47,446	46,576	180,083	187,748
Payments							
Merchandise imports	33,304	34,921	35,561	31,543	33,234	134,528	135,259
Non-merchandise:							
Services	6,669	7,668	7,716	7,712	7,109	27,996	30,205
Investment income[1]	8,111	7,691	8,823	7,666	8,743	30,652	32,923
Transfers	771	1,840	1,134	1,231	1,145	3,597	5,350
Total non-merchandise payments	15,551	17,200	17,673	16,609	16,997	62,244	68,478
Total payments	48,855	52,121	53,234	48,152	50,231	196,772	203,738
Balances							
Merchandise	+ 2,710	+ 622	+ 3,121	+ 3,184	+ 3,871	+ 7,557	+ 10,798
Non-merchandise	- 6,820	- 8,537	- 6,834	- 3,890	- 7,526	- 24,245	- 26,787
Total current account	- 4,110	- 7,915	- 3,713	- 706	- 3,655	- 16,688	- 15,989
CAPITAL ACCOUNT[2]							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad[1]	- 1,645	- 1,121	- 167	- 809	+ 675	- 4,900	- 1,422
Portfolio securities:							
Foreign bonds	- 116	+ 365	- 859	+ 389	+ 39	- 1,556	- 66
Foreign stocks	- 79	- 112	+ 590	- 1,032	- 530	- 768	- 1,084
Government of Canada assets:							
Official international reserves	+ 18	+ 2,591	+ 123	- 3,470	+ 107	- 346	- 649
Loans and subscriptions	- 669	+ 116	- 715	- 217	- 588	- 982	- 1,403
Non-bank deposits abroad	+ 497	- 111	- 165	- 694	- 57	+ 278	- 1,027
Other claims	- 1,123	- 441	- 734	- 379	- 2,090	- 3,374	- 3,644
Total Canadian claims, net flow	- 3,119	+ 1,287	- 1,927	- 6,212	- 2,444	- 11,648	- 9,296
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada[1]	+ 2,171	+ 1,089	+ 983	+ 1,110	+ 2,548	+ 3,400	+ 5,729
Portfolio securities:							
Canadian bonds	+ 6,174	+ 2,233	+ 2,562	+ 3,653	+ 4,973	+ 17,069	+ 13,421
Canadian stocks	+ 1,082	+ 376	- 287	- 525	- 1,287	+ 3,871	- 1,723
Canadian banks' net foreign currency transactions with non-residents[3]	- 1,303	+ 2,945	+ 4,729	- 1,362	- 2,973	- 2,492	+ 3,339
Money market instruments:							
Government of Canada paper	+ 755	- 776	- 941	+ 2,170	+ 2,213	+ 484	+ 2,666
Other paper	+ 852	+ 1,191	+ 1,685	- 474	- 359	+ 52	+ 2,043
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other liabilities	+ 1,358	- 273	+ 1,962	+ 2,276	+ 816	+ 11,336	+ 4,780
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	+ 11,089	+ 6,785	+ 10,693	+ 6,847	+ 5,931	+ 33,719	+ 30,255
Total capital account, net flow	+ 7,970	+ 8,072	+ 8,766	+ 635	+ 3,487	+ 22,070	+ 20,959
STATISTICAL DISCREPANCY	- 3,860	- 157	- 5,052	+ 71	+ 168	- 5,382	- 4,970

1 *Excludes retained earnings.*
2 *A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents*
3 *When the banks' foreign currency position (booked in Canada) with non-residents is a net asset, series is classified as part of Canadian claims on non-residents.*
– *Nil or zero.*

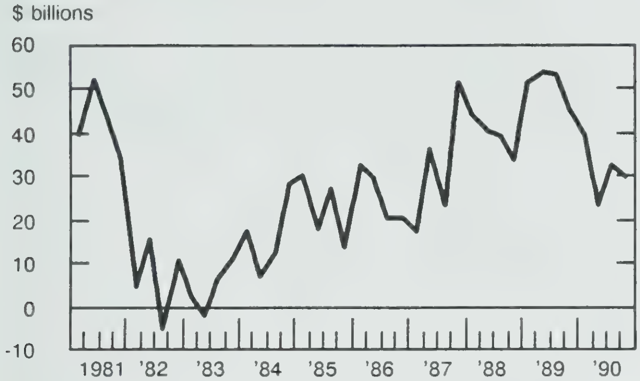
Table 2. Current Account, Seasonally Adjusted

	1989 IV	1990 I	1990 II	1990 III	1990 IV	1989	1990
	millions of dollars						
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	35,040	35,779	37,172	36,678	36,427	142,084	146,057
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	1,831	1,834	1,862	1,858	1,882	7,232	7,437
Freight and shipping	1,242	1,337	1,335	1,317	1,342	5,024	5,332
Business services	1,899	1,928	1,985	2,017	2,047	7,372	7,976
Government transactions	150	217	198	183	205	603	802
Other services	135	190	194	204	242	536	831
Total services	5,256	5,506	5,574	5,580	5,718	20,766	22,378
Investment income[1]:							
Interest	1,194	1,303	1,405	1,480	1,429	5,096	5,617
Dividends	793	844	924	593	724	3,403	3,085
Total investment income	1,987	2,146	2,329	2,072	2,153	8,499	8,701
Transfers:							
Inheritances and immigrants' funds	1,616	1,836	1,934	2,306	2,038	6,334	8,114
Personal and institutional remittances	215	225	228	228	226	863	907
Canadian withholding tax	307	413	543	384	252	1,537	1,592
Total transfers	2,138	2,474	2,704	2,919	2,516	8,734	10,613
Total non-merchandise receipts	9,381	10,126	10,608	10,571	10,387	37,999	41,692
Total receipts	44,421	45,906	47,780	47,249	46,814	180,083	187,748
Payments							
Merchandise imports	33,766	34,069	34,107	33,485	33,599	134,528	135,259
Non-merchandise							
Services:							
Travel	2,803	2,870	2,948	3,054	3,089	10,716	11,961
Freight and shipping	1,343	1,369	1,320	1,307	1,374	5,140	5,370
Business services	2,706	2,670	2,721	2,752	2,744	10,636	10,888
Government transactions	282	325	332	337	346	1,123	1,339
Other services	97	165	149	145	187	380	647
Total services	7,231	7,399	7,470	7,595	7,741	27,996	30,205
Investment income[1]							
Interest	6,224	6,604	6,604	6,618	6,728	24,788	26,554
Dividends	1,037	960	2,565	1,707	1,137	5,863	6,370
Total investment income	7,260	7,564	9,169	8,325	7,865	30,652	32,923
Transfers:							
Inheritances and emigrants' funds	105	322	346	391	364	416	1,423
Personal and institutional remittances	241	252	252	254	256	953	1,015
Official contributions	422	1,231	462	425	548	1,996	2,665
Foreign withholding tax	58	64	63	60	61	232	248
Total transfers	827	1,868	1,123	1,130	1,229	3,597	5,350
Total non-merchandise payments	15,318	16,832	17,762	17,050	16,835	62,244	68,478
Total payments	49,084	50,900	51,869	50,535	50,434	196,772	203,737
Balances							
Merchandise	+ 1,275	+ 1,711	+ 3,065	+ 3,193	+ 2,828	+ 7,557	+ 10,798
Non-merchandise:							
Services	- 1,975	- 1,893	- 1,896	- 2,015	- 2,023	- 7,229	- 7,827
Investment income[1]	- 5,273	- 5,418	- 6,839	- 6,253	- 5,712	- 22,153	- 24,222
Transfers	+ 1,311	+ 606	+ 1,581	+ 1,789	+ 1,287	+ 5,137	+ 5,262
Total non-merchandise	- 5,937	- 6,705	- 7,154	- 6,479	- 6,448	- 24,245	- 26,787
Total current account	- 4,663	- 4,995	- 4,089	- 3,286	- 3,620	- 16,688	- 15,989

1 *Excludes retained earnings.*

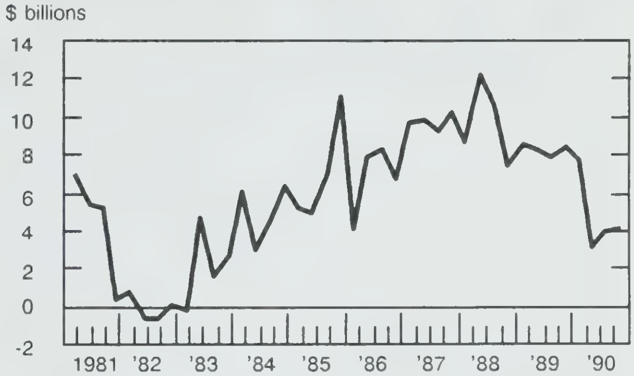
Funds Raised by Non-financial Private Corporations - Total

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



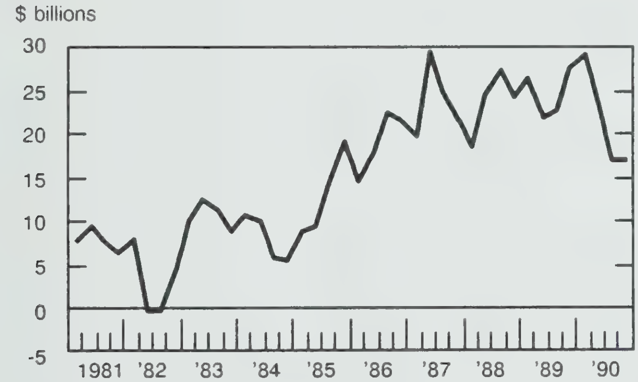
Funds Raised by Personal Sector - Consumer Credit

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



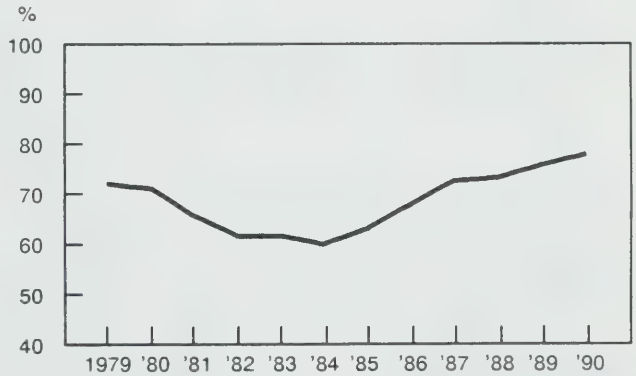
Funds Raised by Personal Sector - Mortgages

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Personal Sector Debt

Consumer credit and mortgage debt to personal disposable income



Financial Flow Accounts

Fourth Quarter 1990 (Seasonally Adjusted)

Demand for funds by the personal sector and by non-financial private corporations remained weak during the fourth quarter of 1990.

The personal sector increased its consumer credit by $4 billion and mortgages by $17 billion, compared to increases of $8 billion and $28 billion, respectively, a year earlier. The slowing in the rate of increase in borrowing was less than that of personal disposable income, so that during 1990 the ratio of debt (consumer credit plus mortgages) to personal disposable income grew by over 2% to reach 77.8%, a new record in this data series which starts in 1961.

Demand for funds by non-financial private corporations showed a similar weakness, in line with reduced capital formation and inventories. The total of funds raised by this sector, about the same as in the previous quarter, was only about two-thirds of the total a year earlier.

Non-financial government business enterprises and the federal government both registered increases in funds raised, while other levels of government registered a moderate drop.

For further information, contact Gerry Gravel or Jean-Pierre Simard (613-951-9043, Financial Flows Section.

Note to Users:

The financial data in the accompanying table are based on the Financial Market Summary Table of the Financial Flow Accounts. Seasonally adjusted data for borrowing are available from 1976. The full detail of the Financial Flow Accounts, showing the acquisition of capital and financial assets and the borrowing of all sectors of the economy, will be released on March 7 on CANSIM and in ***Financial Flow Accounts*** *(13-014, $12.50/$50).*

Financial Market Summary Table

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
(In millions of dollars)

	1989	1990			
	IV	I	II	III	IV
Persons and Unincorporated Business					
Funds Raised of which:	40,336	36,976	25,948	24,400	28,008
Consumer Credit	8,408	7,728	3,104	3,932	4,076
Bank Loans	-1,556	2,568	-1,296	2,908	-204
Other Loans	6,068	-2,228	860	780	7,364
Mortgages	27,576	29,004	23,452	16,868	16,848
Non-financial Private Corporations					
Funds Raised by:	45,208	39,260	22,940	32,460	29,328
Bank Loans	2,532	17,744	2,640	6,964	6,624
Other Loans	1,760	856	2,124	7,412	1,936
Short-term Paper	5,676	-2,612	7,664	136	3,352
Mortgages	14,336	10,260	7,824	7,344	7,244
Bonds	9,556	72	900	4,656	2,492
Stocks	11,348	12,940	1,788	5,948	7,680
Non-financial Government Enterprises					
Funds Raised	256	8,168	11,796	6,632	11,876
Federal Government					
Funds Raised of which:	17,248	7,264	11,420	38,320	31,348
Treasury Bills	24,968	-2,640	10,408	33,900	21,872
Marketable Bonds	13,784	14,596	12,328	11,252	20,728
Canada Savings Bonds	-20,288	-2,432	-11,236	-6,616	-12,436
Other Levels of Government					
Funds Raised of which:	11,752	7,116	10,908	11,288	9,740
Short-term Paper	3,720	-800	6,112	-236	2,796
Provincial Government Bonds	5,968	6,560	2,316	10,444	8,884
Municipal Government Bonds	2,668	880	1,432	1,188	292
Total Borrowing by Domestic Non-financial Sectors	114,800	98,784	83,012	113,100	110,300
Consumer Credit	8,408	7,728	3,104	3,932	4,076
Bank Loans	1,204	22,064	2,644	11,456	11,676
Other Loans	6,832	-3,632	3,676	7,916	8,096
Treasury Bills	24,968	-2,640	10,408	33,900	21,872
Short-term Paper	6,256	-1,788	14,920	2,828	3,124
Mortgages	41,904	39,264	31,272	24,208	24,088
Bonds	13,120	24,848	15,200	22,844	29,688
Stocks	12,108	12,940	1,788	6,016	7,680

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Processing Time in Youth Courts

1986-87 to 1989-90

This report describes the time required to process cases from 1986-87 to 1989-90 in youth courts. "Time required" refers to when a case is first presented to when a decision is rendered. Youth courts have primary responsibility for the administration of the Young Offenders Act covering young people between 12 and 17 years old (up to the 18th birthday) charged with federal offences. (Court data from Ontario and the Northwest Territories are not included in this analysis.)

Highlights

- Almost 70% of cases heard in youth courts in 1989-90 were decided within two months or less. In one-third of the cases, a decision was rendered on the day the case was presented. In contrast, about one-fifth of the cases required more than three months for a decision.
- The longer a case takes, the less likely it is to result in a guilty verdict. In 1989-90, 80.8% of cases processed on the first day resulted in a guilty finding, compared with 55.5% of cases that lasted more than three months.
- Violent-offence cases required more time to decide than all other types of cases. These cases were more likely to require more than three months. In 1989-90, 31% of violent-offence cases lasted more than three months, compared with 22% of drug-related offences, 20% of property-offence cases, and 19% of Young Offender Act cases.

Juristat Bulletin: Processing Time in Youth Courts, 1986-87 to 1989-90 (Vol.11, No. 4, $3.90/$78), now available, examines the processing time from first court appearance to decision, over four years, and the influence of court decision and the type of offence on processing time. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this Juristat bulletin, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Livestock Report

January 1, 1991

Total pig numbers for Canada, at January 1, 1991 are estimated at 10,608,000, a 1.2% decrease from the year-earlier level of 10,737,000. Sows for breeding and bred gilts are estimated at 1,057,600, a decrease of 0.3% from 1,060,800 a year earlier. Farrowings during the fourth quarter of 1990 decreased by 0.4%. Farrowings are expected to increase by 2.4% during the first quarter of 1991 and increase by 3.5% in the second quarter.

Total cattle and calves in Canada at January 1, 1991 are estimated at 11,197,500 head, up 0.5% from the year-earlier level of 11,145,600. Beef cows are estimated at 3,560,900, 2.4% higher than 3,475,800 at January 1, 1990. Beef cows are up 2% in the East and 2.5% in the West. Dairy cows have declined and are estimated at 1,409,800 at January 1, 1991, 1.3% less than the 1,428,900 a year ago.

Sheep and lamb numbers in Canada at January 1, 1991 are estimated at 541,300, up 5.1% from the 514,800 at January 1, 1990. Sheep one year and over increased by 3.5% while lambs under one year increased by 9.3%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1151, 1166, 5645, 9500-9510.

The January 1,1991 issue of *Livestock Report* (23-008, $16.50/$66) will be available March 11. See "How to order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2511), Agriculture Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending February 14, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.6 million tonnes, an increase of 0.8% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 17.7% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 8.9% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 2.6% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending February 23,1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending February 23, 1991 totalled 283 381 tonnes, an increase of 4.7% from the preceding week's total of 270 669 tonnes and up 2.8% from the year-earlier level of 275 554 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 1 997 743 tonnes, a decrease of 2.9% from 2 057 809 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Electric Power Statistics

December 1990

Highlights

- Net generation of electric energy in Canada in December 1990 decreased to 46 492 gigawatt hours (GWh), down 4.6% from the corresponding month in 1989. Exports increased 37.6% to 1 767 GWh, while imports decreased from 1 911 GWh to 767 GWh.
- Year-to-date figures show net generation at 465 967 GWh, down 3.4% from 1989. Exports, at 18 129 GWh, were down 17.9%, while imports, at 17 779 GWh, were up 39.7%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The December 1990 issue of *Electric Power Statistics* (57-001, $9/$90) will be available the first week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics

December 1990

Preliminary monthly operational data for December 1990 are now available. Data reported by Canadian Level I air carriers on scheduled services for 1990 show that domestic passenger-kilometres decreased by 5.5%, while international passenger-kilometres increased by 2.4% over 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for December 1990 will be available in the March 1991 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Government Revenue and Expenditure (SNA Basis)

Fourth Quarter 1990

Federal, provincial and local government detailed revenue and expenditure estimates on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended December 31, 1990 are now available. Revised estimates for previous quarters of 1990 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711 (federal), 2712 (provincial) and 2713 (local).

For further information on this release, contact John (Sean) Bergin (613-951-1815) for federal data; Joumana Feghali (613-951-1824) for provincial data; or James Temple (613-951-1948), Economic Statistics Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Performing Arts

1988-89

Data from the 1988-89 annual survey of performing arts companies in Canada are now available on a cost-recovery basis. Information on company performances and attendance can be obtained, as well as detailed breakdowns of revenues and expenditures, tabulated by province or by the four disciplines of theatre, music, dance and opera.

For further information on this release, contact Mary Cromie (613-951-6864), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Financial Institutions, Financial Statistics, Third Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 61-006
(Canada: $44.00/$176.00; United States: US$52.75/US$211.00; Other Countries: US$61.50/US$246.00).

Juristat Bulletin: Processing Time in Youth Courts, 1986-87 to 1989-90 (Vol.11 No. 4).
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.90/$78.00; United States: US$4.70/$94.00; Other Countries: US$5.45/$109.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: MARCH 1991

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
March 1991		
1	Building Permits	December 1990
1	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	January 1991
4	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	December 1990
6	Help-Wanted Index	February 1991
8	Labour Force Survey	February 1991
8	Estimates of Labour Income	December 1990
11	New Motor Vehicle Sales	January 1991
11	New Housing Price Index	January 1991
12	Farm Product Price Index	January 1991
13	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	January 1991
13	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	January 1991
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	January 1991
19	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing	Fourth Quarter 1990
19	Quarterly Financial Statistics For Enterprises	Fourth Quarter 1990
20	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	January 1991
20	Sales of Natural Gas	January 1991
21	Field Crop Reporting Series: No 2 – March Intentions of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada	
21	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	December 1990
22	The Consumer Price Index	February 1991
22-26	Wholesale Trade	January 1991
25	Security Transactions with Non-Residents	January 1991
26	Industrial Product Price Index	February 1991
26	Raw Materials Price Index	February 1991
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	January 1991
27	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	January 1991
28	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	January 1991
28	Building Permits	January 1991
28	Retail Trade	January 1991
28	Department Store Sales and Stocks	January 1991
28	Major Release Dates	April 1991

The April 1991 release schedule will be published on March 28, 1991. Users note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by command DATES. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 1, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: February 1991

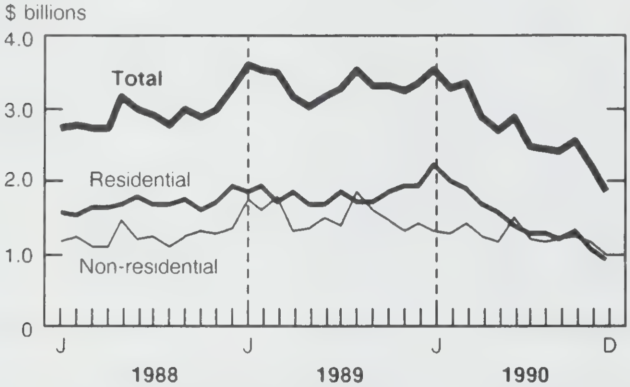
MAJOR RELEASES

Building Permits
December 1990

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada declined 15.6% in December to $1,866 million, down from $2,211 million in November. The residential and non-residential sectors were equally responsible for this drop.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted

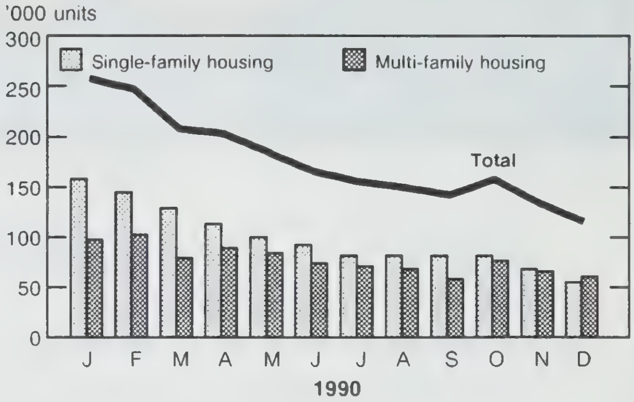


Note: Revised data for November, preliminary data for December.

Residential Sector

- The preliminary value of residential building permits fell 15.4% in December to $891 million, down from $1,052 million in November.
- The single-family dwelling sector accounted for most of the decrease, falling 20.6% to $592 million. The multi-family dwelling sector showed a smaller decline, dropping 2.8% to $299 million.
- For the second month, all regions in Canada recorded losses in the value of residential building permits in December.
- The number of dwelling units authorized in December dropped 14.7% to 115,000 units at an annual rate (54,000 single detached and 61,000 multiple dwellings); this was the lowest level recorded since July 1982.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

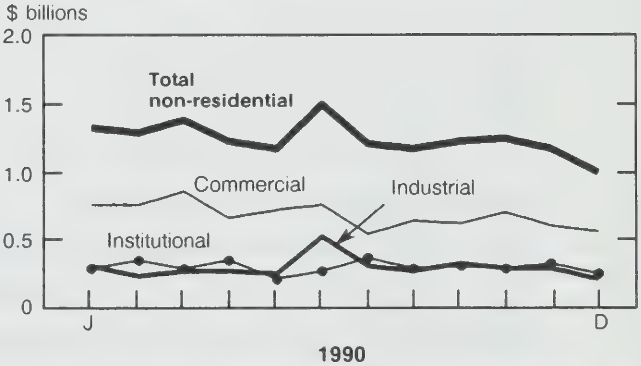


Note: Revised data for November, preliminary data for December.

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits declined 15.8% in December to a level of $975 million, down from $1,159 million in November.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada
Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for November, preliminary data for December.

- For Canada as a whole, there were declines in the value of permits issued for all major categories of non-residential building permits: industrial permits declined 23.5% to $203 million; commercial permits fell 7.2% to $545 million; and institutional permits dropped 25.6% to $227 million.

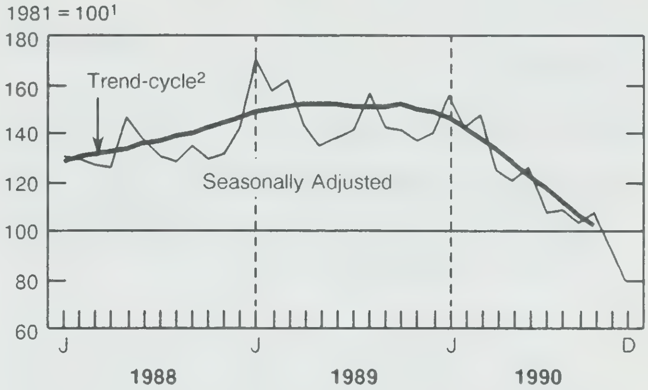
- British Columbia was the only region to register a gain in the value of non-residential building permits in December.

Short-term Trend

- In October, the short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) decreased by 4.7% to 101.1. This index, which declined for the twelfth consecutive month, exhibited the largest monthly drop since June 1982.

- The trend index of residential permits fell 6.8% to a level of 98.9 while the non-residential trend index declined 2.5% to 103.3.

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*
[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of Building Permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend.*

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 9-15), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The December 1990 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22/$220) is scheduled for release the third week of March.

For further information on statistics, contact Pierre Pichette (613-951-2585) or Marcel Poirier (613-951-2026), and for analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-2025), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

January 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Seasonally adjusted, preliminary estimates of January sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6.7 million cubic metres (m^3), an increase of 8.0% over December 1990.

- Of the four main products, only heavy fuel oil reported a decrease (-0.6%). The other three main products registered increased sales. Motor gasoline rose 5.8%, the first gain in the last three months. Light fuel oil sales posted an increase of 15.6%, reversing the four previous months' decline. Diesel fuel oil followed with a corresponding increase of 8.5%, reversing two previous losses.

Unadjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that total sales of refined petroleum products in January 1991 declined 5.4% from January 1990, recording a volume of 6.5 million m^3. Sales of motor gasoline and light fuel oil remained at the same level as in the previous year. Heavy fuel oil sales declined 18.9% and diesel fuel oil 9.8%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The January 1991 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products* (45-004, $18.20/$182) will be available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Refined Petroleum Products

	October 1990 r	November 1990 r	December 1990 r	January 1991 p	January 1991/ December 1990
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**7 055.1**	**6 745.5**	**6 221.3**	**6 720.0**	**8.0**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 882.9	2 763.2	2 663.1	2 818.4	5.8
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 491.7	1 393.8	1 228.9	1 333.0	8.5
Light Fuel Oil	571.3	516.4	474.2	548.1	15.6
Heavy Fuel Oil	804.6	654.6	668.0	664.2	-0.6
	January 1989	January 1990	January 1991 p	January 1990/ January 1989	January 1991/ January 1990
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation				
	(thousands of cubic metres)				%
Total, All Products	**7 028.7**	**6 888.1**	**6 517.1**	**-2.0**	**-5.4**
Main Products:					
Motor Gasoline	2 582.5	2 478.7	2 478.8	-4.0	0.0
Diesel Fuel Oil	1 207.7	1 255.6	1 133.2	3.9	-9.8
Light Fuel Oil	1 037.9	1 018.2	1 021.0	-1.9	0.3
Heavy Fuel Oil	911.1	884.7	717.8	-3.0	-18.9

p Preliminary
r Revised.

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

January 1991

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986 = 100) showed no change in January from December's revised figure of 119.8. On a year-over-year basis the composite index increased by 5.4% to 119.8 from 113.7.

The table below shows wage rates for bricklayers, plasterers and cement finishers.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The first quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rates[1]

January 1991

	Trades					
	Bricklayer		Plasterer		Cement Finisher	
	Basic Rate	Basic Rate and selected pay supplements	Basic Rate	Basic Rate and selected pay supplements	Basic	Basic Rate and selected pay supplements
	(in dollars)					
St. John's	18.06	21.40	18.06	21.40	18.06	21.40
Halifax	20.49	23.64	17.06	18.58	16.90	18.27
Saint John	18.01	21.75	18.01	21.75	18.01	21.75
Montreal	21.07	24.86	20.29	24.00	19.51	23.13
Ottawa	23.35	27.75	20.32	23.87	19.93	23.46
Toronto	24.22	29.64	20.50	25.09	20.65	25.28
Thunder Bay	22.75	27.96	19.28	23.75	18.45	22.86
Winnipeg	19.50	22.05	19.30	21.55	16.55	18.46
Regina	17.80	20.47	..	..	16.12	18.93
Edmonton	..	..	18.85	21.34	..	..
Vancouver	22.42	28.28	23.67	28.04	20.46	26.19

[1] Rates are available for other trades and other cities.
.. Figures not available.
Basic Rate and selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Births in Canada

1989

A total of 392,661 live births were recorded in Canada in 1989, an increase of 4.2% over 1988.

The 1989 crude birth rate (number of live births per 1,000 population) of 15.0 was 3.4% more than the 1988 rate of 14.5.

The total fertility rate (average number of children born to a woman during her reproductive years), based on current year's of fertility experience, increased to 1.77 in 1989 from 1.69 in 1988.

Provincial Details

The 1989 crude birth rates for the provinces (1988 rates in brackets) were: Alberta, 17.9 (17.5); Saskatchewan, 16.5 (16.6); Manitoba, 16.0 (15.7); Ontario, 15.2 (14.6); Prince Edward Island, 14.9 (15.4); British Columbia, 14.3 (14.4); Nova Scotia, 14.2 (13.8); Quebec, 13.8 (13.0); Newfoundland, 13.6 (13.2) and New Brunswick, 13.5 (13.8). The rates for the two territories were: Yukon, 19.0 (20.1) and Northwest Territories, 27.7 (30.1).

In 1989, the total fertility rates for the provinces ranged from 1.60 for New Brunswick and Quebec to 2.09 for Saskatchewan. (Information for Newfoundland was unavailable.) The rates for the two territories were 2.03 for Yukon and 2.96 for Northwest Territories.

To obtain data on further information on this release, contact Beth Sander (613-951-1765) or Gerry McLean (613-951-1637), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Production and Sales of Major Appliances

January 1991

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers decreased to 117,247 units in January 1991, down 22.6% from 151,556 units in December 1990 and down 27.5% from the 161,661[r] (revised) units sold in January 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The January 1991 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Fabricated Structural Steel Price Indexes

Fourth Quarter 1990

Price indexes for fabricated structural steel-in-place in the fourth quarter of 1990 are now available.

These indexes, at the Canada level, show an increase of 0.2% from the third quarter of 1990 and an increase of 2.1% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2044.

The fourth quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Precast Concrete Price Indexes

Second Half 1990

Price indexes for precast concrete-in-place in the second half of 1990 are now available. At the Canada level, these indexes show an increase of 1.3 % from the first half of 1990 and an increase of 3.1% from the second half of 1989.

Note: The conversion of the precast concrete price indexes to a 1986 = 100 reference base will be delayed until the second quarter of this year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 421.

The fourth quarter 1990 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release please contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

January 1991

January 1991 figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The first quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Stocks of Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, Quarter ended December 1990.
Catalogue number 32-025
(Canada: $6.75/$27.00; United States: US$8.00/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38.00).

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia, December 1990.
Catalogue number 35-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, January 1991.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Railway Operating Statistics, November 1990.
Catalogue number 52-003
(Canada: $10.50/$105.00; United States: US$12.60/US$126.00; Other Countries: US$14.70/US$147.00).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, August 1990.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of March 4-8, 1991

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
March		
4	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	December 1990
6	Help-wanted Index	February 1991
8	Labour Force Survey	February 1991
8	Estimates of Labour Income	December 1990

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Index to Data Releases

February 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Accidents in Canada, General Social Survey Analysis Series	1988	February 13, 1991
Air Passenger Statistics, International Scheduled	1989 (Preliminary Estimates)	February 13, 1991
Apartment Construction Price Indexes	Fourth Quarter 1990	February 25, 1991
Appliances, Specified Domestic Electrical	December 1990	February 8, 1991
Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin	November 1990	February 19, 1991
Biscuits, Production	December 1990	February 4, 1991
Boxes and Wrappers, Corrugated	January 1991	February 20, 1991
Building Construction Price Index, Non-residential	Fourth Quarter 1990	February 15, 1991
Bus, Passenger and Transit Urban Statistics	July 1990	February 15, 1991
Business Conditions Survey Quarterly, Canadian Manufacturing Industries	January 1991	February 7, 1991
Cement	December 1990	February 1, 1991
Cheese, Process and Instant Skim Milk Powder	December 1990	February 1, 1991
Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, Industrial	December 1990	February 6, 1991
Civil Aviation Statistics, Canadian	December 1990	February 28, 1991
Coal and Coke Statistics	November 1990	February 5, 1991
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	December 1990	February 5, 1991
Consumer Price Index	January 1991	February 22, 1991
Court Services in Canada	1988-89	February 22, 1991
Dairy Review	December 1990	February 11, 1991
Department Store Sales and Stocks	December 1990 and Annual 1990	February 25, 1991
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	December 1990	February 11, 1991

Index to Data Releases, February 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Eggs, Production	December 1990	February 14, 1991
Electric Lamps	Fourth Quarter 1990	February 6, 1991
	January 1991	February 13, 1991
Electric Power Statistics	November 1990	February 5, 1991
	December 1990	February 28, 1991
Electric Storage Batteries	December 1990	February 4, 1991
Employment, Earnings and Hours	December 1990	February 27, 1991
Export and Import Price Indexes	December 1990	February 15, 1991
Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)	December 1990	February 21, 1991
Farm Cash Receipts	January - December 1990	February 21, 1991
Farm Input Price Index	Fourth Quarter 1990	February 11, 1991
Farm Product Price Index	December 1990	February 11, 1991
Financial Flow Accounts	Fourth Quarter 1990	February 28, 1991
Footwear Statistics	December 1990	February 7, 1991
Frozen Meat Products, Stocks	February 1, 1991	February 26, 1991
Government Assets and Liabilities, Federal	March 31, 1990	February 15, 1991
Government Employment and Remuneration, Federal	September 1990	February 8, 1991
Government Long-term Debt, Local	January 1991	February 21, 1991
Government, Provincial and Territorial and Government Business Enterprise Employment and Remuneration	July to September 1990	February 12, 1991
Government Revenue and Expenditure (SNA Basis)	Fourth Quarter 1990	February 28, 1991
Grains, Deliveries of Major	December 1990	February 14, 1991
Health Reports	Third Quarter 1990	February 19, 1991
Help-wanted Index	January 1991	February 6, 1991
Homeowner Repair and Renovation Expenditure in Canada	1989	February 5, 1991
Homicide in Canada	1990 (Preliminary Data)	February 26, 1991
Household Facilities by Income and Other Characteristics	1990	February 4, 1991
Household Furniture Products, Shipments of	Fourth Quarter 1990	February 21, 1991
Households and the Environment, Pilot Survey		February 25, 1991
Housing Price Index, New	December 1990	February 12, 1991
Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)	December 1990	February 20, 1991
Industrial Product Price Index	January 1991	February 26, 1991
International Payments, Canada's Balance	Fourth Quarter 1990	February 28, 1991
International Travel Account	Fourth Quarter and Annual 1990	February 22, 1991
Labour Force Survey	January 1991	February 8, 1991
Labour Income, Estimates	November 1990	February 8, 1991
Leading Indicator, Composite	November 1990	February 4, 1991

Index to Data Releases, February 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Legal Aid in Canada, Resource and Caseload Statistics	1989-90	February 14, 1991
Leisure and Lifestyles of Persons with Disabilities in Canada	1986-87	February 11, 1991
Livestock Report	January 1, 1991	February 28, 1991
Local Governments, Short-term Debt	December 1990	February 14, 1991
Machinery and Equipment Price Indexes	Fourth Quarter 1990	February 8, 1991
Major Grains and Oilseeds, Supply and Disposition of Major	1989-1990	February 21, 1991
Manufactures, Annual Survey	1988	February 4, 1991
Manufacturing, Monthly Survey	December 1990	February 15, 1991
Milling and Crushing Statistics	December 1990	February 6, 1991
Mineral Wool Including Glass Insulation	January 1991	February 22, 1991
Motor Carrier Freight – Quarterly Survey	Third Quarter 1990 (Revised)	February 21, 1991
Motor Carriers of Freight and Household Goods Movers Survey	Preliminary 1989	February 4, 1991
Motor Vehicle Theft and Vehicle Vandalism	1989	February 7, 1991
National Income and Expenditure Accounts (Gross Domestic Product)	Fourth Quarter 1990	February 28, 1991
Natural Gas, Sales	December 1990	February 18, 1991
New Motor Vehicle Sales	December 1990 and Annual Review	February 11, 1991
Office Furniture Products, Shipments	Fourth Quarter 1990	February 22, 1991
Oil Pipeline Transport	November 1990	February 1, 1991
Oils and Fats	December 1990	February 12, 1991
Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard	December 1990	February 12, 1991
Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics	August 1990	February 25, 1991
Performing Arts	1988-89	February 28, 1991
Plastic Film and Bags	Fourth Quarter 1990	February 14, 1991
Plywood, Construction Type	December 1990	February 19, 1991
Private and Public Investment	Intentions 1991	February 27, 1991
Processing Time in Youth Courts	1986-87 to 1989-90	February 28, 1991
Provincial Economic Accounts	Estimates for 1989	February 1, 1991
Provincial Government Finance / Financial Management System Basis – Manitoba	1989/1990 Revised Estimates and 1990/1991 Estimates	February 27, 1991
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics	December 1990	February 7, 1991
Railway Carloadings	Ten-day Period Ending January 31, 1991	February 14, 1991
	Seven-day Period Ending February 7, 1991	February 21, 1991
	Seven-day Period Ending February 14, 1991	February 28, 1991
Railway Operating Statistics	November 1990	February 13, 1991
Raw Materials Price Index	January 1991	February 26, 1991

Index to Data Releases, February 1991

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	December 1990	February 28, 1991
Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns	November 1990	February 14, 1991
Retail Trade	December 1990	February 21, 1991
Retail Trade, Annual	1988	February 12, 1991
Road Motor Vehicles – Registrations	1989	February 26, 1991
Sawmills East of the Rockies	December 1990	February 19, 1991
Sawmills in British Columbia	December 1990	February 22, 1991
Security Transactions with Non-residents	December 1990	February 25, 1991
Selected Financial Indexes	December 1990	February 5, 1991
Short-term Expectations Survey	February 6, 1991	
Soft Drinks	January 1991	February 20, 1991
Steel Pipe and Tubing	December 1990	February 8, 1991
Steel Primary Forms	December 1990	February 8, 1991
	Week Ending February 2, 1991	February 7, 1991
	Week Ending February 9, 1991	February 14, 1991
	Week Ending February 16, 1991	February 21, 1991
	Week Ending February 23, 1991	February 28, 1991
Steel, Shipment of Rolled	December 1990	February 14, 1991
Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products	December 1990	February 6, 1991
Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products	February 1, 1991	February 18, 1991
Sugar Sales	January 1991	February 12, 1991
Tea, Coffee and Cocoa	December 1990	February 21, 1991
Telephone Statistics	December 1990	February 21, 1991
Tobacco Products	January 1991	February 18, 1991
Trade, Preliminary Statement of Canadian International	December 1990	February 15, 1991
Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	December and Annual 1990	February 13, 1991
Travel, Canadian Domestic	Third Quarter 1990	February 13, 1991
Travel-log – Touriscope	Winter 1991	February 5, 1991
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	December 1990	February 27, 1991
Wholesale Trade	December 1990	February 22, 1991

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 4, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Canada – 1986 Census Profiles on CD-ROM

Statistics Canada's latest CD-ROM product, *Canada – 1986 Census Profiles*, incorporates more than 300 cultural, demographic, housing, family and economic characteristics for thousands of standard sub-provincial areas on a single compact disc. Easy-to-use retrieval software, featuring detailed help screens, allows users to display and manipulate data, or to transfer them to user-owned, commercial software packages.

The *Canada – 1986 Census Profiles* CD-ROM contains three types of files: the popular profile series 2A (data collected from 100% of the population), 2B (data collected from a 20% sample) and a series of special-interest tables created specifically for this disc. Data files are available at a number of geographic levels, including census subdivisions, urban forward sortation areas, census tracts and enumeration areas.

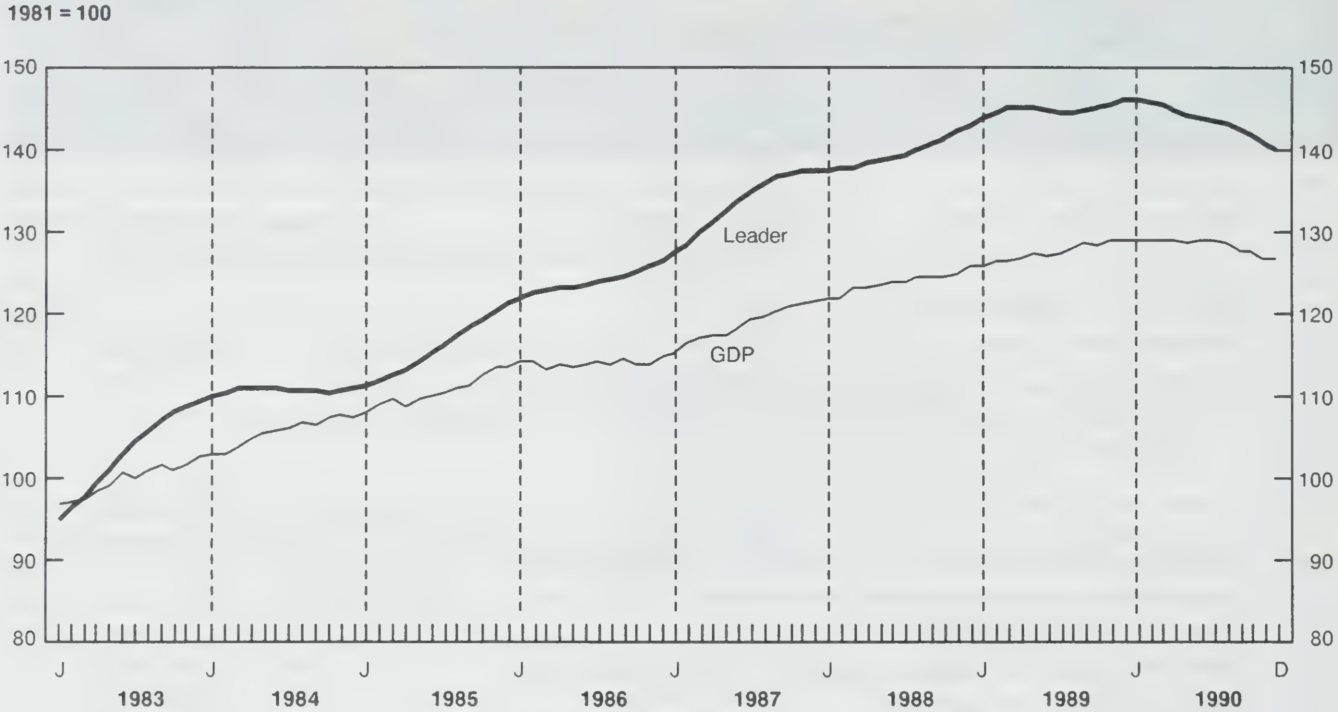
The Geography Information File enables users to identify the relationships between a number of standard political and statistical areas used in the Census. Descriptive files provide information on the content of pre-defined Census tabulations and the public-use microdata files.

Prices of the *Canada 1986 Census Profiles* CD-ROM vary between $750 and $5,000, depending on the level of geography subscribed to.

For more information, contact Mike Musca (613-951-8200), Census Unit, Electronic Data Dissemination Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Composite Leading Indicator and GDP



Composite Leading Indicator

December 1990

The leading indicator continued to trend downwards, falling by 0.6% in December, slightly less than the 0.7% drop in November. The unsmoothed version of the indicator firmed in December due to gains in components that were to be subject to the Goods and Services Tax in January, notably household demand. Continuing weakness in manufacturing demand and an accentuated drop in services, however, suggest that the economic outlook remains unfavourable in the short-term.

Household demand in December was bolstered by gains in starts of multiple housing units and growth in furniture and appliance sales for the first time in over a year. Prices for furniture and appliances rose sharply in January, partly because of the application of the Quebec provincial sales tax and the GST to goods which had previously been tax-exempt. Sales of "other durable goods" remained weak, however, as car sales continued to decelerate (particularly in Ontario which has been hardest hit by the recession). Employment in services fell 0.5%, close to the fastest rates of decline posted in the 1981-82 recession.

New orders for durable goods dropped by 2.3% in December. Weakness was especially evident in industries related to construction and investment. Shipments ended the year on a weak note, as non-durable goods industries replaced autos as the major source of decline. This led to a second consecutive drop in the ratio of shipments to stocks of finished goods. The average workweek was down slightly.

The Toronto Stock Exchange index continued to post marked declines, while the real money supply edged up.

The U.S. leading indicator continued to fall at a rate of 0.7%, only slightly less than at the trough of the 1981-82 recession. The components related to manufacturing continued to weaken the most rapidly, led by cutbacks in the auto industry. Auto sales in the U.S. continued to fall rapidly in January and February.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

For further information on this release, or future release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Analysis Section.

For more information on the economy, order the March issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220), available the week of March 18-22. See "How to Order Publications".

Canadian Leading Indicators

	Percentage Change			Level	
	October	November	December	November	December
Composite Leading Indicator (1981 = 100)					
Smoothed	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	140.8	139.9
Unsmoothed	-0.1	-1.3	0.1	137.9	138.1
Retail Trade					
Furniture and appliance sales	-0.4	-0.2	1.2	1,044[4]	1,057[4]
Other durable goods sales	-1.0	-1.1	-1.2	3,618[4]	3,574[4]
House spending index[1]	-3.5	-3.3	-2.5	109.4	106.7
Manufacturing					
New orders – durables	-0.3	-1.7	-2.3	9,643[4]	9,419[4]
Shipment to inventory ratio (finished goods)[2]	0.01	-0.01	-0.02	1.44	1.42
Average workweek (hours)	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	38.2	38.1
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	1,779	1,770
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100)	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	191.6	190.2
TSE300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	-2.6	-2.3	-1.4	3,256	3,211
Money supply (Ml) ($1981)[3]	-0.5	-0.2	0.1	23,931[4]	23,946[4]

1 *Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).*
2 *Difference from previous month.*
3 *Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.*
4 *Millions of 1981 dollars.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Periodical Publishing
1988-89

Highlights

- In 1988-89, the total annual circulation of 1,534 Canadian periodicals increased by 9% from the previous year to 558 million copies.

- Total circulation was highest for periodicals published in Ontario, with 309 million copies annually, up 4% from 1987-88. Quebec periodicals had the largest increase (21%), reaching a total annual circulation of 157 million copies. The combined total for British Columbia and Northwest Territories periodicals increased by 14%, with an annual circulation of almost 40 million copies.

- Periodical publishers are, increasingly, using private delivery to distribute some of their publications. In 1984-85, Canada Post delivered 75% of the total periodicals circulated. By 1988-89, the percentage had dropped to 68%. Private delivery systems now account for 32% of the total distribution as compared to 25% in 1984-85.

- Total revenues reported for Canadian periodicals amounted to $851 million for 1988-89, up 15% over the previous year. Advertising sales generated most revenues (63% of the total, unchanged from 1987-88). Subscription sales accounted for 23% of total revenues and single-copy sales 7%. The remaining 7% came from other sources, such as grants, donations and membership fees.

Periodical Publishing, 1988-89 (87-203, $17) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this publication, contact Fidel Ifedi (613-951-1569), Cultural Industries Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder
January 1991

Production of process cheese in January 1991 totalled 5 366 905 kilograms, an increase of 17.5% from the revised figure in December 1990 but a decrease of 29.8% from the revised figure in January 1990.

Total production of instant skim milk powder during the month was 359 176 kilograms, a decrease of 21.7% from December 1990 and a decrease of 20.7% from January 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The January 1991 issue of *Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder* (32-024, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Asphalt Roofing
January 1991

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 1 309 979 metric bundles in January 1991, a decrease of 41.5% from the 2 237 672 shipped a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27-28).

The January 1991 issue of *Asphalt Roofing* (45-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

January 1991

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 1 880 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in January 1991, a decrease of 29.6% compared to 2 669[r] (revised) thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in January 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The January 1991 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum Products

January 1991

Manufacturers shipped 13 772 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in January 1991, down 36.0% from the 21 508 thousand square metres shipped in January 1990, and down 5.1% from the 14 511 thousand square metres shipped in December 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The January 1991 issue of *Gypsum Products* (44-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Computer Service Industry, 1988.
Catalogue number 63-222
(Canada: $26.00; United States: US$31.00; Other Countries: US$36.00).

Periodical Publishing, 1988-89.
Catalogue number 87-203
(Canada: $17.00; United States: US$20.00; Other Countries: US$24.00).

How to Order Publications

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The Daily

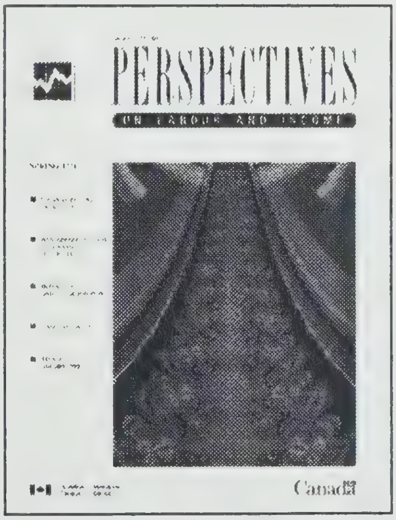
Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 5, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

PUBLICATION RELEASED 4



Perspectives on Labour and Income
Spring 1991

The new edition of Statistics Canada's quarterly journal on labour and income issues is released today.

This issue addresses the following topics: a study of apprenticeship programs in Canada based on a survey of apprentices conducted in 1989 and 1990, a review of the key indicators of the labour market in 1990, an interview with a human resource management specialist, an effort to track down discretionary income and the changing face of unemployment.

Each quarter, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* uses results from several data sources to examine and offer insights on emerging issues. Articles trace recent labour market developments as well as current income issues.

The Spring edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

To obtain further information on this release, contact Ian Macredie (613-951-9456) or Cécile Dumas (613-951-6894).

MAJOR RELEASE

Apprentices: Graduate and Drop-out Labour Market Performances

Data obtained from a survey of apprentices conducted in 1989 and 1990 are examined in "Apprentices: Graduate and Drop-out Labour Market Performances", one of five articles in the Spring 1991 issue of the quarterly publication, *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E). According to the study, Canada's apprenticeship programs are characterized by high drop-out rates.

Highlights

- During 1986 and 1987, about 50,000 participants left apprenticeship training programs either as graduates or drop-outs. The most popular trade pursued was motor vehicle mechanic with 17% of the registrants. Women apprenticed mainly in traditional occupations such as barbering, hairdressing, beautician, cookery and bakery trades.

- A surprisingly high proportion (41%) of the participants left their programs without fully satisfying graduation requirements, with men having a slightly higher drop-out rate (41%) than women (35%).

- Two to three years following graduation, 88% of the graduates worked in the trades in which they had apprenticed. By contrast, the drop-outs showed a much lower attachment to their apprenticeship trades with only 31% remaining in the same trade two to three years after.

- The economic cost of dropping out is not overly high in the short term. Two to three years after leaving their programs, persons who had completed the program requirements in their trades were making $15.78 an hour, on average, compared with $13.50 an hour for those who had dropped out of their apprenticeship programs. Nevertheless, the gap is not as large as expected when one considers the number of years of training required for graduation.

The Spring 1991 edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001E, $13.25/$53) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Ernest B. Akyeampong (613-951-4624), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Telecommunications Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1990

Teleglobe Canada and Unitel Communications Inc. reported quarterly revenue of $156.1 million in the fourth quarter of 1990, up 6.1% over the same period in 1989. Operating expenses were $145.2 million, up 3.9% from the fourth quarter of 1989. Net operating revenue was $10.9 million, compared to $7.4 million in the fourth quarter of 1989.

The fourth quarter 1990 issue of Telecommunications Statistics is scheduled for release in *Communications Service Bulletin* (56-001, $8.20/$49) during the week of March 25. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Perspectives on Labour and Income, Spring 1991.
Catalogue number 75-001E
(Canada: $13.25/$53.00; United States: US$16.00/ $64.00; Other Countries: US$18.50/$74.00).

How to Order Publications

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The Daily

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 6, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

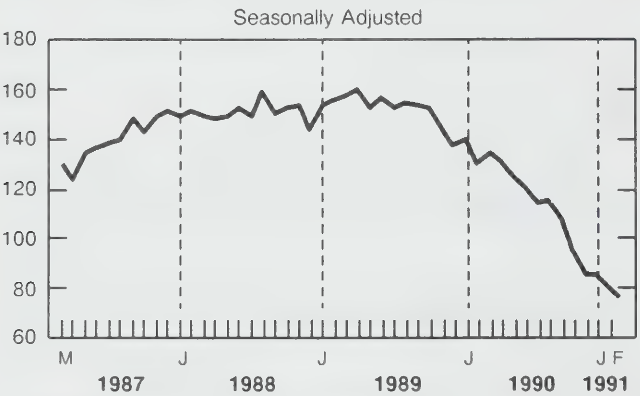
MAJOR RELEASES

Help-wanted Index

February 1991

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of the demand for labour by monitoring changes in the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

Help-wanted Index, Canada (1981 = 100)



Highlights – Seasonally Adjusted

- The Help-wanted Index for Canada (1981 = 100) decreased 5.1% (to 75 from 79) in February 1991. While the index increased in the Atlantic provinces, it declined in all the other regions. The decrease was most pronounced in the Western provinces. After reaching a peak of 160 in April 1989, the trend of the Canada index has declined for the past 22 months.

> ***Note to Users:***
>
> *Effective with the January 1991 release, only seasonally adjusted data are provided in* The Daily. *For users interested in trend-cycle estimates, these indices are available on CANSIM or on request.*

Changes by Region

- Between January and February 1991, the seasonally adjusted Help-wanted Index decreased 9.4% in the Prairie provinces (to 58 from 64), 7.0% in British Columbia (to 80 from 86), 4.2% in Ontario (to 68 from 71) and 1.1% in Quebec (to 87 from 88). The index increased 5.1% in the Atlantic provinces (to 123 from 117).
- Compared with February 1990, the Help-wanted Index decreased in all regions, falling 51.1% in Ontario, 39.2% in Quebec, 34.8% in the Prairie provinces, 33.9% in British Columbia, and 28.9% in the Atlantic provinces.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 5 and 7).

For further information, contact Carole Lacroix-McCann (613-951-4039), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087).

Help-wanted Index (1981 = 100), Canada and Regions

Year and month	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
			Seasonally Adjusted			
1990						
February	**130**	173	143	139	89	121
March	**134**	186	149	135	89	129
April	**131**	181	145	128	91	138
May	**124**	158	148	120	87	117
June	**120**	168	143	112	80	121
July	**114**	187	122	109	83	119
August	**115**	162	127	110	78	123
September	**107**	164	114	102	79	119
October	**94**	136	110	88	72	99
November	**85**	127	101	73	70	94
December	**85**	140	104	80	70	87
1991						
January	**79**	117	88	71	64	86
February	**75**	123	87	68	58	80

■

Short-term Expectations Survey

Note to Users:

For the past 11 months, Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economists and asking them to forecast each month the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index, the unemployment rate and the merchandise trade balance. On average, 23 economists participate in the survey.

Short-term forecasts of the unemployment rate and the year-over-year change in the Consumer Price Index for February 1991 and the trade balance for January 1991 are released in this issue.

The mean forecast of the year-over-year increase in the Consumer Price Index for February is 6.4%, with minimum and maximum values of 5.0% and 6.8%, respectively. The actual number for January 1991 was 6.8% while the mean of the estimates was 5.6%, marking the largest gap and understatement (1.2%) between these two numbers since the beginning of this survey.

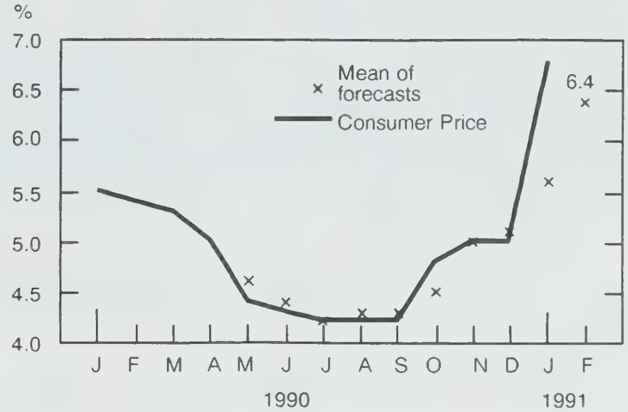
The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for February is 9.9% (minimum 9.8%, maximum 10.1%). The tendency to underestimate continued in a period when the actual unemployment rate went from 8.4% in September 1990 to 9.7% in January 1991.

The survey shows $981 million as the mean forecast for the trade balance in January 1991. The minimum and maximum values for these estimates ranged from $800 million to $1,200 million. There is also a tendency to underestimate the trade balance as the average monthly balance from March 1990 to January 1991 is $753 million while the actual average of the trade balance from March to December 1990 was $1,018 million.

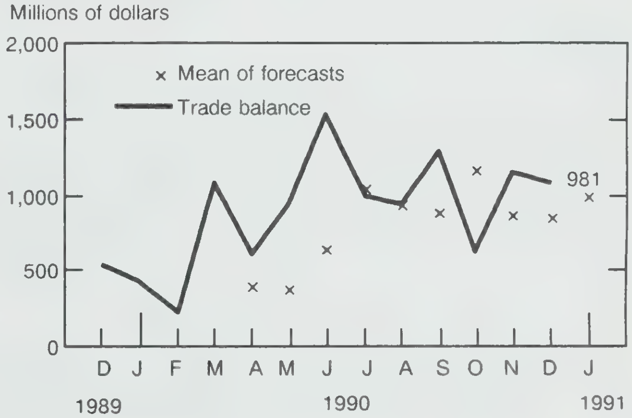
For a complete set of tables or more information concerning this survey, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568) or Christian Lajule (613-951-3351).

Forecasts vs. Actual

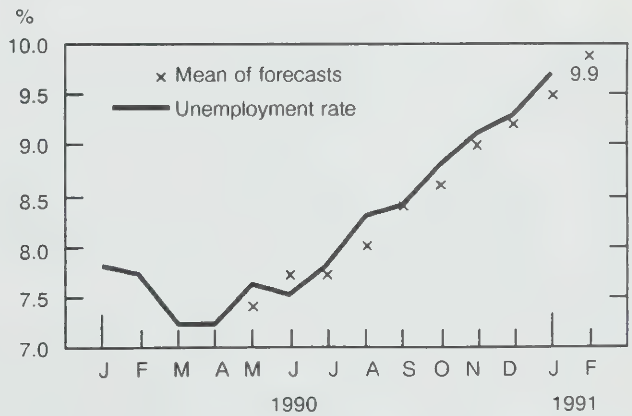
Consumer Price Index



Trade Balance



Unemployment Rate



DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric Storage Batteries

January 1991

Canadian manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 182,995 automotive and heavy duty commercial replacement batteries in January 1991, a decrease of 13.1% from 210,559 batteries sold the same month a year earlier.

Information on sales of other types of storage batteries is also available.

The January 1991 issue of *Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries* (43-005, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Cement

January 1991

Canadian manufacturers shipped 304 282 tonnes of cement in January 1991, a decrease of 37.5% from the 486 791 tonnes shipped a year earlier and a decrease of 37.8% from the 489 295^r (revised) tonnes shipped in December 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The January 1991 issue of *Cement* (44-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

September 1990

In September 1990, a total of 70 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 131,924,335 fare passengers, an increase of 23.6% from the previous month. A comparison with the same period in 1989 showed an increase of 5.5%.

Operating revenues totalled $106,611,376, up 20.1% over August 1990 and up 10.1% over September 1989.

During the same period, 26 passenger bus carriers earning $500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,145,586 fare passengers, down 26.5% from the previous month and down 21.0% from the same month a year earlier. Earnings of these carriers totalled $22,285,428, a 27.6% increase over the August 1990 operating revenues and an increase of 6.8% over September 1989.

All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The September 1990 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the second week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

The Daily

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 7, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 7

MAJOR RELEASES

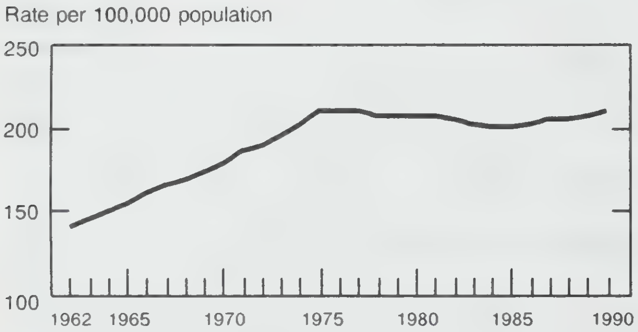
Police Personnel in Canada
1990

The number of police officers in Canada increased 3.4% to 56,034 in 1990. The percentage of officers relative to the overall population has increased in each of the last six years, with the 1990 rate being 211 police officers per 100,000 population.

Other police personnel totalled 19,330, representing a 1.0% increase between 1989 and 1990. This brings the total number of police personnel to 75,364, a 2.8% increase over 1989.

Figure 1

Police Officers per 100,000 Population, Canada, 1962-1990

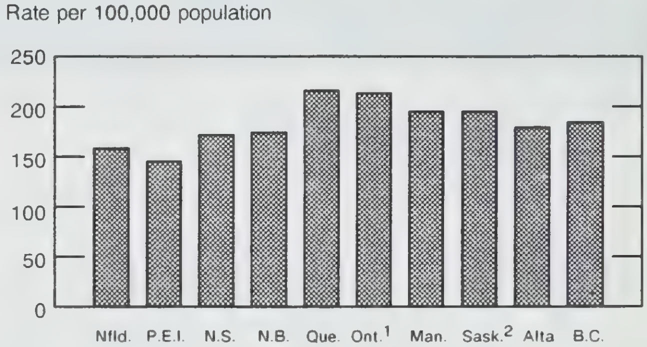


Highlights

- Among the provinces, Quebec showed the highest police-to-population ratio, with 217 police officers for every 100,000 people, while Prince Edward Island had the lowest ratio (145). This pattern has been evident since 1985.

Figure 2

Police Officers per 100,000 Population, by Province, 1990



1 *Excludes personnel from RCMP Headquarters.*

2 *Excludes personnel from RCMP Training Academy.*

- Females represented 21% of total personnel in 1990, comprising 6.4% of police officers and almost two-thirds of other police personnel. Since 1972, when females accounted for only 0.4% of police, the number of female police officers has continued to rise, reaching an all-time high of almost 3,600 in 1990. Between 1989 and 1990, the number of female police officers increased by 13.6%; in comparison, male police officers increased by only 2.7%.

- Slightly over 2,000 police officers were dedicated to drug enforcement (3.6% of all police officers) in 1990, a 4.2% increase over 1989.

Available on CANSIM: table 00130101.

For further information on this release, contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-9023). □

Police Personnel by Gender, Canada and the Provinces/Territories

1990

Province	Police per 100,000 Population[1]	Police Personnel[2]								
		Police Officers			Other Personnel[3]			Total Personnel		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Newfoundland	158	831	73	904	61	158	219	892	231	1,123
Prince Edward Island	145	177	12	189	16	29	45	193	41	234
Nova Scotia	170	1,456	62	1,518	158	299	457	1,614	361	1,975
New Brunswick	173	1,190	61	1,251	101	239	340	1,291	300	1,591
Quebec	217	13,932	719	14,651	1,744	3,223	4,967	15,676	3,942	19,618
Ontario[4]	213	19,221	1,464	20,685	2,995	4,293	7,288	22,216	5,757	27,973
Manitoba	196	1,999	141	2,140	167	402	569	2,166	543	2,709
Saskatchewan[5]	196	1,844	121	1,965	147	423	570	1,991	544	2,535
Alberta	179	4,130	292	4,422	474	1,017	1,491	4,604	1,309	5,913
British Columbia	184	5,296	458	5,754	303	1,016	1,319	5,599	1,474	7,073
Yukon	385	95	5	100	15	23	38	110	28	138
Northwest Territories	400	208	8	216	21	45	66	229	53	282
RCMP HQ and Training Academy	---	2,082	157	2,239	813	1,148	1,961	2,895	1,305	4,200
Canada	**211**	**52,461**	**3,573**	**56,034**	**7,015**	**12,315**	**19,330**	**59,476**	**15,888**	**75,364**

1 *Preliminary postcensal estimates 1990, Demography Division, Statistics Canada, were used to calculate rates.*
2 *Represents actual police personnel strength as of September 30, 1990, not "authorized" or "established" strength.*
3 *Other personnel includes civilians, public servants, cadets and special constables.*
4 *Excludes personnel from RCMP HQ.*
5 *Excludes personnel from the RCMP Training Academy.*
--- *Figures not appropriate or not applicable.*

■

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

November 1990

Highlights

- Preliminary figures indicate that production of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons in November 1990 amounted to 8.3 million cubic metres, an increase of 0.8% over November 1989. This represents the fourth gain in the latest five months. November exports of crude oil rose 14.8% over the same month a year earlier. Imports registered the fourth decrease of this year, down 8.8% from November 1989. Deliveries to refineries posted a decrease after three consecutive increases, declining 4.7% from November 1989.

- Year-to-date figures show production down 0.7%, while exports and imports are up 0.5% and 8.7%, respectively, over the first 11 months of 1989. Refinery receipts are ahead by 2.3% on a comparable basis.

- Marketable production of natural gas, at 8.8 billion cubic metres, rose 3.6% over November 1989, the eighth increase in 1990. Exports of natural gas posted their ninth gain of 1990, rising 8.2% over November 1989. Domestic sales of natural gas registered a decrease of 1.9% from November 1989, the tenth decrease of the year.

- On a cumulative basis, marketable production is up 1.9% over the first 11 months of 1989. Exports have risen 7.9% while domestic sales dropped by 4.4% over the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 127 and 128.

The November 1990 issue of *Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production* (26-006 $10/$100) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude Oil and Natural Gas

	November 1990	% Change from November 1989	January-November 1990	% Change from January-November 1989
		(thousands of cubic metres)		
Crude Oil and Equivalent				
Production	8 299.6	0.8	88 535.0	-0.7
Exports	3 342.7	14.8	34 387.4	0.5
Imports	2 477.0	-8.8	27 938.6	8.7
Refinery Receipts	7 307.8	-4.7	82 098.6	2.3
		(millions of cubic metres)		
Natural Gas				
Marketable Production	8 849.4	3.6	88 754.9	1.9
Exports	3 592.1	8.2	36 577.5	7.9
Canadian Sales	5 104.3	-1.9	48 134.0	-4.4

■

Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas

1988

Highlights

- In 1988, a comparison of money income before taxes shows that 18 out of 25 census metropolitan areas (CMAs) were above the Canadian per-capita average of $17,182 and 16 CMAs were also above the average personal income of $19,484.

- On a per-capita basis, direct taxes totalled $4,326 in 1988, resulting in a tax rate of 22.2% at the national level.

- The CMAs with the highest per-capita personal disposable income in 1988 were Toronto ($18,449), Calgary ($17,683) and Kitchener ($17,162). The CMAs with the lowest personal disposable income were Chicoutimi-Jonquière ($12,650), Saint John, New Brunswick ($13,185) and St. John's, Newfoundland ($13,322).

- Self-employment earnings as a percentage of money income averaged 5.8% at the national level. There were 26 census divisions in which the share was higher than 15%, with 23 of them in the Prairie provinces. This reflected the importance of the agricultural sector in Western Canada.

- In 1988, dependence on government transfer payments remained high in the Atlantic provinces, where transfers made up more than 30% of money income in 12 census divisions. The proportion was highest, at 41.4%, in Census Division 9 in the northern peninsula of Newfoundland. Across Canada, government transfer payments as a percentage of money income averaged 13.5%.

Note to Users:

Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas, 1988 (13-216) presents money income and personal income data on aggregate and per-capita basis for 260 counties or census divisions, for 60 subprovincial regions, and for Canada's 25 census metropolitan areas. Income is measured both before taxes and after taxes. (After-tax measures include money income after tax and personal disposable income.)

Money income encompasses such items as employment income, investment income and government transfer payments. Personal income is a broader concept derived from the System of National Accounts and includes certain non-monetary income items: income in kind, supplementary labour income (e.g., employers' contributions to pension plans), and imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings. Money income after tax is money income minus federal and provincial income taxes. Personal disposable income results from the removal of all direct taxes from personal income.

- Within the subprovincial regions, per-capita personal disposable income was lowest in Northern Saskatchewan ($7,474) and highest in Central Ontario ($17,608).

- In 1988, the index of growth of per-capita personal disposable income for subprovincial regions (1986 = 100) varied between 89.2 for Swift Current – Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan and 120.0 for Peace River, British Columbia. The growth index for Canada was 112.0., while the median index for subprovincial regions was 112.8.

Income Estimates for Subprovincal Areas, 1988 (13-216, $27) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information concerning the data in this release, contact Horst Alter (613-951-6900), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances

January 1991

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers produced 49,257 kitchen appliances in January 1991, down 37.3% from the 78,593 appliances produced a year earlier.

Data of home comfort products for January 1991 are now available.

The January 1991 issue of *Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances* (43-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.-P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Coal and Coke Statistics

December 1990

Highlights

- Canadian production of coal totalled 5 502 kilotonnes in December 1990, down 6.7% from the corresponding month a year earlier. Production of coal for the year 1990 totalled 68 331 kilotonnes, down 3.1% from 1989.
- Exports in December fell 23.3% from December 1989 to 2 520 kilotonnes, while imports decreased 24.7% to 1 237 kilotonnes. Cumulative figures for the year show exports of 31 009 kilotonnes, 5.5% below the level in 1989.
- Coke production decreased to 266 kilotonnes, a difference of 23.2% from December 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The December 1990 issue of *Coal and Coke Statistics* (45-002, $9/$90) will be available the second week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Income Estimates for Subprovincial Areas, 1988.
Catalogue number 13-216
(Canada: $27.00; United States: US$32.00; Other Countries: US$38.00).

Labour Force Information, February 1991.
Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: $6.30/$63.00; United States: US$7.60/$76.00; Other Countries: US$8.80/$88.00).
Available Friday, March 8 at 7:00 a.m.

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Statistics Canada

Friday, March 8, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Labour Force Survey

February 1991

Overview

Estimates from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey for February 1991 showed a large decline in employment and a large increase in unemployment. Employment fell by 61,000 from the level of a month earlier. Unemployment rose by 78,000, the largest monthly increase during the current recession. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose 0.5 to 10.2. The employment losses, and to a lesser extent the increases in unemployment, were concentrated in Ontario.

Employment

For the week ending February 16, 1991, the estimated level of employment was 12,289,000, representing a 2.3% decline since September. Over the five-month period, the employment losses were concentrated among full-time workers, and the employment/population ratio fell from 61.4% to 59.6%.

- The drop in the estimated level of employment was concentrated among men (-50,000).
- Employment declines were noted in manufacturing (-56,000), trade (-33,000), and transportation, communications and other utilities (-16,000). Following the previous month's sharp decline, employment in construction was up slightly. Employment in community, business and personal services was also up (+36,000), while there was little or no change in the remaining industries.
- The estimated level of employment fell sharply in Ontario (-72,000). It also fell in Nova Scotia (-5,000), Saskatchewan (-4,000) and Newfoundland (-3,000). In Quebec, employment rose marginally following four consecutive declines. There was little change in the remaining provinces.

Notes to Data Users:

1. *Beginning in January 1991, changes have been introduced which are designed to improve the usefulness of Labour Force Survey estimates for census metropolitan areas and economic regions. Data for these areas, calculated from three-month moving averages, are now published monthly. Seasonally adjusted three-month moving average data are also published for census metropolitan areas.*

   Unadjusted subprovincial data for individual months will be published for the last time in the April 5th edition of 71-001P. Thereafter, these estimates will be available only on special request.

   A technical note on three-month moving average estimates appeared in the January 1991 issue of The Labour Force (71-001).

2. *At the request of data users for a broader range of provincial and subprovincial annual average estimates, a new publication, Labour Force Annual Averages 1990 (71-220) is now available. This publication also contains annual averages for those estimates published in The Labour Force (71-001). It also presents an overview of the labour force during the period between 1980 and 1990.*

3. *The publication Historical Labour Force Statistics (71-201), containing revised seasonally adjusted data and other historical series, is now available. The publication's data are also available on diskette (contact Labour Force Survey Sub-division).*

4. *The publication Methodology of the Canadian Labour Force Survey (71-526), describing the current sample design of the survey, has just been released. It can be ordered from Publication Sales, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, K1A 0T6 (1-800-267-6677).*

5. *Monthly data are available on CANSIM on the day of release at 7 a.m. E.S.T.*

For further information call:

Doug Drew	*(613) 951-4720*
Jean-Marc Lévesque	*(613) 951-2301*
Vincent Ferrao	*(613) 951-4750*
Deborah Sunter	*(613) 951-4740*
General Inquiries	*(613) 951-9448*

Unemployment and Participation Rate

In February 1991, the seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployment increased by 78,000 to 1,399,000, 43% higher than in March 1990, when the upward trend began. The unemployment rate rose 0.5 to 10.2, the highest level observed since October 1985. The February participation rate was steady at 66.4.

- The overall increase in unemployment (+ 78,000) affected mainly persons 25 and over (+ 68,000) and was concentrated among men (+ 53,000).
- The unemployment rate climbed to 10.8 for men (+ 0.9) and rose slightly to 9.5 for women (+ 0.2).
- The rate of unemployment rose by 0.6 to 9.1 for persons aged 25 and over, and by 0.5 to 15.4 for persons aged 15 to 24.
- The seasonally adjusted level of unemployment rose by 56,000 in Ontario, 6,000 in British Columbia and Quebec, 4,000 in Manitoba, and 3,000 in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan. The level fell by 5,000 in Alberta, with little or no change in the other two provinces.
- The unemployment rate rose by 1.2 in Newfoundland (18.2), 0.6 in Prince Edward Island (17.1), 0.8 in Nova Scotia (11.3), 0.1 in Quebec (12.1), 1.1 in Ontario (9.5), 0.7 in Manitoba (8.5), 0.6 in Saskatchewan (7.6), and 0.3 in British Columbia (9.9). The rate fell by 0.4 in New Brunswick (11.5) and 0.3 in Alberta (7.6).
- In Ontario, the sharp increase in the unemployment rate was accompanied by a decrease in the participation rate (-0.3).

Changes since February 1990
(unadjusted estimates)

- The overall estimate of employment declined by 332,000 (-2.7%). Employment fell 3.8% for men and 1.3% for women.
- Employment was down by 176,000 (-8.3%) for persons aged 15 to 24 and by 156,000 (-1.5%) for persons 25 and over. For the younger group, the employment/population ratio fell from 56.4 to 52.2; for the older group, it fell from 61.4 to 59.2.
- Part-time employment increased by 98,000 (+ 4.9%), while full-time employment decreased by 430,000 (-4.2%).
- Employment was down 8.4% in the goods-producing industries as the result of large declines in construction (-12.1%) and manufacturing (-11.7%). Employment losses in the service-producing industries were considerably smaller (-0.5%).
- The estimated number of unemployed rose by 384,000 (+ 34.0%) to 1,515,000.
- The unemployment rate jumped 2.8 to 11.2.
- The participation rate fell to 65.3 (-0.8), and the employment/population ratio dropped to 58.0 (-2.5).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2074-2075, 2078-2099, 2101-2107 and table 00799999.

Order the February 1991 issue of *The Labour Force* (71-001, $17/$170), available the third week of March, or contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Household Surveys Division.

For summary information, available on the day of release, order *Labour Force Information* (71-001P, $6/$60). □

Labour Force Characteristics, Canada

	February 1991	January 1991	February 1990
		Seasonally Adjusted Data	
Labour Force ('000)	13,688	13,671	13,652
Employment ('000)	12,289	12,350	12,615
Unemployment ('000)	1,399	1,321	1,037
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.2	9.7	7.6
Participation Rate (%)	66.4	66.4	67.2
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	59.6	60.0	62.1
		Unadjusted Data	
Labour Force ('000)	13,471	13,407	13,419
Employment ('000)	11,956	11,952	12,288
Unemployment ('000)	1,515	1,455	1,131
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.2	10.9	8.4
Participation Rate (%)	65.3	65.1	66.1
Employment/Population Ratio (%)	58.0	58.0	60.5

■

Estimates of Labour Income

December 1990

The December 1990 preliminary estimate of labour income,[1] which comprises approximately 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts, was $31.5 billion, an increase of 4.3% from December 1989. This marks the fifth consecutive monthly deceleration in the rate of growth, and is the smallest year-over-year increase since April 1983. For the year 1990 as a whole, labour income rose by 7.0%, the lowest rate of annual growth since 1986.

Highlights – Wages and Salaries

Seasonally Adjusted

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of wages and salaries for December fell by 0.3% from November.
- Declines in wages and salaries were noted in federal administration and other government offices (-2.6%), local administration (-2.0%), provincial administration (-0.9%) health and welfare services (-0.8%), trade (-0.6%) and forestry (-1.7%). These decreases more than offset gains in education and related services (0.9%), finance, insurance and real estate (0.8%) and commercial and personal services (0.5%).
- Newfoundland (-1.1%) and Saskatchewan (-2.3%) recorded declines between November and December, the only provinces to show changes of greater than 1.0%.

[1] *Labour income is composed of two components: wages and salaries and supplementary labour income. Wages and salaries account for 90% of labour income.*

Unadjusted

- In December 1990, year-over-year growth in wages and salaries was 3.7%, bringing the annual increase to 6.2%. The advances since June have been significantly less than those in the first five months of 1990, with the December increase being the lowest since April 1983.
- The 1990 annual growth rates in wages and salaries decelerated in most industries compared to 1989, with the most significant changes in forestry, manufacturing, construction and commercial and personal services. Accelerations were noted in education and related services, health and welfare services, and provincial and local administration.
- Decelerations in the 1990 annual growth rates occurred in all provinces and territories compared to 1989.
- Alberta (7.7%) and British Columbia (8.5%) were the only provinces to record 1990 growth rates in wages and salaries exceeding the Canada aggregate growth rate.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The October-December 1990 issue of *Estimates of Labour Income* (72-005, $22.50/$90) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on the monthly estimates, contact Georgette Gauthier (613-951-4051) or Katherine Fraser (613-951-4049). For information on the annual estimates of labour income, contact Jean-Pierre Maynard (613-951-4050) or Sylvia Reid-Hibbert (613-951-4054) (FAX: 613-951-4087). □

Wages and Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income
(millions of dollars)

	December 1990[p]	November 1990[r]	October 1990[f]	December 1989
	Unadjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	179.8	195.1	244.8	173.4
Forestry	172.8	198.9	223.5	184.4
Mines, quarries and oil wells	680.1	689.7	697.1	653.9
Manufacturing industries	5,155.7	5,158.7	5,254.6	5,311.7
Construction industry	1,739.6	2,020.2	2,271.8	1,753.7
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,757.7	2,798.0	2,835.2	2,601.5
Trade	4,110.8	4,074.6	4,061.6	3,924.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,514.7	2,473.3	2,481.0	2,352.5
Commercial and personal service	4,288.9	4,352.6	4,429.9	4,060.9
Education and related services	2,482.0	2,522.5	2,474.3	2,320.7
Health and welfare services	1,989.4	2,001.1	1,964.3	1,849.9
Federal administration and other government offices	923.4	938.5	918.9	860.0
Provincial administration	685.1	693.2	698.8	664.7
Local administration	613.6	612.6	597.8	575.4
Total wages and salaries	**28,293.6**	**28,729.0**	**29,153.8**	**27,287.4**
Supplementary labour income	3,204.1	3,252.9	3,364.7	2,905.2
Labour income	**31,497.7**	**31,981.9**	**32,518.5**	**30,192.6**
	Adjusted for Seasonal Variation			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	221.1	220.6	218.2	214.8
Forestry	189.6	192.8	202.0	202.3
Mines, quarries and oil wells	696.9	700.4	699.0	669.7
Manufacturing industries	5,228.9	5,216.9	5,258.2	5,412.6
Construction industry	1,939.6	1,945.4	1,996.9	1,958.3
Transportation, communications and other utilities	2,812.4	2,808.6	2,818.5	2,652.6
Trade	4,027.0	4,050.7	4,062.8	3,843.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,539.1	2,520.2	2,503.6	2,382.2
Commercial and personal service	4,381.8	4,361.7	4,353.9	4,149.7
Education and related services	2,451.4	2,430.4	2,397.0	2,291.8
Health and welfare services	2,000.1	2,015.3	1,982.8	1,859.1
Federal administration and other government offices	935.0	960.4	932.0	871.9
Provincial administration	690.1	696.2	700.6	669.5
Local administration	597.8	610.3	601.4	560.8
Total wages and salaries	**28,672.3**	**28,760.6**	**28,766.7**	**27,663.1**
Supplementary labour income	3,247.2	3,256.6	3,320.2	2,944.4
Labour income	**31,919.5**	**32,017.2**	**32,086.9**	**30,607.5**

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*
f *Final estimates.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Divorces
1989

In 1989, 80,716 divorces were granted in Canada, a 1.1% increase over the number granted in 1988. However, the divorce rate of 307.8 per 100,000 population remained about the same as in 1988.

When divorces are expressed in terms of the rate per 100,000 married women age 15 and over in the population, the national divorce rate was 1,258.5 in 1989 compared to 1,256.2 in 1988. The highest divorce rates were observed in Alberta (1,412.1) and British Columbia (1,376.6), and the lowest in Newfoundland (740.9) and Prince Edward Island (786.4).

Data on divorces in 1989 are now available. For further information, contact W. Millar (613-951-1631) or Nelson Nault (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Sugar Sales
February I991

Canadian sugar refiners reported total sales of 67 838 tonnes for all types of sugar in February 1991, comprising 62 658 tonnes in domestic sales and 5 180 tonnes in export sales. The 1991 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 140 950 tonnes: 129 782 tonnes in domestic sales and 11 168 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 65 735 tonnes in February 1990, of which 61 036 tonnes were domestic sales and 4 699 tonnes were export sales. The 1990 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 138 218 tonnes: 128 888 tonnes in domestic sales and 9 330 tonnes in export sales.

The February 1991 issue of *The Sugar Situation* (32-013, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins
January 1991

Canadian chemical firms produced 137 267 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in January 1991, an increase of 2.0% from the 134 554ʳ (revised) tonnes produced in January 1990.

Data are also available on Canadian production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for January 1991 and January 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The January 1991 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002, $5.60/$56) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics
January 1991

Pulpwood receipts amounted to 4 198 045 cubic metres in January 1991, a decrease of 1.5% from 4 264 103 cubic metres a year earlier. Receipts of wood residue totalled 4 225 764 cubic metres, down 7.6% from 4 571 675ʳ (revised) cubic metres in January 1990. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue was reported at 8 769 073 cubic metres, a decrease of 2.3% from 8 972 129 cubic metres reported the previous year. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 7.2% to 20 653 859 cubic metres from 22 255 926ʳ cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The January 1991 issue of *Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics* (25-001, $5.80/$58) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Financial Flows, Fourth Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 13-014
(Canada: $12.50/$50.00; United States: US$15.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$17.50/US$70.00).

Quarterly Shipments of Office Furniture Products, Quarter Ended December 31, 1990.
Catalogue number 35-006
(Canada: $6.75/$27.00; United States: US$8.00/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38.00).

Rigid Insulating Board (Wood Fibre Products), January 1991.
Catalogue number 36-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Service Bulletin – Surface and Marine Transport – Vol. 6, No. 8.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $9.40/$75.00; United States: US$11.25/US$90.00; Other Countries: US$13.15/US$105.00).

Telephone Statistics, December 1990.
Catalogue number 56-002
(Canada: $8.30/$83.00; United States: US$10.00/US$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116.00).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, May 1990.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

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A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of March 11-15

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
March		
11	New Motor Vehicle Sales	January 1991
11	New Housing Price Index	January 1991
12	Farm Product Price Index	January 1991
13	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	January 1991
13	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	January 1991
14	Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing	Fourth Quarter 1990
15	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	January 1991

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 11, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

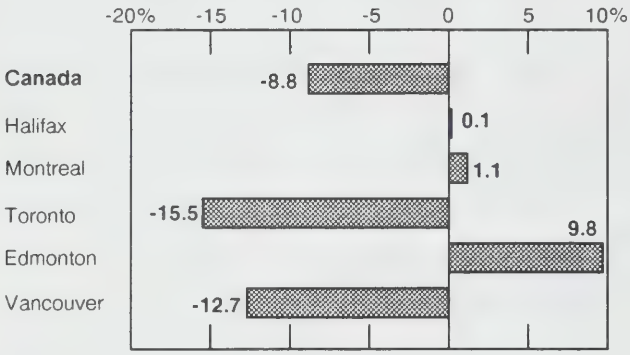
MAJOR RELEASES

New Housing Price Index

January 1991

The New Housing Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 133.4 in January, down 2.0% from December 1990. This was the tenth consecutive monthly decrease in the Canada Total Index.

Percentage Change in New Housing Price Index from Same Month of the Previous Year, Canada and Selected Cities, January 1991



The estimated House Only Index decreased 2.0% while the estimated Land Only Index decreased 1.8%.

Since Toronto accounts for over one third of the Canada Total Index weight, Toronto's notable decrease (-3.9%) was the major factor in the national decrease.

Note to Users:

Beginning in January 1991, the New Housing Price Index (NHPI) reflects the termination of the Federal Sales Tax and the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST). The NHPI is a price index based on contractor's selling prices for new homes and as such excludes GST paid by the final purchasers of new homes. An analytical version of the NHPI calculated from the same price survey, and incorporating estimates of the amounts of tax paid and rebates permitted under the GST legislation, is available for comparative purposes.

This index of Canadian housing contractors' selling prices now stands 8.8% lower than the level a year earlier. Toronto was the major factor in this downward movement with a year-over-year decrease of 15.5%, although Vancouver (with an annual decrease of 12.7%) also contributed significantly to this downward movement.

Prices Division has calculated an analytical index in which current regulations concerning the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and relevant new housing and federal sales tax rebates are applied to our current price sample to calculate an index that includes the GST. In January 1991, this index was 135.3, down 0.6% from the Canada Total level of 136.1 published in December 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The first quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

New Housing Price Indexes

1986 = 100

	January 1991	December 1990	January 1990	January 1991/ December 1990	January 1991/ January 1990
					% change
Canada Total	**133.4**	**136.1**	**146.2**	**-2.0**	**-8.8**
Canada (House Only)	122.6	125.1	138.6	-2.0	-11.5
Canada (Land Only)	161.6	164.5	167.9	-1.8	-3.8
St. John's	119.1	119.1	115.8	–	2.8
Halifax	109.3	109.3	109.2	–	0.1
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	113.6	113.6	112.0	–	1.4
Quebec City	132.4	132.9	129.2	-0.4	2.5
Montreal	133.8	134.4	132.3	-0.4	1.1
Ottawa-Hull	125.2	124.8	123.1	0.3	1.7
Toronto	154.5	160.7	182.8	-3.9	-15.5
Hamilton	137.7	140.3	147.1	-1.9	-6.4
St. Catharines-Niagara	137.3	138.0	138.6	-0.5	-0.9
Kitchener-Waterloo	130.9	133.1	141.9	-1.7	-7.8
London	144.5	146.3	143.5	-1.2	0.7
Windsor	129.1	128.8	123.9	0.2	4.2
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	132.2	133.5	128.6	-1.0	2.8
Winnipeg	108.6	108.9	107.0	-0.3	1.5
Regina	109.6	109.3	107.5	0.3	2.0
Saskatoon	107.3	107.7	107.2	-0.4	0.1
Calgary	133.2	133.2	132.0	–	0.9
Edmonton	140.7	140.1	128.2	0.4	9.8
Vancouver	123.2	123.7	141.2	-0.4	-12.7
Victoria	116.9	117.0	125.8	-0.1	-7.1

– *Nil or zero.*

New Motor Vehicle Sales
January 1991

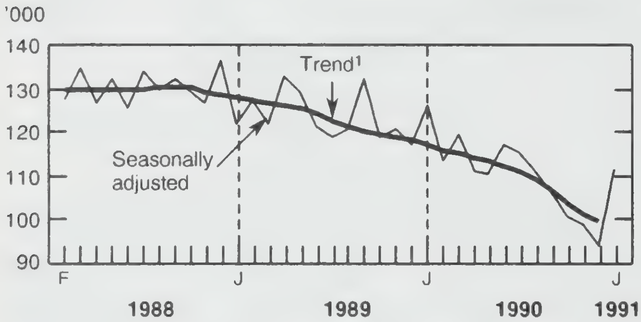
Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 111,000 units in January 1991, a gain of 18.6% from the revised December 1990 level. In January, passenger car sales increased by 25.6% while truck sales posted an increase of 4.3%.

- Exceptional passenger car fleet sales appear to have accounted for about half of the December-to-January increase. The replacement of the federal sales tax by the Goods and Services Tax also affected sales of other passenger cars.

Monthly Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Canada, Seasonally Adjusted, in Units, 1988-1991



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

- The increase in new motor vehicle sales in January 1991 is in contrast to the generally declining sales observed during 1990, down an average of about 1.7% on a monthly basis.

> ***Note to Users:***
>
> *North American vehicles: Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*
>
> *Imported vehicles: Motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.*

- By origin, sales of North American passenger cars increased by 44.7% in January 1991 to a level of 57,000 units. Sales of imported passenger cars recorded a decline of 6.9% to a level of 22,000 units. The January gain for North American passenger car sales followed six consecutive monthly decreases.

Unadjusted Sales

- Sales of all new motor vehicles totalled 84,000 units in January 1991, down 8.3% from the January 1990 level. Sales of passenger cars increased by 2.1%, while truck sales recorded a sharp decline of 25.3%.

- Unit sales of North American passenger cars increased by 13.9% while imported passenger cars were down by 20.2% from their level in January 1990. The decline in imported passenger cars was attributable to a 24.8% decrease in Japanese cars.

- Eight provinces registered lower unit sales of motor vehicles in January 1991 compared to January 1990. Gains were recorded in Alberta (6.9%) and New Brunswick (3.2%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The January 1991 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007, $9/$90) will be available the third week of May. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

New Motor Vehicle Sales – Canada

January 1991

	Seasonally Adjusted Data			
	October 1990 r	November 1990 r	December 1990 r	January 1991 p
	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change	Units % Change
Total New Motor Vehicles	**100,540** **-5.0**	**98,707** **-1.8**	**93,625** **-5.1**	**111,071** **+ 18.6**
Passenger Cars by Origin:				
North America	44,411 -7.6	43,929 -1.1	39,678 -9.7	57,398 + 44.7
Overseas	24,386 + 0.8	23,520 -3.6	23,263 -1.1	21,662 -6.9
Total	**68,797** **-4.7**	**67,450** **-2.0**	**62,941** **-6.7**	**79,060** **+ 25.6**
Trucks, Vans and Buses	**31,742** **-5.4**	**31,257** **-1.5**	**30,684** **-1.8**	**32,012** **+ 4.3**

	Unadjusted Sales	
	January 1991	Change 1991/90
	Units	%
Total New Motor Vehicles	**83,716**	**-8.3**
Passenger Cars by Origin:		
North America	42,229	+ 13.9
Japan	11,689	-24.8
Other Countries (Including South Korea)	3,883	-1.8
Total	**57,801**	**+ 2.1**
Trucks, Vans and Buses by Origin:		
North America	22,634	-23.1
Overseas	3,281	-37.5
Total	**25,915**	**-25.3**

p *Preliminary.*
r *Revised.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Culture Communiqué: Specialization in Book Publishing
1988-89

Highlights

- In 1988-89, most publishers in Canada (98%) specialized in a particular category of book (trade, text or reference books). This meant that over 50% of their total sales were in their field of specialization. The degree of specialization in almost all categories exceeded 85%.
- Canadian-controlled publishers were particularly active in tradebooks, whereas foreign-controlled firms specialized in textbooks. Specialization was not limited to sales of their own titles. To a lesser extent, it was reflected in their exclusive agency sales as well.
- Specialization was also noticeable in the titles published. In almost all categories of specialization, publishers produced over 80% of the titles in their category of specialization.
- Before-tax profits from publishing and agency activities were largest for textbook specialists. But, in 1988-89, the highest profit margins were recorded by English-language, Canadian-controlled publishers, with revenues between $50,000 and $200,000, who specialized in reference books.

The service bulletin, *Culture Communiqué* (Vol. 14, No. 1, 87-001, $4.90/$49) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, please contact Michel Frève (613-951-1563), Culture Sub-division, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms
Week Ending March 2, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending March 2 totalled 281 387 tonnes, a decrease of 0.7% from the preceding week's total of 283 381 tonnes, but up 1.5% from the year-earlier level of 277 363 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 2 279 130 tonnes, a decrease of 2.3% from 2 331 716 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Milling and Crushing Statistics
January 1991

Milling

The total amount of wheat milled in January 1991 was 207 404 tonnes, up 7% from the 193 958 tonnes milled in January 1990.

The resulting wheat flour production increased 8% to 155 580 tonnes in January 1991 from 144 457 tonnes in January 1990.

Crushing

Canola crushings for January 1991 amounted to 113 764 tonnes, up 5% from the 108 563 tonnes crushed in January 1990. The resulting oil production increased 7% to 45 585 tonnes from 42 589 tonnes in January 1990. Meal production increased 8%, to 66 972 tonnes from 61 880 tonnes in January 1990.

Soybean crushings for the same month decreased 21% to 78 932 tonnes in 1991 from 100 481 tonnes a year earlier. As a result, oil production decreased 26% to 13 528 tonnes in January 1991 from 18 169 tonnes in January 1990. Meal production decreased 20% to 61 172 tonnes from 76 855 tonnes in January 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The January 1991 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact A. Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Footwear Statistics
January 1991

Canadian manufacturers produced 2,005,271 pairs of footwear in January 1991, a decrease of 25.7% from the 2,699,743[r] (revised) pairs produced a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The January 1991 issue of *Footwear Statistics* (33-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division.

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products
January 1991

Factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products for January 1991 are now available, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 44 451 tonnes in January 1991, an increase of 34.9% from the 32 963 tonnes shipped during the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The January 1991 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products* (41-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division.

Steel Pipe and Tubing
January 1991

Steel pipe and tubing production for January 1991 totalled 144 674 tonnes, an increase of 1.4% from the 142 643 tonnes produced a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The January 1991 issue of *Steel Pipe and Tubing* (41-011 $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division.

The Daily

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National Income and Expenditure Accounts, Quarterly Estimates, 1983 Q1 – 1990 Q3.
Catalogue number 13-001
(Canada: $20.00/$80.00; United States: US$24.00/US$96.00; Other Countries: US$28.00/US$112.00).

The Sugar Situation, January 1991.
Catalogue number 32-013
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production and Inventories of Process Cheese and Instant Skim Milk Powder, January 1991.
Catalogue number 32-024
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Gypsum Products, January 1991.
Catalogue number 44-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Asphalt Roofing, January 1991.
Catalogue number 45-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Non-Residential General Contractors and Developers, The Construction Industry 1987.
Catalogue number 64-207
(Canada: $22.00; United States: US$26.00; Other Countries: US$31.00).

Exports by Commodity, December 1990.
Catalogue number 65-004
(Canada: $55.10/$551.00; United States: US$66.10/US$661.00; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771.00).

Culture Communiqué – Specialization: A Characteristic of Book Publishing, 1988-89 (Vol. 14, No. 1).
Catalogue number 87-001
(Canada: $4.90/$49.00; United States: US$5.90/US$59.00; Other Countries: US$6.90/US$69.00).

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The Daily

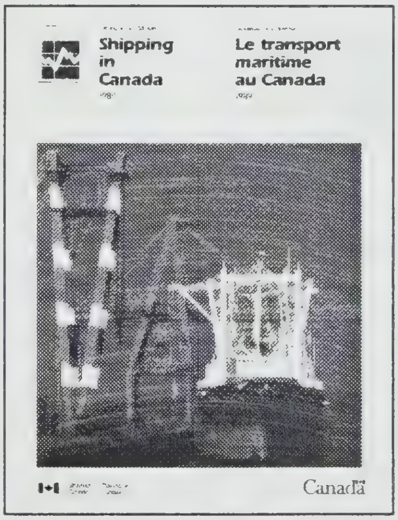
Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 12, 1991 — For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



Shipping in Canada

1989

Cargo traffic at Canadian ports totalled 363 million tonnes in 1989, which was 7% lower than the 1988 record of 390 million tonnes. The poor 1988 Canadian grain harvest had a negative impact on both domestic and international shipping, as the volume of wheat shipped fell by nearly 40% in 1989. Vancouver continued to dominate overall port activity with 64 million tonnes handled. Montreal remained Canada's leading container port in 1989, with five million tonnes of containerized cargo.

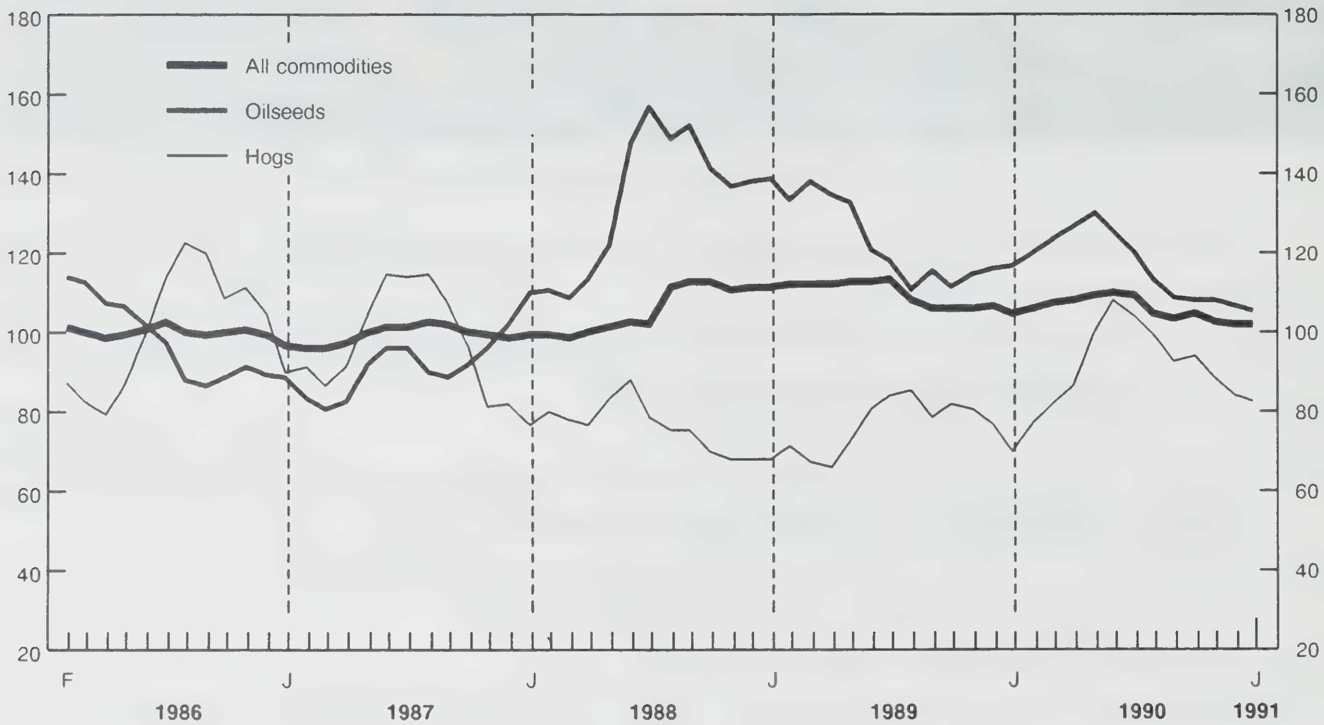
Shipping in Canada presents a wide range of information pertaining to domestic and international shipping at Canadian ports, from commodity traffic flows to trends in containerization. Also included in this issue are the final results of the 1988 financial survey of Canadian-domiciled marine carriers.

Shipping in Canada, 1989 (54-205, $41) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Michel Cloutier (613-951-8699), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100)



Farm Product Price Index
January 1991

The Farm Product Price Index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 101.8 in January, unchanged from the revised December level. Both the crops and the livestock and animal products indexes fell 0.1%. The overall index remained 2.6% below the level of 104.5 a year earlier.

Canadian production of the major grains for the 1990-91 crop year (August 1-July 31) was at record levels, 21% above the previous year. World wheat production in 1990 was at record levels, up almost 10% from 1989 levels, while export trade for 1990-91 is projected to fall back to 1987-88 levels. World coarse grain production also increased in 1990, up 4% over 1989 levels.

The percentage changes in the index between December 1990 and January 1991 by province were as follows:

• Newfoundland	-0.1%
• Prince Edward Island	-1.6%
• Nova Scotia	-0.3%
• New Brunswick	-0.7%
• Quebec	+0.2%
• Ontario	0.0%
• Manitoba	-0.7%
• Saskatchewan	-0.4%
• Alberta	+0.1%
• British Columbia	+0.9%
• **Canada**	**0.0%**

Livestock and Animal Products

The livestock and animal products index decreased 0.1% in January to a level of 104.8, as decreases in the hogs, poultry and eggs indexes more than offset an increase in the cattle index.

- The hogs index fell 1.8% to a level of 82.4 in January. The index peaked in June 1990 at 107.4, its highest level since August 1987. But it trended downwards through the second half of 1990 in response to rising hog slaughter in the U.S. The index remained 18.1% above the year-earlier level of 69.8, which was at its lowest level since April 1989.

- The cattle index increased 1.2% to a level of 109.4 in January. Over the last two years, the cattle index has fluctuated in a narrow range, between 105.2 and 109.5. (The 1989 annual average index was 107.5, while in 1990 it was 108.0.) U.S. cattle slaughter in 1990 was 4% below 1989 levels, while in Canada, slaughter fell 8.5%. The index stood 2.8% above its level of one year ago.

Crops

The crops index was down 0.1% in January to 96.8, as an increase of 1.2% in the potatoes index failed to offset decreases in the cereals and oilseeds indexes. The crops index stood 13.6% below the year-earlier level of 112.1

- The cereals index decreased 0.1% in January to a level of 89.8. The drop was mainly due to lower Canadian Wheat Board prices for wheat in Western Canada, as a result of a smaller proportion of deliveries of Number 1 Canadian Western Red Spring wheat than was seen in December. The index stood 18.0% below the level attained one year ago.

- The oilseeds index fell 0.8% in January to a level of 105.2, as a result of lower prices for soybeans, flax and canola. The index was at its lowest level since December 1987. Canadian canola production in 1990 was at record levels, up 6% from 1989. Flax production recovered from low production levels in 1988 and 1989, jumping 88% in 1990. The index was 9.7% below the year-earlier level.

- The potatoes index increased 1.2% in January to a level of 119.1. This was the first increase in the index in the last nine months. The index stood 26.5% below the level attained one year earlier, as Canadian production increased 4% in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The January issue of the *Farm Product Price Index* (62-003, $7.10/$71) is scheduled for release on March 18. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Liz Leckie (613-951-2436), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending February 21, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.5 million tonnes, an increase of 3.2% over the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 8.9% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded increased 0.1% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 1.8% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Construction Type Plywood

January 1991

Canadian firms produced 114 511 cubic metres of construction type plywood during January, a decrease of 36.5% from the 180 212 cubic metres produced during January 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The January 1991 issue of *Construction Type Plywood* (35-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles

Fourth Quarter 1990

Figures for the fourth quarter of 1990 for blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available.

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles (47-006, $6.75/$27) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information, on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Refined Petroleum Products, November 1990.
Catalogue number 45-004
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

Shipping in Canada, 1989.
Catalogue number 54-205
(Canada: $41.00; United States: US$49.00; Other Countries: US$57.00).

Imports by Commodity, December 1990.
Catalogue number 65-007
(Canada: $55.10/$551.00; United States: US$66.10/US$661.00; Other Countries: US$77.10/US$771.00).

The Construction Industry: Residential General Contractors and Developers, 1987.
Catalogue number 64-208
(Canada: $22.00; United States: US$26.00; Other Countries: US$31.00).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

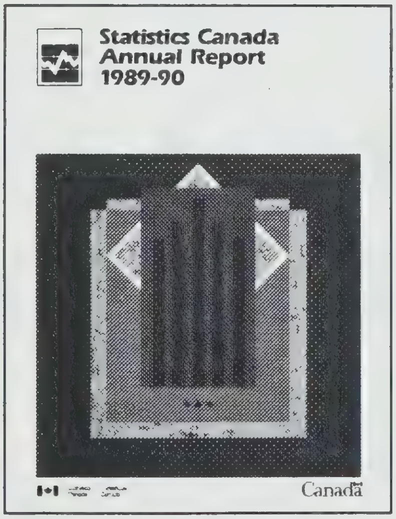
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 13, 1991 | **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)



Statistics Canada Annual Report

1989-90

The 1989-90 *Annual Report* is released today by Statistics Canada.

The report shows 1989-90 was a busy and successful period for the Agency. Statistics Canada was recognized by the Auditor General for professionalism, and for giving priority to employee needs while meeting increased demands for data.

Among the many projects completed by the Agency was the successful research and testing for the 1991 Census. Statistics Canada also carried out important social surveys, such as the National Literacy Survey, and developed a strategic five-year plan for justice statistics.

Revenues from cost-recovery work and sales of products and services rose to almost $30 million, a 20% increase over 1988-89.

The report features highlights of the year, summaries, photos, computer-generated maps, and more.

The 1989-90 *Annual Report* (11-201) is now available free of charge. See "How to Order Publications".

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

January 1991

Highlights

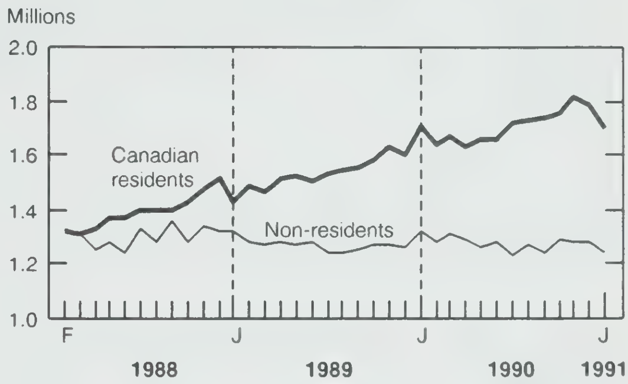
Unadjusted

- Preliminary estimates for January 1991 indicate that the number of non-resident visits of one or more nights to Canada was down 6.5% from January 1990. Overnight trips by residents of the United States decreased 6.4% (-5.5% by automobile and -7.8% by other modes), while those by overseas residents declined 7.1% from the same month in 1990.
- The number of overnight trips abroad by Canadian residents declined 3.2% from the January 1990 level as Canadian overnight trips to the U.S. by modes other than the automobile tumbled by 13.7% from 1990. Visits of one or more nights by automobile, however, increased 9% above the 1990 results. During the same period, trips to other countries dropped 9%.
- During the first month of the year, same-day automobile travel by Canadian residents to the United States increased 15.2% above January 1990.

Seasonally Adjusted

- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of foreign travellers to Canada on trips of one or more nights decreased 3.1% in January, after a small rise of 0.2% in December. The January decline resulted from a 3.6% drop from the United States accompanied by a marginal decrease of 1% from other countries. The very modest upward trend in foreign overnight travel to Canada noted in the last months of 1990 flattened out with January 1991 results.

Trips of One or More Nights between Canada and Other Countries, Seasonally Adjusted



- Overnight international trips by Canadian residents in January were 5% below the previous month, reflecting decreases both in visits to the United States and other countries. The level of trips outside Canada maintained a generally upward trend since the beginning of 1987, but the last two monthly decreases contributed to its levelling-off.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The January 1991 issue of *International Travel – Advance Information* (66-001P, $6.10/$61) will be available mid-March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul L. Paradis (613-951-8933), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

International Travel Between Canada and Other Countries

January 1991

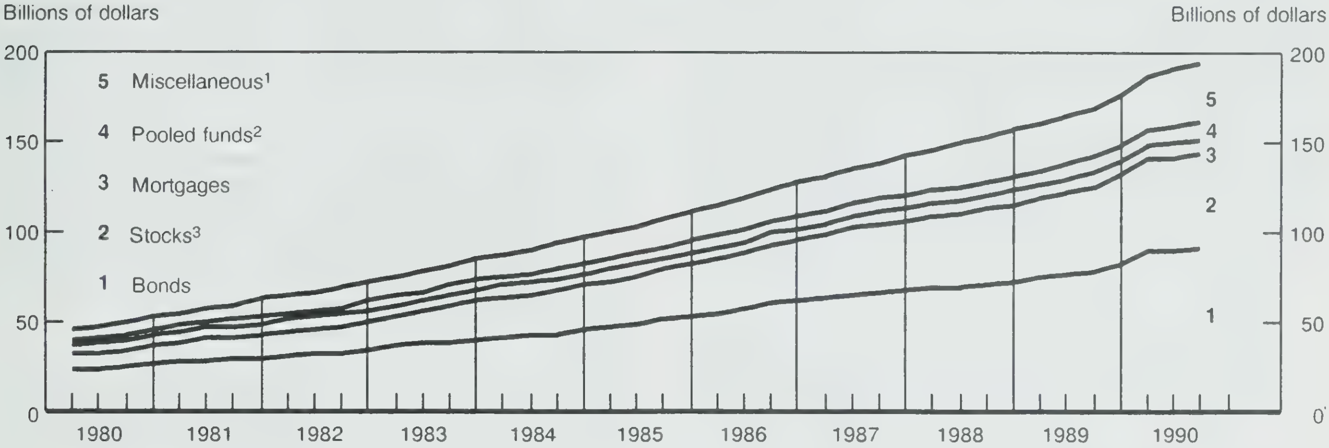
	January 1991[p]	% Change 1991/1990
	Unadjusted	
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]		
Non-resident Travellers:		
All Countries	485,712	-6.5
United States	381,514	-6.4
Other Countries	104,198	-7.1
Residents of Canada:		
All Countries	1,390,403	-3.2
United States	1,060,038	-1.3
Other Countries	330,365	-9.0
Total Number of Trips[2]		
Non-resident Travellers:		
All Countries	1,688,482	-8.8
United States	1,570,145	-9.3
Other Countries	118,337	-3.1
Residents of Canada:		
All Countries	5,382,149	9.4
United States	5,051,784	10.9
Other Countries	330,365	-9.0

	1991	1990		
	January[p]	December	November	October
	Seasonally Adjusted			
Estimated Overnight Trips[1]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	1,238,194	1,277,871	1,275,029	1,282,257
United States	994,743	1,031,980	1,037,782	1,032,397
Other Countries	243,451	245,891	237,247	249,860
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	1,696,259	1,785,393	1,815,805	1,752,224
United States	1,453,388	1,517,394	1,556,117	1,487,688
Other Countries	242,871	267,999	259,688	264,536
Total Number of Trips[2]				
Non-resident Travellers:				
All Countries	2,980,129	3,193,933	3,215,640	3,173,452
United States	2,705,865	2,920,304	2,955,070	2,903,507
Other Countries	274,264	273,629	260,570	269,945
Residents of Canada:				
All Countries	6,529,520	6,705,362	6,994,136	6,452,464
United States	6,286,649	6,437,363	6,734,448	6,187,928
Other Countries	242,871	267,999	259,688	264,536

[1] *Overnight estimates for the United States include auto and bus for one or more nights, and estimated one or more nights numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods. Figures for "Other Countries" exclude same day entries by land only, via the United States.*
[2] *Includes same-day travel.*
[p] *Preliminary.*

■

Quarterly Estimates of Assets Held by Trusteed Pension Funds, 1980-1990



[1] *Includes cash, deposits, short-term securities, some accruals and receivables, real estate and lease-backs.*
[2] *Includes pooled funds of trust companies and of investment counsellors, mutual and investment funds, segregated and deposit administration funds.*
[3] *Includes venture capital investments since the third quarter of 1986.*

Trusteed Pension Funds

Third Quarter 1990[1]

Assets

- The book value of assets held in trusteed pension funds at the end of the third quarter of 1990 was estimated at $194.7 billion, up 16% from a year earlier. Approximately 33% of the growth was due to the inclusion in the trusteed pension fund system of monies for two public sector funds that were previously held in the consolidated revenue account of the province of Ontario. Excluding these monies, the year-over-year growth rate was 10.4%, unchanged from the previous year and just slightly above the 9.8% increase recorded in 1988, following the stock market adjustment. These rates of increase were the lowest recorded since the survey began in 1970.

[1] *Based on a survey of 192 funds, which constitute 5% of all trusteed pension funds and 86% of the total assets.*

- Bonds and stocks continued to be the two major forms of investment, accounting for 46% and 28%, respectively, of the total assets; short-term investments[2] represented 14% and mortgage holdings accounted for another 4%. The remaining assets were divided between such investment vehicles as real estate and pooled, mutual and segregated funds.

- Between the second and the third quarters of 1990, the assets grew approximately 2%, the same rate recorded in the first two quarters of the year. The value of the assets held in bonds rose less than 1%. Short-term investments, which grew 11% in the second quarter and accounted for two-thirds of the increase in assets at that time, were up just 1% in the third quarter. In contrast, the amount invested in stocks rose 3.5% and was responsible for half the increase in assets in the third quarter. Faced with a decline in interest rates, pension fund managers opted to invest larger amounts in the stock market.

[2] *Includes cash, deposits, some accruals and receivables.*

Income and Expenditures

- Third-quarter income of trusteed pension funds was an estimated \$6.2 billion, down 1.5% from 1989. Expenditures increased 23%, to \$2.9 billion. The net cash flow or new money entering the funds in the third quarter (calculated by deducting expenditures from income) amounted to \$3.3 billion, 16% lower than in 1989. Excluding the income and expenditures of the fund for the Ontario public service, which was not included in the trusteed pension fund totals in 1989, income declined more than 6% and net cash flow almost 21%.

- A year-over-year decline of 89% in profits generated from the sale of securities was largely responsible for the reduction in income. This marked the fourth consecutive quarter in which these profits fell. In the first three quarters of 1989, profits rose an average of 36% each quarter; in the same quarters of 1990, an average drop of 46% was recorded. Profits on sales of securities accounted for less than 2% of total income in the third quarter of 1990, down from 18% a year earlier. This proportion last fell below 2% in the recession of 1981.

- The other major sources of revenue, investment income and contributions made by employers and employees, represented 61% and 36% of the income, respectively.

- Payments to retired employees or their survivors continued to be the major component of expenditures, constituting 76% of the total in the third quarter of 1990. These payments rose by 16% from the third quarter of 1989, to \$2.2 billion.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The third quarter 1990 issue of *Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds* (74-001, \$11/\$44) will be available in March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information about the data, contact Johanne Pineau (613-951-4034), Pensions Section, Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area

January 1991

Highlights

- Department store sales including concessions totalled $681 million in January 1991. After removing the federal sales tax from the 1990 data and allowing for differences in trading days, department store sales decreased 12.2% from January 1990. Concessions sales totalled $45.5 million, 6.7% of total department store sales.

- Department store sales during January 1991 for the provinces and the 10 metropolitan areas surveyed were as follows:

Note to Users:

Sales figures collected and published for 1991 exclude both provincial sales taxes and the Goods and Services Tax. Sales data for previous years include the federal sales tax, which was embedded in the retail price of many goods.

This change would deflate the 1991 figures, compared with those from previous years. Department store sales for Canada for 1990 would be lower by about 3.5% if the federal sales tax were removed.

Users should note that the year-over-year movements for some provinces and census metropolitan areas are exaggerated due to the inclusion of some outlets previously classified to the general merchandise category.

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines and seasonally adjusted estimates will be released in The Daily *during the week of March 25, 1991.*

Department Store Sales Including Concessions

Province

- Newfoundland $8.5 million
- Prince Edward Island $4.4 million
- Nova Scotia $20.5 million
- New Brunswick $13.9 million
- Quebec $115.1 million
- Ontario $279.6 million
- Manitoba $28.9 million
- Saskatchewan $20.6 million
- Alberta $82.6 million
- British Columbia $106.7 million

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary $31.0 million
- Edmonton $35.3 million
- Halifax-Dartmouth $11.1 million
- Hamilton $19.9 million
- Montreal $60.8 million
- Ottawa-Hull $31.9 million
- Quebec City $15.5 million
- Toronto $110.3 million
- Vancouver $58.7 million
- Winnipeg $25.8 million

Department Store Sales Excluding Concessions

Province

- Newfoundland $7.2 million
- Prince Edward Island $4.3 million
- Nova Scotia $19.0 million
- New Brunswick $12.7 million
- Quebec $107.0 million
- Ontario $261.9 million
- Manitoba $26.4 million
- Saskatchewan $19.2 million
- Alberta $77.5 million
- British Columbia $100.2 million

Metropolitan Area

- Calgary $28.7 million
- Edmonton $33.3 million
- Halifax-Dartmouth $10.3 million
- Hamilton $18.6 million
- Montreal $56.4 million
- Ottawa-Hull $30.3 million
- Quebec City $14.5 million
- Toronto $103.7 million
- Vancouver $55.1 million
- Winnipeg $23.3 million

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111 and 112 (series 10 to 12).

The January 1991 issue of *Department Store Monthly Sales, by Province and Selected Metropolitan Area* (63-004, $2/$20) will be available the fourth week of March. Contact Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Oils and Fats

January 1991

Production by Canadian manufacturers of all types of deodorized oils in January 1991 totalled 53 837 tonnes, an increase of 13.7% from the 47 343 tonnes produced in December 1990.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 9 560 tonnes in January 1991, up from the 8 628 tonnes sold the previous month.

Sales of packaged salad oil decreased to 5 648 tonnes in January 1991 from 5 892 tonnes in December 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The January 1991 issue of *Oils and Fats* (32-006, $5/$50) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

The Dairy Review

January 1991

Creamery butter production in Canada totalled 9 252 tonnes in January, a 5.5% increase from a year earlier. Production of cheddar cheese amounted to 9 007 tonnes, a decrease of 1.4% from January 1990.

An estimated 578 226 kilolitres of milk were sold off Canadian farms for all purposes in December 1990, a decrease of 0.4% from December 1989. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the year 1990 to 7 318 006 kilolitres, a decrease of 0.3% from 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The January 1991 issue of *The Dairy Review* (23-001, $12.20/$122) is scheduled for release on March 21. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard

January 1991

Canadian firms produced 102 775 cubic metres of waferboard in January 1991, a decrease of 46.0% from the 190 373 cubic metres produced in January 1990. Particleboard production totalled 67 953 cubic metres, down 34.3% from 103 437 cubic metres the previous year. Production of fibreboard in January 1991 was 6 324 thousand square metres (basis 3.175mm), a decrease of 19.7% from the 7 879 thousand square metres (basis 3.175mm) of fibreboard produced in January 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The January 1991 issue of *Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard* (36-003, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Steel, Primary Forms

January 1991

Steel, primary forms, production for January 1991 totalled 1 104 863 tonnes, a decrease of 6.2% from 1 177 849 tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The January 1991 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

January 1991

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 18.4 million tonnes in January 1991, a decrease of 9.6% from the January 1990 figure. The carriers received an additional 1.0 million tonnes from United States connections.

All 1990 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The January 1991 issue of *Railway Carloadings* (52-001, $8.30/$83) is to be released the third week of March.

For seasonally adjusted revenue freight loadings, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Canadian Civil Aviation Statistics

Fourth Quarter 1990

Preliminary monthly financial data for October, November and December 1990 are now available. Data reported by Canadian Level I air carriers for the fourth quarter of 1990 show an operating loss of $210 million, up 124% from the $94 million loss reported for the fourth quarter of 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for 1990 will be available in the March 1991 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

October 1990

In October 1990, a total of 70 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 131,454,455 fare passengers, a decrease of 0.4% from the previous month. A comparison with the same period in 1989 showed an increase of 4.9%.

Operating revenues totalled $101,345,260, down 4.9% from September 1990, but up 10.6% over October 1989.

During the same period, 26 passenger bus carriers earning $500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,099,634 fare passengers, down 4.0% from the previous month and down 19.4% from the same month in 1989. Earnings of these carriers totalled $19,644,083, a 11.9% decrease from the September 1990 operating revenues but an increase of 4.2% over October 1989.

All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The October 1990 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the third week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

User's Guide To 1986 Census Data: Place of Birth

A user's guide to 1986 Census data on place of birth status is now available (ISBN 0-660-13350-4, Canada $23/Other Countries $24).

For more information, call Jonathan Ellison (613-951-3950), Census Operations Division.

Heritage Institutions

1988-89

Data from the 1988-89 annual survey of heritage institutions in Canada are now available on a cost-recovery basis. Information on attendance and employment can be obtained, as well as detailed breakdowns of revenues and expenditures, tabulated by province or by institution type.

For further information on this release, contact Erika Dugas (613-951-1568), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Statistics Canada Annual Report, 1989-90.
Catalogue number 11-201
No charge.

Air Carrier Operations in Canada, January-March 1990.
Catalogue number 51-002
(Canada: $24.25/$97.00; United States: US$29.00/US$116.00; Other Countries: US$34.00/US$136.00).

Electric Power Statistics, December 1990.
Catalogue number 57-001
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Industry Price Indexes, December 1990.
Catalogue number 62-011
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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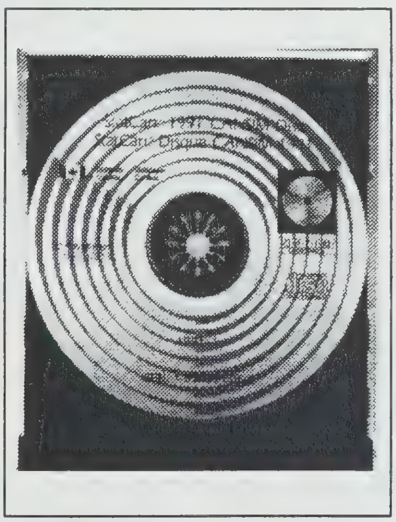
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 14, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASE

(Continued on page 2)



StatCan: 1991 CANSIM Disc

A comprehensive selection of Canadian data and easy-to-use software make the *StatCan: 1991 CANSIM Disc* a valuable resource for information on Canada's economy.

Building on the response to its predecessor (StatCan: Selected Data Disc 1989), the *StatCan: 1991 CANSIM Disc* contains more data, enhanced software and a tutorial.

A modified, personal computer-searchable version of the CANSIM Main Base Series Directory enables researchers to identify the approximately 170,000 CANSIM time series on the disc. Data can be retrieved and displayed in tabular or graphic format, and printed or recorded to a file for further manipulation.

A thesaurus is also available as a guide to definitions and terms used by Statistics Canada, thereby helping in the search for data on the compact disc.

Access to this combination of data, reference material and search and retrieval software is easy. A few key strokes at a personal computer will give information on topics ranging from farm cash receipts for livestock in Alberta to retail gasoline prices in Newfoundland.

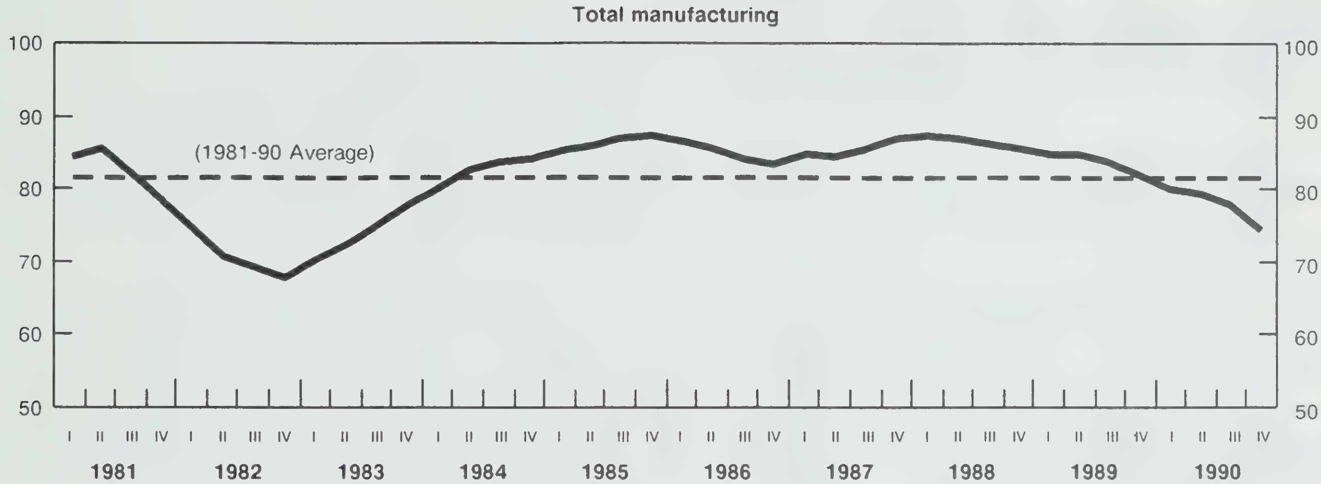
The *StatCan: 1991 CANSIM Disc* can be purchased for $1,995 on an annual basis or for $2,995 as a semi-annual subscription. An educational discount is also available: $995 annually or $1,495 for a semi-annual subscription.

For more information on the *StatCan: 1991 CANSIM Disc*, contact the Electronic Data Dissemination Division (613-951-8200, FAX: 613-951-1134).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Capacity Utilization Rates, 1981-1990



Capacity Utilization in Canadian Manufacturing Industries

Fourth Quarter 1990

Capacity utilization in the manufacturing industries dropped 4.6% in the fourth quarter to 74%. This is the largest single-quarter decline in capacity utilization since the second quarter of 1982 when the rate fell 5.3%. Lower production levels were posted in all of the major industry groups except for the petroleum and coal industries. While some industries recorded higher shipments during the quarter, the increases resulted from a drawing-down of inventories.

In the durable goods industries, the capacity utilization rate dropped 6% in the fourth quarter to 71.1%.

- With the decline in construction activity, capacity utilization fell by 9.6% in the non-metallic mineral products industries and by 6.8% in the wood industries.
- Lower demand from the construction and automobile industries accounted for the 9.2% reduction in the primary metals industries' rate of capacity utilization.
- Capacity utilization in the transportation equipment manufacturing industries dropped 7.8%, as both exports of motor vehicles and domestic demand for these products declined.

In the non-durable goods manufacturing industries, the capacity utilization rate fell 3.4% in the fourth quarter to 77.1%.

- As real consumer expenditures fell, markets for consumer goods were weak. Even for goods such as clothing where expenditures grew, the increase in shipments came out of inventories. Capacity utilization rates in the clothing industries, leather industries and food industries fell 6.7%, 4.9%, and 1.1%, respectively.
- With weak markets for final-demand goods, production of intermediate inputs dropped. Capacity utilization rates in the rubber products industries declined 8.1%, and in the primary textiles industries, the fall was 8.7%.

- The only increase in production in the fourth quarter coincided with higher oil prices. Capacity utilization in the petroleum and coal products industries rose 3.8%.

For further information on this release, contact D. Wallace (613-951-9685) or R. Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3540.

Capacity Utilization Rates in Canadian Manufacturing Industries
Fourth Quarter 1990 and Quarterly Percentage Changes

Industry	QIV 1990	QIII 1990	QII 1990	QI 1990	Quarterly % Change QIV 1990/ QIII 1990	QIII 1990/ QII 1990	QII 1990/ QI 1990
Total Manufacturing	**74.0**	**77.6**	**79.1**	**80.0**	**-4.6**	**-1.9**	**-1.1**
Durable Manufacturing Industries	**71.1**	**75.6**	**77.2**	**77.4**	**-6.0**	**-2.1**	**-0.3**
Wood Industries	71.6	76.8	82.2	85.3	-6.8	-6.6	-3.6
Furniture and Fixtures	64.9	69.0	71.9	75.0	-5.9	-4.0	-4.1
Primary Metals	75.3	82.9	87.0	86.8	-9.2	-4.7	0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	73.9	76.0	77.4	77.7	-2.8	-1.8	-0.4
Machinery	64.6	67.6	69.8	71.7	-4.4	-3.2	-2.6
Transportation Equipment	66.0	71.6	71.1	67.4	-7.8	0.7	5.5
Electrical and Electronic Products	78.1	79.7	79.5	82.0	-2.0	0.3	-3.0
Non-metallic Mineral Products	68.9	76.2	79.6	83.8	-9.6	-4.3	-5.0
Other Manufacturing Industries	76.0	77.3	76.0	75.9	-1.7	1.7	0.1
Non-durable Manufacturing Industries	**77.1**	**79.8**	**81.3**	**82.8**	**-3.4**	**-1.8**	**-1.8**
Food Industry	80.6	81.5	80.8	81.0	-1.1	0.9	-0.2
Beverage Industry	76.1	76.8	75.3	75.5	-0.9	2.0	-0.3
Tobacco Products	65.5	65.6	65.5	65.8	-0.2	0.2	-0.5
Rubber Products	71.5	77.8	83.9	85.7	-8.1	-7.3	-2.1
Plastic Products	61.8	67.8	71.2	73.1	-8.8	-4.8	-2.6
Leather and Allied Products	65.7	69.1	74.1	77.6	-4.9	-6.7	-4.5
Primary Textiles	69.5	76.1	84.2	87.3	-8.7	-9.6	-3.6
Textile Products	69.3	72.4	74.5	75.8	-4.3	-2.8	-1.7
Clothing Industry	69.3	74.3	75.7	78.9	-6.7	-1.8	-4.1
Paper and Allied Products	78.9	83.2	86.2	87.5	-5.2	-3.5	-1.5
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	68.9	72.7	74.8	78.6	-5.2	-2.8	-4.8
Refined Petroleum and Coal Products	93.2	89.8	88.3	92.3	3.8	1.7	-4.3
Chemicals and Chemical Products	85.8	87.7	89.1	89.8	-2.2	-1.6	-0.8

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Air Carrier Operations in Canada

January-March 1990

Highlights

- First-quarter net losses for Canada's Level I-III air carriers rose 44% to $78 million on a year-over-year basis. Operating revenues from scheduled services and charter services rose 10% and 7%, respectively. The overall 9% growth in operating revenues was more than offset by a 370% increase in non-operating expenses during the first quarter of 1990.

- Air Canada's operating loss in the first quarter of 1990 was $40 million, up 110% from the same quarter in 1989. Canadian Airlines International Ltd.'s operating loss rose 22% to $56 million. The 18% increase in operating revenues of Canadian Airlines International Ltd. was double that of Air Canada's increase (9%). Air Canada's largest increases in revenues came from charter services and subsidies; Canadian Airlines International Ltd.'s largest revenue gains were from scheduled services.

- Compared to a year earlier, the economy fare index for domestic scheduled services in the first quarter of 1990 advanced by 9% in unadjusted terms, while the discount fare index rose by 13%. For the international markets, the economy fare index rose by 5%, while the discount fare index decreased by about 1% in the same period.

- During the first quarter of 1990, 58% of domestic scheduled passengers travelled on discount fares, down from about 60% in 1989. For the international markets, almost three out of every four scheduled passengers (73%) flew on discount fares.

The January-March 1990 issue of *Air Carrier Operations in Canada* (51-002) will be released shortly.

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Vending Machine Operators

1989

Highlights

- Vending machine operators in Canada reported sales of $441 million in 1989, an increase of 4% from $424 million in 1988.

- The number of operators totalled 633, a decline of 3% from 1988. The number of machines in operation remained constant at 213,000 units.

- The two largest commodity categories continued to show opposite trends. Coffee machine sales were up 4% to $129 million (29% of total sales). Sales by cigarette vending machines declined to $91 million, accounting for 21% of total sales.

- Business offices and industrial plants continued to be the most popular locations for vending machines.

The 1989 issue of *Vending Machine Operators* (63-213, $22) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact David Roeske (613-951-9236), Retail Trade Section. ■

Production of Eggs

January 1991

Canadian egg production in January 1991 was 40.5 million dozen, a 1.5% increase from January 1990. The average number of layers decreased 1.4% between January 1990 and 1991, while the number of eggs per 100 layers increased to 2,296 from 2,233.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115 annually), contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For further information on this release contact Benoît Lévesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending February 28, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.6 million tonnes, a decrease of 1.8% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 19.2% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased by 11.0% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 1.8% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending March 9, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending March 9, 1991 totalled 267 935 tonnes, a decrease of 4.8% from the preceding week's total of 281 387 tonnes and down 1.6% from the year-earlier level of 272 365 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 is 2 543 194 tonnes, a decrease of 2.3% from 2 604 082 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Surface and Marine Transport Service

1989

Preliminary 1989 financial and operating data for Canadian-domiciled water carriers are now available. This information is drawn from the Water Transportation Report.

Detailed tabulations will be published in an upcoming issue of the *Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin* (50-002, $9.40/$75).

For further information, contact Michel Cloutier (613-951-8699), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Soft Drinks

February 1991

Data on soft drinks for February 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks (32-001, $2.70/$27) will be released at a later date.

For further information contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, January 1991.
Catalogue number 43-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances, January 1991.
Catalogue number 43-010
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, September 1990.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Farm Input Price Index, Fourth Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 62-004
(Canada: $12.25/$49.00; United States: US$14.75/US$59.00; Other Countries: US$17.25/US$69.00).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, June 1990.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Wholesale Trade, December 1990.
Catalogue number 63-008
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, September 1990.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

Vending Machine Operators, 1989.
Catalogue number 63-213
(Canada: $22.00; United States: US$26.00; Other Countries: US$31.00).

Building Permits, December 1990.
Catalogue number 64-001
(Canada: $22.10/$221.00; United States: US$26.50/US$265.00; Other Countries: US$30.90/US$309.00).

How to Order Publications

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Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

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Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 15, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

MAJOR RELEASE

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

January 1991

Seasonally Adjusted

Shipments were down 1.5% in January following decreases in November and December. Inventories were down 1.4% and unfilled orders declined 0.7%, the sixth monthly decrease in a row.

The **short-term trend** for shipments has declined at a constant rate of 0.9% a month for the last three periods and has been on a downward path for 16 months (apart from a short pause between April and June 1990). The unfilled orders trend was down an average of 0.8% a month for the last three periods and has been declining for 22 months, except for two small increases in August and September 1989.

The inventories trend has remained unchanged for the last four periods, after declining in the previous seven months. As a result of the stable inventories trend and the decline in the shipments trend, the trend for the inventory to shipments ratio increased from 1.51 in July 1990 to 1.57 in December 1990.

Highlights

- Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian manufacturers' **shipments** were $23.4 billion in January, a decrease of 1.5% from the previous month. Decreases in the electrical and electronic products (-9.2%), fabricated metals (-5.2%) and wood (-8.0%) industries were partly offset by an increase in the paper and allied products industry (4.2%). In 19 out of 22 major industry groups, the trends were decreasing, in most cases at a slightly slower pace than in the previous period.

- **Inventories** (owned) decreased 1.4% to $36.8 billion. A major decrease in the refined petroleum and coal products industry (-13.5%) and a decrease in the chemical products industry (-2.4%) were partly offset by increases in electrical and electronic products and primary metal industries. The trend for inventories remained at the same level for the last four periods.

> ***Note:** The appendix in the March 1990 issue of* Monthly Survey of Manufacturing *contains estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders revised back to January 1987.*

- The **inventories to shipments ratio** remained at 1.58 in January. The trend continued to increase from 1.51 in July to 1.57 in December.

- **Unfilled orders** decreased for the sixth consecutive month, down 0.7% in January to $26.5 billion. A decrease in the transportation equipment industry accounted for most of the decline. Monthly decreases in the trend have gone from -0.2% in July 1990 to an average of -0.8% between October and December.

Unfilled orders are the stock of orders which will generate future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

- **New orders** decreased 1.2% to a level of $23.2 billion in January. Decreases in the trend have averaged 1.1% a month for the last four periods.

Year-to-date

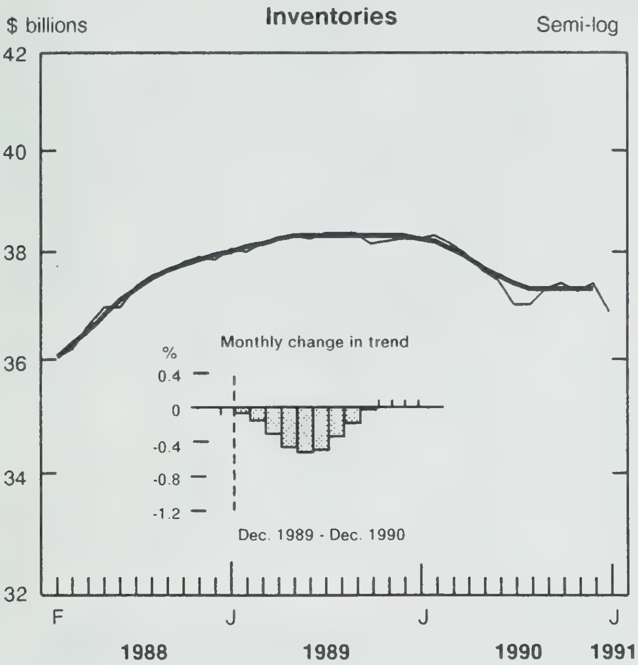
- Manufacturers' shipments for January 1991 were estimated at $23.4 billion, 2.1% lower than the January 1990 level.

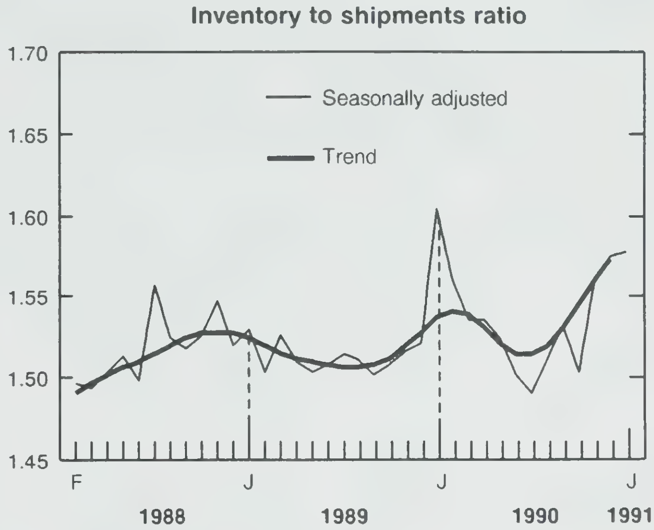
Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

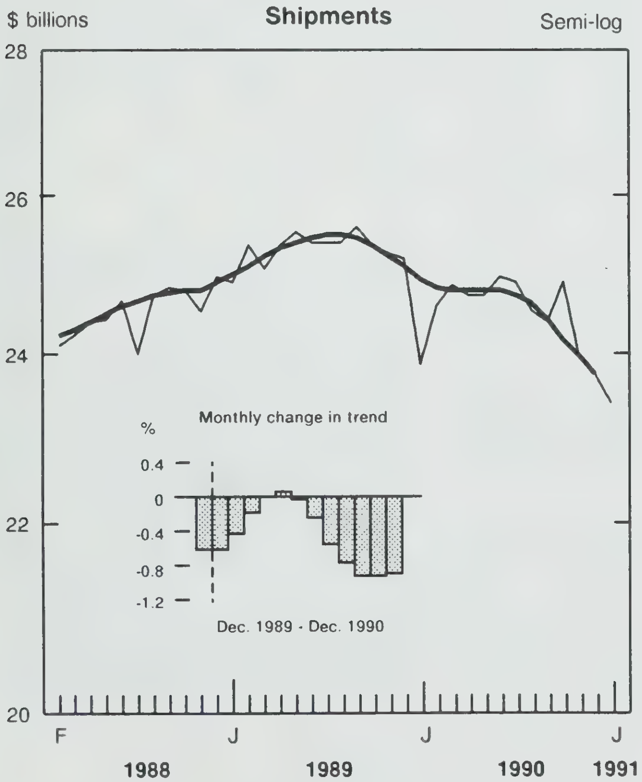
For more information, consult the January 1991 issue of *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001, $17.30/$173), available shortly.

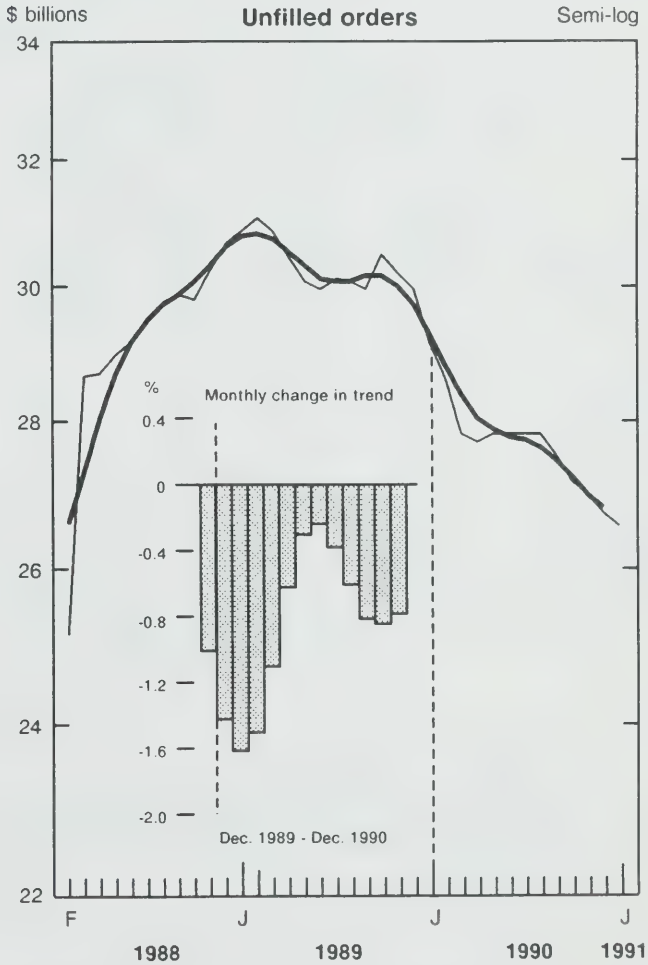
Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, contact Bob Traversy (613-951-9497) or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section (613-951-9832), Industry Division. ☐

Manufacturers' Inventories, Shipments and Unfilled Orders, January 1991









Shipments, Inventories and Orders in All Manufacturing Industries

January 1991

Period	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted			
	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders	Shipments	Inventories	Unfilled orders	New orders
	$ millions							
January 1990	22,546	38,406	29,103	22,555	23,856	38,237	29,139	23,068
February 1990	23,117	38,944	28,861	22,875	24,564	38,316	28,619	24,044
March 1990	26,276	38,646	28,374	25,789	24,844	38,135	27,803	24,028
April 1990	24,452	38,456	28,210	24,288	24,706	37,926	27,687	24,590
May 1990	26,795	37,878	28,404	26,989	24,706	37,642	27,826	24,845
June 1990	26,465	37,333	27,869	25,931	24,940	37,438	27,807	24,920
July 1990	22,702	36,745	27,833	22,665	24,859	37,014	27,802	24,854
August 1990	24,326	36,918	27,861	24,354	24,516	37,021	27,788	24,502
September 1990	24,775	36,964	27,350	24,264	24,352	37,312	27,520	24,084
October 1990	26,728	37,018	26,891	26,269	24,881	37,378	27,125	24,487
November 1990	24,456	36,944	26,717	24,283	23,901	37,255	26,979	23,755
December 1990	21,462	36,784	26,031	20,776	23,722	37,373	26,708	23,450
January 1991	22,006	37,021	26,298	22,273	23,363	36,849	26,525	23,180

	Seasonally adjusted									
	Shipments		Inventories		Inventory to shipments ratio		Unfilled orders		New orders	
	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend	S.A.	Trend
	Month to month % change				Ratio		Month to month % change			
January 1990	-5.2	-0.6	0.0	0.0	1.60	1.54	-2.6	-1.4	-7.4	-1.2
February 1990	3.0	-0.4	0.2	-0.2	1.56	1.54	-1.8	-1.6	4.2	-0.6
March 1990	1.1	-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	1.53	1.54	-2.9	-1.5	-0.1	0.1
April 1990	-0.6	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	1.54	1.53	-0.4	-1.1	2.3	0.6
May 1990	0.0	0.1	-0.7	-0.5	1.52	1.52	0.5	-0.6	1.0	0.7
June 1990	0.9	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	1.50	1.51	-0.1	-0.3	0.3	0.4
July 1990	-0.3	-0.3	-1.1	-0.3	1.49	1.51	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	0.0
August 1990	-1.4	-0.5	0.0	-0.2	1.51	1.52	-0.1	-0.4	-1.4	-0.6
September 1990	-0.7	-0.8	0.8	0.0	1.53	1.53	-1.0	-0.6	-1.7	-1.0
October 1990	2.2	-0.9	0.2	0.0	1.50	1.54	-1.4	-0.8	1.7	-1.1
November 1990	-3.9	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	1.56	1.56	-0.5	-0.9	-3.0	-1.1
December 1990	-0.8	-0.9	0.3	0.0	1.58	1.57	-1.0	-0.8	-1.3	-1.1
January 1991	-1.5	*	-1.4	*	1.58	*	-0.7	*	-1.2	*

* *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, January 1991.
Catalogue number 25-001
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

Department Store Sales and Stocks, June 1990.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00)

Exports by Country, January-December 1990.
Catalogue number 65-003
(Canada: $82.75/$331.00; United States: US$99.25/US$397.00; Other Countries: US$115.75/US$463.00).

Imports by Country, January-December 1990.
Catalogue number 65-006
(Canada: $82.75/$331.00; United States: US$99.25/US$397.00; Other Countries: US$115.75/US$463.00).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Statistics Canada, 3-N, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of March 18-22

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
March		
20	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	January 1991
20	Sales of Natural Gas	January 1991
21	Field Crop Reporting Series: No 2 – March Intentions of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada	
21	Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	December 1990
22	The Consumer Price Index	February 1991

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, March 18, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oil Pipeline Transport
December 1990

Highlights

- In December, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into Canadian pipelines increased 5.2% from the same period a year earlier to 15 307 355 cubic metres (m^3). Year-to-date receipts (172 758 401 m^3) were up 0.6% from 1989.

- Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 9.1% compared to December 1989 while pipeline imports rose 92.2% for the same period. On a cumulative basis, exports in 1990 were up 1.6% from 1989 levels, while imports were up by 12.7%.

- Deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries in December rose 3.6% from December 1989 while deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products decreased 3.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The December 1990 issue of *Oil Pipeline Transport* (55-001, $10/$100) will be available the last week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact G. O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin
December 1990

- In 1990, Canadian Level I air carriers reported an operating loss of $210 million, up 128% from the $92 million loss reported in 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

- In July 1990, total movements at the 60 Transport Canada towered airports increased by 2% from July 1989.

- Transborder aircraft movements by Canadian and American air carriers totalled 141,000 during the period January to July 1990. This was an increase of 10% from the same period of 1989.

- Preliminary third-quarter 1990 data show that total enplaned and deplaned cargo remained essentially unchanged from the same quarter of the previous year.

- In 1989, the estimated number of international scheduled air passengers totalled nearly 14 million, up 2% compared to a year earlier.

The Vol. 23, No. 3 issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93) will be available shortly. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Aviation Statistics Centre (819-997-1986), Transportation Division. ■

Local Government Employment and Remuneration
October-December 1990

Highlights

- Local government employment averaged 338,000 employees in the fourth quarter of 1990, an increase of 2.9% over the same period in 1989. This increase is comparable to the 2.9% average year-over-year rate of growth in employment in fourth quarters since 1985. Local government employment represents 28% of all government employment and 2.7% of total employment in the country.

- Total remuneration for the fourth quarter of 1990 was $2.7 billion, an increase of 9.2% over the same period in 1989. This is comparable to the 9.4% year-over-year rate of growth recorded since the fourth quarter of 1985.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Local government includes municipalities, boards, commissions, conservation authorities, schools, hospitals, and government business enterprises. The employment series excludes schools, hospitals and government enterprises.*

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2725.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Mahed Fathy (613-951-1843) or Ishtiaq Khan (613-951-8306), Employment Section, Public Institutions Division. Data are available in standard format or special tabulations.

For more information on Public Institutions Division's products, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination and External Relations (613-951-0767, FAX: 613-951-0661). ■

Shipments of Rolled Steel

January 1991

Shipments of rolled steel for January 1991 totalled 833 953 tonnes, an increase of 29.8% from the preceding month's total of 642 548 tonnes but a decrease of 17.2% from the year-earlier level of 1 007 410 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The January 1991 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel* (41-001, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gerry Barrett (613-951-3515), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Poultry Products

March 1, 1991

Preliminary data on cold storage of frozen poultry products as of March 1, 1991 and revised figures for cold storage as of February 1, 1991 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

To order *Production and Stocks of Eggs and Poultry* ($115 annually), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more detailed information on this release contact Benoît Lévesque (613-951-2550), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.

Railway Freight Traffic, Commodity Statistics

1989

Preliminary data on revenue freight traffic are now available. These data will be published at a later date in *Rail in Canada, 1989* (52-216, $45).

For further information on this release, contact Yasmin Sheikh (613-951-2518), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, December 1990.
Catalogue number 15-001
(Canada: $12.70/$127.00; United States: US$15.20/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178.00).

Footwear Statistics, January 1991.
Catalogue number 33-002
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Factory Sales of Electric Storage Batteries, January 1991.
Catalogue number 43-005
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Cement, January 1991.
Catalogue number 44-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins, January 1991.
Catalogue number 46-002
(Canada: $5.60/$56.00; United States: US$6.70/US$67.00; Other Countries: US$78.00/US$78.00).

The Labour Force, February 1991.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: $17.90/$179.00; United States: US$21.50/US$215.00; Other Countries: US$25.10/US$251.00).

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The Daily

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 19, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Tobacco Products
February 1991

Canadian tobacco product firms produced 4.08 billion cigarettes in February 1991, a 4.4% increase from the 3.91 billion cigarettes manufactured during the same period in 1990. Production in the first two months of 1991 totalled 8.50 billion cigarettes, up 9.5% from 7.76 billion cigarettes for the corresponding period in 1990.

Domestic sales in February 1991 totalled 4.14 billion cigarettes, a decrease of 19.6% from the 5.15 billion cigarettes sold in February 1990. Year-to-date sales in 1991 totalled 7.05 billion cigarettes, down 13.9% from the cumulative amount of 8.19 billion cigarettes in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

To order the February 1991 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products* (32-022, $5/$50) or for further information contact Brian Preston (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Electric Lamps
February 1991

Canadian light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 23,454,496 light bulbs and tubes in February 1991, an increase of 3.0% from the 22,762,264 units sold a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales for 1991 amounted to 44,064,592 light bulbs and tubes, up 7.1% from the 41,150,734 sold during the same period in 1990.

The February 1991 issue of *Electric Lamps* (43-009, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and Oilseeds Review, December 1990.
Catalogue number 22-007
(Canada: $13.80/$138.00; United States: US$16.60/US$166.00; Other Countries: US$19.30/US$193.00).

New Motor Vehicle Sales, July 1990.
Catalogue number 63-007
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Summary of Canadian International Trade, December 1990.
Catalogue number 65-001
(Canada: $18.20/$182.00; United States: US$21.80/US$218.00; Other Countries: US$25.50/US$255.00).

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Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11–001E (Français 11–001F) ISSN 0827–0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 20, 1991 — For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade,** January 1991 — 2
  The merchandise trade surplus fell to $166 million in January.
- **Sales of Natural Gas,** January 1991 — 3
  Sales of of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during January totalled 7 287.5 million cubic metres, a 6.7% increase from the previous year.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED — 5

Canadian Economic Observer
March 1991

The March issue of the *Canadian Economic Observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, is now available.

The March issue contains a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in February, a review of the fourth quarter and 1990 preliminary National Accounts, and a feature article on discretionary income. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and major industrial nations.

The *Canadian Economic Observer* (11-010, $22/$220) can now be ordered from Publication Sales (613-951-7277). For more information, contact Philip Cross (613-951-9162), Current Analysis Section.

MAJOR RELEASES

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade
January 1991

Total merchandise exports decreased by $352 million in January. The automotive products sector continued to decline as overall exports of cars, trucks and parts fell by $244 million, reflective of weakened demand and lower production in the United States. Energy products also decreased in January, mainly due to lower crude petroleum prices.

Imports rose by $546 million. The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and the elimination of the Federal Sales Tax appear to have had a strong effect on imports. The net effect of the tax change was to lower prices for automotive products and machinery and equipment, generating an upsurge in imports of these commodities. On the other hand, imports of consumer goods were relatively flat, which is consistent with increased prices resulting from the application of the GST.

The drop in exports and the rise in imports reduced the merchandise trade surplus in January to $166 million, down significantly from the $1.0 billion registered in December 1990. This was the lowest surplus since October 1989.

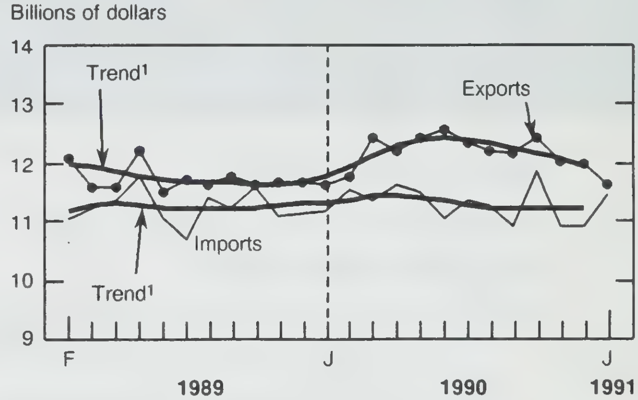
Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718, 3719, 3887-3913.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics as well as data on trade in services and capital account movements, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's Balance of International Payments* (67-001).

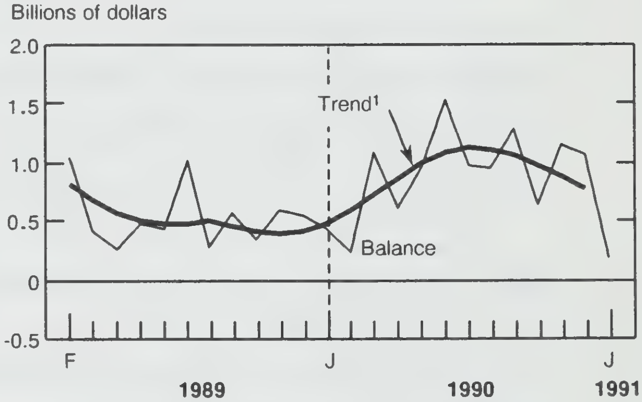
For further information on international trade statistics (detailed tables, charts and a more complete analysis), order *Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade* (65-001P, $10/$100), now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on statistics, concepts and definitions, order the January 1991 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182), available the first week of April, or contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), Trade Information Unit, Marlene Sterparn (613-951-1711) for analysis information, or Denis Pilon (613-951-4808) for price index information, Trade Measures and Analysis Section, International Trade Division. ■

Merchandise Trade
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



Merchandise Trade Balance
Seasonally Adjusted
Balance of Payments Basis



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of the data.*

Sales of Natural Gas

January 1991 (Preliminary Data)

Sales of of natural gas (including direct sales) in Canada during January 1991 totalled 7 287.5 million cubic metres, a 6.7% increase from the level recorded the previous year.

On the basis of rate structure information, sales in January 1991 were broken down as follows (percentage changes from January 1990 in brackets): residential sales, 2 376.6 million cubic metres (+9.5%); commercial sales, 1 918.2 million cubic metres (+9.2%) and industrial sales (including direct sales), 2 992.6 million cubic metres (+3.2%).

The January 1991 issue of *Gas Utilities* (55-002, $12.70/$127) will be available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Sales of Natural Gas – Preliminary Data
January 1991

	Rate structure				
	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Direct	Total
	(thousands of cubic metres)				
New Brunswick	–	–	–	–	–
Quebec	99 694	213 943	321 522	3 691	638 850
Ontario	1 134 845	785 300	938 220	141 877	3 000 242
Manitoba	118 604	124 214	57 046	690	300 554
Saskatchewan	155 100	124 400	15 059	123 242	417 801
Alberta	569 704	435 272	1 084 170	–	2 089 146
British Columbia	298 697	235 059	175 443	131 678	840 877
January 1991 - Canada	**2 376 644**	**1 918 188**	**2 591 460**	**401 178**	**7 287 470**
January 1990 - Canada	2 170 024	1 757 334	2 452 037	448 588	6 827 983
% change	9.5	9.2	3.2		6.7

Note: *Revised figures will be available in the "Gas Utilities" publication (55-002) as well as on CANSIM.*
– *nil or zero.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and Import Price Indexes

January 1991

Current and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes, on a balance of payments basis, are now available (1986 = 100). Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to January 1991 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to January 1991 (1986 = 100). Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 "All Countries" and "U.S. only" SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3620-3629, 3651, 3685.

The January 1991 issue of *Summary of Canadian International Trade* (65-001, $18.20/$182) will be available the first week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending March 7, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.3 million tonnes, a decrease of 7.9% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 15.4% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded also decreased 9.2% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 2.5% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia

January 1991

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 272 700 cubic metres of lumber and ties in January 1991, a decrease of 24.7% from the 3 019 000 cubic metres produced in January 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The January 1991 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, $7.10/$71) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jock Dobie (604-666-2671), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns

December 1990

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled $1,431 million for December 1990, a decrease of 3.2% from $1,478 million reported for the same period a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The December 1990 issue of *Restaurants, Caterers and Taverns* (63-011, $6.10/$61) will be available in three weeks. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Input-Output Tables

1986 and 1987

The Input-Output tables are published today in *The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1987* (15-201, $60) which henceforth will include data both in current and constant prices. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Yusef Siddiqi (613-951-8909), Input-Output Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Economic Observer, March 1991.
Catalogue number 11-010
(Canada: $22.00/$220.00; United States: US$26.00/US$260.00; Other Countries: US$31.00/US$310.00).

The Input-Output Structure of the Canadian Economy, 1987.
Catalogue number 15-201
(Canada: $60.00; United States: US$72.00; Other Countries: US$84.00).

Livestock Report, January 1, 1991.
Catalogue number 23-008
(Canada: $16.50/$66.00; United States: US$19.75/US$79.00; Other Countries: US$23.00/US$92.00).

Monthly Production of Soft Drinks, February 1991.
Catalogue number 32-001
(Canada: $2.70/$27.00; United States: US$3.20/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38.00).

Oils and Fats, January 1991.
Catalogue number 32-006
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Construction Type Plywood, January 1991.
Catalogue number 35-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Particleboard, Waferboard and Fibreboard, January 1991.
Catalogue number 36-003
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, January 1991.
Catalogue number 41-011
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Production and Shipments of Blow-moulded Plastic Bottles, Quarter Ended December 31, 1990.
Catalogue number 47-006
(Canada: $6.75/$27.00; United States: US$8.00/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$9.50/US$38.00).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, October 1990.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Trade, January 1991.
Catalogue number 65-001P
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Touriscope – International Travel – Advance Information, January 1991.
Catalogue number 66-001P
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 21, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

CANSIM Main Base Series Directory
1991

The *1991 CANSIM Main Base Series Directory* is now available as a printed document or on compact disc (CD-ROM).

The directory serves as a guide to data contained in the CANSIM Time Series Data Base. Access to this data base is available world-wide through a number of on-line distributors.

To make searching through the *CANSIM Main Base Series Directory* easier and faster, a personal computer-searchable version is available on CD-ROM. The CD-ROM also contains a thesaurus of terms used by Statistics Canada, thereby helping in the search for information. Access to this reference material, and search and display software, is easy. A few key strokes at a personal computer will give information on topics ranging from farm cash receipts for livestock in Alberta to retail gasoline prices in Newfoundland.

The publication with semi-annual amendments costs $125; *StatCan: 1991 CANSIM Directory Disc* (compact disc) with a semi-annual update costs $199.

For more information about the *1991 CANSIM Main Base Series Directory*, contact the Electronic Data Dissemination Division (613-951-8200; FAX: 613-951-1134).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 2 – March Intentions of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada

1991

Estimates of the areas that Canadian farmers intend to seed to the major crops in the spring of 1991 are now available. The area that farmers intend to seed to all types of spring-sown wheat in 1991 is 32.7 million acres, a decrease of 3% from 1990. Total area to be seeded to oilseeds is estimated at 10.3 million acres, 8% above the 1990 area. The area intended for coarse grains in 1991 is estimated at 18.6 million acres, 1.3% below last year.

These estimates of seeding intentions are the first indication of crop areas for 1991. The areas are estimates of what farmers would seed given no subsequent changes to weather conditions and market outlook. Actual seeded areas may be affected by spring weather conditions and changes in expected prices, as well as by these intentions estimates themselves. An analysis of these estimates helps producers align production with market demand.

For further information, contact the Crop Reporting Unit, Agriculture Division (613-951-8717). ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending March 16, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending March 16, 1991 totalled 266 691 tonnes, a decrease of 0.5% from the preceding week's total of 267 935 tonnes, and down 1.7% from the year-earlier level of 271 365 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 is 2 809 885 tonnes, a decrease of 2.3% from 2 875 447 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers

February 1991

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 158 174 thousand square metres in February 1991, a decrease of 3.3% from the 163 607^r (revised) thousand square metres shipped a year earlier.

January-to-February 1991 domestic shipments totalled 311 234 thousand square metres, down 7.6% from the 336 849^r thousand square metres for the same period in 1990.

The February 1991 issue of *Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers* (36-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Air Carrier Fare Basis Statistics

Third Quarter 1990 (Preliminary Estimates)

Preliminary estimates on fare-type utilization for the third quarter of 1990 are now available.

Data reported by the two major Canadian air carriers (Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd.) indicate that 68.2% of passengers carried on domestic-scheduled services travelled on discount fares during the third quarter of 1990, up from 65.7% for the corresponding period in 1989.

The third quarter 1990 data will be available shortly in the *Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin* (51-004, $9.30/$93). See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lisa Di Piétro (819-997-6176), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 2 – March Intentions of Principal Field Crop Area, Canada, 1991.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: $12.00/$80.00; United States: US$14.00/US$96.00; Other Countries: US$16.00/US$112.00).

Primary Iron and Steel, December 1990.
Catalogue number 41-001
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Coal and Coke Statistics, December 1990.
Catalogue number 45-002
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin, March 1991 (Vol. 23, No. 3).
Catalogue number 51-004
(Canada: $9.30/$93.00; United States: US$11.20/US$112.00; Other Countries: US$13.00/US$130.00).

The Consumer Price Index, February 1991.
Catalogue number 62-001
(Canada: $9.30/$93.00; United States: US$11.20/US$112.00; Other Countries: US$13.00/US$130.00).
Available Friday, March 22 at 7 a.m.

Department Store Sales and Stocks, July 1990.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

Department Store Sales, Including Concessions, by Province and Metropolitan Area, December 1990.
Catalogue number 63-004
(Canada: $2.70/$27.00; United States: US$3.20/US$32.00; Other Countries: US$3.80/US$38.00).

Retail Trade, December 1990.
Catalogue number 63-005
(Canada: $14.40/$144.00; United States: US$17.30/US$173.00; Other Countries: US$20.20/US$202.00).

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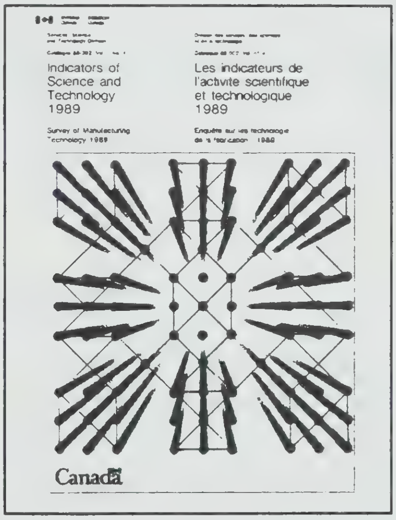
The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, March 22, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)



Indicators of Science and Technology

Survey of Manufacturing Technology 1989

In 1989, 88% of Canadian manufacturing shipments were made by plants using at least one of the 22 advanced technologies. These plants represent 48% of all Canadian manufacturing plants. If reported adoption plans are realized, these figures could rise to 92% of the value of shipments and 63% of plants by 1994.

This report presents the results of a survey conducted in March 1989 on the use and planned use of 22 advanced technologies in Canadian manufacturing industries, and compares some of these results with those of a similar survey carried out in the United States in autumn 1988.

Indicators of Science and Technology: Survey of Manufacturing Technology 1989 (88-002, Vol. 1, No. 4, $18 in Canada, US$21.50 in the United States and US$25.25 in other countries) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Yves Fortier (613-951-2190) or Louis Marc Ducharme (613-951-9921), Services, Science and Technology Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index
February 1991

National Highlights

Note to Users

The prices used to calculate the Consumer Price Index include all indirect taxes. In keeping with this principle, users are reminded that the Goods and Services Tax (GST) forms part of the prices used starting with the January 1991 CPI.

All-items

The all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Canada remained unchanged in February at a level of 125.0 (1986 = 100). Three of the major components showed increases while two posted declines and two remained unchanged. The major upward pressure came from a 2.7% increase in the clothing index. The major downward pressure came from a 2.0% decrease in the transportation component mostly reflecting a 9.8% decline in gasoline prices. In seasonally adjusted terms, the all-items index dropped by 0.4%. This follows the January increase of 2.5% which was largely influenced by the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax and other tax changes.

The year-over-year increase in the CPI between February 1990 and February 1991 was 6.2%, down from the 6.8% reported for January. This rate of increase remained well above the 4.8% annual average experienced in 1990 as price levels continued to reflect the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax in January 1991.

Food

The food index was unchanged in February following an increase of 4.1% observed in January. A decline of 0.1% in the index for food purchased from stores was offset by an advance of 0.2% in the index for food purchased from restaurants.

The slight decline in the index for food purchased from stores resulted from several large offsetting price changes. The main source of downward pressure came from pork and cured meat prices which declined 4.0% and 3.0%, respectively, following reductions in the prices paid to hog producers. Pasta products and cereals also showed price declines. The main upward pressures came from fresh fruit (5.6%) and soft drinks (2.8%). The fresh vegetables index rose 0.7% as increases for most vegetables, including a 31.3% advance for cucumbers, were largely offset by a 28.2% decline for lettuce.

Over the 12-month period, February 1990 to February 1991, the food index advanced by 5.0%, down from the 6.0% rise reported in January. The index for food purchased from stores increased 2.4%, down from 3.6% recorded in January while the index for food purchased from restaurants rose 12.1%, the same movement as was reported last month.

All-items Excluding Food

On a month-to-month basis, the all-items excluding food index declined by 0.1%.

The 2.0% decline in the transportation index resulted from a fall of 2.3% in the private transportation index which was partially offset by a 0.9% rise in the public transportation index. Within private transportation, the major factor was the 9.8% drop in the price of gasoline. The price declines were most pronounced in the three Prairie provinces. An increase of 1.7% in air transportation was largely responsible for the increase in the public transportation index. Higher local transport charges in Winnipeg and London, and increased rates on B.C. ferries also contributed.

The 0.1% decline in the housing index came from a combination of a 0.1% decrease in shelter costs, a 0.4% drop in the cost of household operations, and a 0.1% increase in the price of furniture and equipment. Within shelter, there were a number of offsetting movements: fuel oil, homeowners' maintenance and repairs, and traveller accommodation showed declines while rent, tenants' insurance premiums and mortgage interest payments showed increases. Within household operations, declines were seen in the prices of many household supplies.

The 2.7% increase in the clothing index can be attributed to two factors: the end of January sales, including promotions during which some retailers absorbed the Goods and Services Tax, and price increases on new stock.

The recreation, reading and education index rose 0.9%. The recreation component increased 1.2%, primarily as a result of seasonally higher prices for travel tours and the end of January sales for ski equipment. Higher prices for several magazines and newspapers and for piano lessons led to slight increases in the reading and education components, respectively.

The tobacco products index dropped by 0.1% while the alcoholic beverages index increased by 0.5%, resulting in an overall gain of 0.3% in the tobacco products and alcoholic beverages index. The increase in the alcoholic beverages index reflected manufacturers' price increases and further adjustments to recent tax changes.

The health and personal care index showed no overall change. Within health care, an increase in the cost of prescribed medicines was largely offset by lower prices for non-prescribed medicines. The personal care index rose slightly as an advance of 2.4% for hair care services was largely offset by declines for many personal care items.

Over the 12-month period, February 1990 to February 1991, the all-items excluding food index rose by 6.4%, down from the increase of 7.1% reported for January.

All-items Excluding Food and Energy

The all-items excluding food and energy index increased by 0.5% in February following an increase of 2.2% in January. Between February 1990 and February 1991 the index increased by 6.0%, the same increase that was observed in January.

Goods and Services

The goods index declined by 0.5% in February following a 2.9% increase in January. Differing price movements were experienced by the different durability classes. The index for durable goods advanced by 0.3%. The main contributor to the increase came from higher furniture prices following January sales. The semi-durable goods index rose by 1.8% largely as a result of increases in the price of clothing. The index for non-durable goods dropped by 1.6% in February, reflecting the drop in energy prices with no change in food prices. The services index rose 0.4% in February after a 2.1% increase in January.

Between February 1990 and February 1991, the goods component increased by 5.0%, down from the 6.1% rise observed in January. The services index was up by 7.6% compared to 7.9% noted the month before.

City Highlights

Between January and February, changes in the all-items indexes for cities for which CPIs are published varied from a decrease of 1.1% in Edmonton to a rise of 0.6% in Charlottetown/Summerside. Edmonton's decline was led by a 31.9% decrease in gasoline prices and assisted by a 0.9% decline in the price of food purchased from stores. Charlottetown/ Summerside showed the smallest decrease in gasoline prices (-0.4%) and the highest increase in the prices of food purchased from stores (2.3%) of any of the cities being compared.

Between February 1990 and February 1991, increases in the all-items indexes for cities ranged from 4.4% in Toronto to 9.2% in Charlottetown/ Summerside.

The Consumer Price Index and Major Components (Not Seasonally Adjusted), Canada
(1986 = 100)

	Indexes			Percentage change February 1991 from	
	February 1991	January 1991	February 1990	January 1991	February 1990
All items	**125.0**	**125.0**	**117.7**	**0.0**	**6.2**
Food	120.9	120.9	115.1	0.0	5.0
All items excluding food	125.9	126.0	118.3	-0.1	6.4
Housing	123.9	124.0	117.7	-0.1	5.3
Clothing	127.7	124.4	116.2	2.7	9.9
Transportation	120.2	122.6	115.3	-2.0	4.2
Health and personal care	127.6	127.6	117.5	0.0	8.6
Recreation, reading and education	129.2	128.0	118.9	0.9	8.7
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	144.3	143.9	131.3	0.3	9.9
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	80.0	80.0	85.0		
All-items Consumer Price Index converted to 1981 = 100	165.5				

Main Contributors to Monthly Changes in the All-items Index by City

St. John's

A rise in the clothing index and higher overall food prices were among the main contributors to the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Most of the advance in the food index was due to higher prices for fresh produce, beef, chicken, dairy products, prepared meats and soft drinks. Charges for personal care services, rented accommodation, and owned accommodation advanced, as did prices for furniture and served alcoholic beverages. Moderating these overall advances were lower prices for gasoline, fuel oil, and personal care supplies. Household operating expenses declined as well. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.5%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

The all-items index rose 0.6%. Most of the upward impact originated in the food, housing and clothing components. Higher prices for fresh produce, beef, soft drinks, poultry and pork were responsible for the rise in the food index. The advance in the housing index was mainly due to higher prices for fuel oil and, to a lesser extent, higher prices for household furnishings and equipment and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Higher prices for women's wear explained most of the rise in the clothing index. Price declines were observed for personal care supplies, recreational equipment and gasoline. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 9.2%.

Halifax

The 0.2% rise in the all-items index was mainly attributable to advances in the clothing and food components. Higher prices for fresh produce, restaurant meals, beef, cereal products and dairy products contributed to the rise in the food index. Increased charges for personal care services were also noted. Moderating these advances were lower prices for gasoline and a decline in the housing index. The movement in the housing component resulted from decreased charges for fuel oil, traveller accommodation and household textiles although these declines were partly offset by advances in charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher prices for furniture. Price declines were also registered for packaged holiday trips and recreational equipment. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 7.4%.

Saint John

Advances in the clothing and food indexes accounted for most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Higher prices for fresh produce, beef, restaurant meals, dairy products, pork and poultry explained the rise in the food index. Increased charges for personal care services, home entertainment equipment and cigarettes were also registered. The housing index remained unchanged as higher prices for household furnishings and equipment and increased charges for owned and rented accommodation were offset by declines in fuel oil prices, traveller accommodation charges and household operating expenses. Lower prices for gasoline had a substantial moderating effect. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 7.2%.

Quebec City

Advances in the clothing and food components were among the main contributors in the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. Within food, much of the increase resulted from higher prices for fresh fruit, restaurant meals and beef. Increased charges for packaged holiday trips and higher prices for recreational equipment also had a notable upward impact. A decline in gasoline prices had a considerable dampening effect. The housing index fell slightly as decreased charges relating to fuel oil, household operation and traveller accommodation more than offset higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, and increased charges for owned and rented accommodation. Lower prices for personal care supplies were also noted. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 7.9%.

Montreal

The all-items index remained unchanged overall due to a number of offsetting effects. A large decline in the transportation component (due to lower gasoline prices) and slight declines in the housing, food, and health and personal care components were noted. Within housing, decreased charges relating to traveller accommodation, fuel oil, and household operation were observed, but these were largely offset by increased charges for owned and rented accommodation and higher prices for furniture. The decline in the food index was largely due to lower prices for pork, chicken, cured and prepared meats, sugar, dairy products and eggs. Prices for personal care supplies and non-prescribed medicines declined as well. Higher prices for clothing, packaged holiday trips and alcoholic beverages exerted a notable

upward influence. Prices for recreational and home entertainment equipment also advanced. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 7.7%.

Ottawa

The 0.2% rise in the all-items index largely reflected advances in the clothing, recreation and housing indexes. Higher prices for packaged holiday trips and for recreational equipment were responsible for the increase in the recreation index. The advance in the housing component was mainly due to increased charges for owned and rented accommodation and higher household operating expenses. These advances were largely modified by lower prices for traveller accommodation and fuel oil. Increased charges for personal care services and higher prices for alcoholic beverages and newspapers also contributed to the latest change. The food index rose marginally, as higher prices for fresh produce, soft drinks and beef were largely offset by lower prices for bakery products and for cured and prepared meats. Gasoline prices declined, exerting a notable dampening effect. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.3%.

Toronto

The all-items index fell marginally (-0.1%), reflecting declines in the transportation, housing and food components. The decline in the transportation index was due to lower prices for gasoline. Decreased charges for owned and traveller accommodation, and lower prices for household furnishings and fuel oil caused the housing index to fall. Within the food component, lower prices were observed for cured and prepared meats, fresh vegetables, cereal and bakery products, chicken, pork and soft drinks. These declines were substantially moderated by higher prices for clothing and increased charges for packaged holiday trips. Advances in charges for personal care services, alcoholic beverages and recreational equipment also contributed a notable upward impact. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 4.4%.

Thunder Bay

The all-items index rose 0.2%. Among the main contributors were higher prices for clothing and packaged holiday trips, increased charges for rented and owned accommodation, and higher prices for household equipment. Price increases for cigarettes and alcoholic beverages were also registered. Lower prices for gasoline exerted a notable dampening effect. A decline in the food index was also observed, and was largely due to lower prices for dairy products, fresh fruit, cured and prepared meats, and soft drinks. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.3%.

Winnipeg

The all-items index fell 0.2%, reflecting declines in four of the major components. The largest downward contribution came from transportation, where lower prices for gasoline more than offset higher fares for local transit. The food index registered a slight decline due to lower prices for fresh fruit, sugar, bakery products, beef and pork. Further downward pressure resulted from lower prices for personal care supplies, cigarettes and served alcoholic beverages. Moderating the impact of these declines were advances in the clothing and housing components. The rise in the latter was mainly due to higher prices for household furnishings and equipment, and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Price increases for packaged holiday trips were also registered. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.1%.

Regina

The all-items index fell 0.5%. Declines were observed in four of the seven major components. The largest downward impact originated in the transportation index, where lower prices for gasoline were noted. A slight decline was observed in the food index, as lower prices for fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, and sugar more than offset price increases for fresh vegetables, cured and prepared meats, soft drinks and beef. Other notable declines were observed for personal care supplies and for home entertainment equipment. A rise in the clothing index and an advance in charges for owned accommodation, traveller accommodation and household appliances exerted a considerable upward effect. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 4.8%.

Saskatoon

The 0.4% decline in the all-items index was largely due to lower prices for gasoline. A decline in the food index also had a notable impact, as lower prices were observed for fresh fruit, beef, chicken and bakery products. Price declines for personal care supplies and home entertainment equipment also exerted a dampening effect. Considerable upward pressure resulted from a rise in the clothing index, an advance

in owned accommodation charges and price increases for household furnishings and equipment. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 5.4%.

Edmonton

The all-items index fell 1.1%. Lower prices for gasoline were the major contributing factor. A decline in the food index, reflecting lower prices for beef, fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, and soft drinks, also contributed to the latest change. Exerting a considerable upward influence were higher clothing prices and increased charges for rented and owned accommodation. Other notable advances were observed in charges for personal care supplies and services, and in prices for alcoholic beverages. Recreational expenses were up as well. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.5%.

Calgary

Lower prices for gasoline were the main contributing factor in the 0.8% decline in the all-items index. Further downward pressure resulted from decreased charges for personal care supplies and a slight decline in the housing index. Lower prices for household furnishings and equipment, and decreased charges for traveller accommodation were responsible for the decline in the housing component. These declines were largely offset by increased charges for rented and owned accommodation and higher household operating expenses. A rise in the clothing index and higher overall food prices (particularly for fresh fruit, bakery products, prepared meats and soft drinks) contributed a considerable upward impact. Higher recreational expenses and increased prices for alcoholic beverages were also observed. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.8%.

Vancouver

Advances in the clothing, food and housing components explained most of the 0.2% rise in the all-items index. The rise in the food index reflected higher prices for beef, fresh produce, restaurant meals, dairy products, poultry and bakery products. Advances in rented and owned accommodation charges, and higher prices for household furnishings were responsible for the advance in the housing component, although these increases were offset somewhat by decreased charges for traveller accommodation. Further upward pressure resulted from higher prices for alcoholic beverages, recreational equipment, and medicinal and pharmaceutical products. Increased charges for personal care services also had a notable impact. Gasoline prices declined, exerting a considerable dampening effect. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 6.4%.

Victoria

The all-items index rose 0.3%, with most of the upward impact originating in the clothing and food components. Higher prices for soft drinks, beef, dairy products, fresh produce and poultry were largely responsible for the rise in the food index. Increased charges for rented and owned accommodation had a considerable upward influence, as did higher prices for alcoholic beverages, household furnishings, and recreational and home entertainment equipment. Higher charges for personal care supplies and services also contributed to the latest change. The overall advance was partially dampened by declines in gasoline prices and traveller accommodation charges. Since February 1990, the all-items index has risen 7.3%.

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Order the February 1991 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001, $9.30/$93).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
St. John's								
February 1991 index	119.8	118.7	117.0	123.1	118.7	122.8	126.2	124.9
% change from January 1991	0.2	1.1	-0.4	4.1	-1.7	-0.4	-0.2	0.5
% change from February 1990	6.5	6.6	6.5	7.6	6.5	6.9	6.1	5.1
Charlottetown/Summerside								
February 1991 index	125.5	125.4	121.3	121.1	120.4	130.2	128.1	158.2
% change from January 1991	0.6	1.6	0.7	2.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.0
% change from February 1990	9.2	6.8	9.7	8.3	9.5	10.0	7.8	15.7
Halifax								
February 1991 index	125.0	130.3	119.2	125.3	119.4	127.9	123.4	157.3
% change from January 1991	0.2	0.7	-0.3	4.9	-1.2	0.4	-0.2	0.0
% change from February 1990	7.4	6.1	6.7	9.0	6.7	9.7	4.6	15.4
Saint John								
February 1991 index	123.7	124.7	120.1	125.7	118.4	126.6	124.0	154.2
% change from January 1991	0.2	0.9	0.0	4.9	-2.0	0.6	0.0	0.1
% change from February 1990	7.2	5.9	8.0	8.9	7.2	8.5	5.4	6.6
Quebec								
February 1991 index	123.9	119.2	123.2	131.7	115.7	127.3	127.5	142.2
% change from January 1991	0.2	0.8	-0.1	1.7	-1.5	-0.8	1.0	0.1
% change from February 1990	7.9	3.7	7.2	14.5	5.1	8.1	12.2	14.2
Montreal								
February 1991 index	125.3	120.6	125.6	131.4	117.4	128.1	130.8	143.3
% change from January 1991	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	1.5	-1.4	-0.2	1.2	0.4
% change from February 1990	7.7	3.0	7.2	14.2	5.4	9.5	12.8	15.2
Ottawa								
February 1991 index	124.9	119.1	123.4	127.2	122.9	132.4	129.6	141.7
% change from January 1991	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.3	-0.8	0.3	0.9	0.1
% change from February 1990	6.3	5.6	5.7	7.7	4.8	7.3	9.0	7.5
Toronto								
February 1991 index	127.3	123.3	128.4	128.2	121.2	131.5	131.8	139.7
% change from January 1991	-0.1	-0.6	-0.5	2.7	-1.2	0.2	1.9	0.1
% change from February 1990	4.4	5.6	2.1	7.6	3.3	9.1	8.2	6.6
Thunder Bay								
February 1991 index	123.4	117.1	120.4	126.8	124.1	123.7	128.6	145.0
% change from January 1991	0.2	-0.3	0.1	2.6	-0.8	-0.2	1.1	0.3
% change from February 1990	6.3	3.5	6.9	8.2	5.0	6.2	7.8	8.9
Winnipeg								
February 1991 index	124.1	122.7	120.2	126.7	122.8	126.9	129.0	145.2
% change from January 1991	-0.2	-0.2	0.4	2.5	-2.2	-0.2	0.4	-0.2
% change from February 1990	6.1	5.3	5.9	7.7	5.7	7.3	7.3	5.9
Regina								
February 1991 index	123.4	125.0	116.5	126.1	123.8	137.6	126.1	142.5
% change from January 1991	-0.5	-0.2	0.2	3.1	-3.7	-0.9	-0.2	0.1
% change from February 1990	4.8	7.0	4.5	8.8	0.2	5.4	6.6	6.3

See footnote at end of table

Consumer Price Indexes for Urban Centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.[1]

	All items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and Personal care	Recreation Reading and Education	Tobacco Products and Alcoholic Beverages
Saskatoon								
February 1991 index	124.0	124.4	118.0	125.1	123.3	149.3	125.1	137.6
% change from January 1991	-0.4	-0.4	0.3	3.0	-3.9	-0.1	-0.2	0.1
% change from February 1990	5.4	6.6	4.3	8.5	4.1	5.2	5.7	6.3
Edmonton								
February 1991 index	122.5	119.0	119.7	125.7	115.5	126.0	128.3	155.8
% change from January 1991	-1.1	-0.6	0.3	3.7	-7.7	2.0	0.2	1.0
% change from February 1990	6.5	6.5	7.6	9.2	0.7	8.7	7.1	11.3
Calgary								
February 1991 index	122.9	120.5	119.3	127.0	114.6	123.4	128.5	157.9
% change from January 1991	-0.8	0.6	-0.1	3.8	-6.6	-1.7	0.5	0.9
% change from February 1990	6.8	9.1	6.2	9.1	2.1	5.8	8.4	11.8
Vancouver								
February 1991 index	123.2	123.0	118.7	121.0	125.9	121.8	126.8	140.8
% change from January 1991	0.2	0.7	0.3	2.6	-1.7	0.2	0.0	0.4
% change from February 1990	6.4	9.1	4.0	9.7	4.7	9.3	8.5	9.0
Victoria								
February 1991 index	123.4	122.1	117.6	121.8	128.2	121.5	130.0	141.8
% change from January 1991	0.3	0.8	0.2	3.1	-0.7	1.3	0.2	0.1
% change from February 1990	7.3	7.6	5.3	9.9	8.0	7.7	8.8	9.7

[1] *For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1990 issue of Consumer Prices and Price Indexes (62-010, $17.25/$69.00).*

Local Government Finance – Financial Management System Basis

1990 Estimates

Highlights

Revenues

- On a Financial Management System (FMS) basis, total local government revenue for 1990 was estimated at $57.6 billion, an increase of $4.2 billion (7.9%) from 1989. This was larger than the average year-to-year increase of $3.1 billion (6.8%) between 1985 and 1989.

- Comprising almost half of local government revenue, transfers from federal and provincial/ territorial governments totalled $26.8 billion for 1990, $2.4 billion (10.0%) higher than 1989. While this increase was larger than the 1985-to-1989 average increase of $1.1 billion (5.4%), these transfers represented a smaller percentage of total local government revenues. From 1985 to 1990 their share of total revenue decreased by 1.6%.

- Local government tax revenues, of which real property taxes form the major component, had an estimated value of $21.2 billion for 1990. This represented an increase of $1.1 billion (5.5%) from 1989, less than the 1985-to-1989 average of $1.4 billion (8.3%). From 1985 to 1990, however, this revenue source's share of total revenue expanded from 35.6% to 36.8%.

- Sales of goods and services revenue increased by $0.5 billion (8.3%) from the 1989 level to stand at $6.8 billion for 1990. This increase falls in line with the 1985-to-1989 average growth of $0.5 billion (9.2%). The share of total revenue attributable to this revenue source grew by 1.0% from 1985 to 1990.

Expenditures

- Compared to 1989, total expenditures rose by $4.3 billion (7.7%) to $59.6 billion in 1990. This increase was greater than the 1985-to-1989 annual average increase of $3.4 billion (7.2%).

- While the percentage share of total local government expenditures represented by each function has been fairly consistent over time, the accompanying table illustrates some fluctuations that have occurred in recent years.

Note to Users:

As of 1990, implementation of new funding measures stemming from British Columbia's Royal Commission on Education have resulted in a change in revenue classifications for that province. Residential tax collections for elementary and secondary school boards which were classified in prior years as municipal taxes for education purposes are, as of 1990, deemed to be provincial taxes. In FMS local government data, the revenues are therefore included in the transfers from the British Columbia government to local school entities, beginning in 1990. For that year $0.7 billion included in these transfers would have appeared as local tax revenue had the funding system not been restructured.

The Financial Management System (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structure of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from government budgets, estimates, public accounts and other records to provide detailed, intergovernmentally comparable data as well as compatible national aggregates that are consistent over time. Thus, FMS statistics may not accord with the figures published in government financial statements.

Local government estimates are prepared by Public Institutions Division from various data sources including a survey of local government budgetary intentions for 1990, other local government surveys, administrative documents of provincial and local governments, and information obtained from provincial government ministries and other divisions within Statistics Canada.

- Traditionally the largest local government function, education had 1990 expenditures of $23.6 billion, an increase of $1.7 billion (7.6%) from the 1989 levels. This increase was only slightly higher than the 1985-to-1989 annual average increase of $1.2 billion (6.5%). However, the percentage of total expenditures represented by education has actually been in decline, decreasing from 40.7% in 1985 to 39.5% in 1990.

- Similarly, the percentage of total expenditures represented by debt charges decreased since 1985, from 7.8% to 6.1%, despite annual increases in expenditures averaging $0.1 billion (1.8%).

- Conversely, expenditures on social services – social welfare represented 3.6% of total expenditures in 1985 and increased to 4.5% or $2.7 billion for 1990. The increase in 1990 was $0.3 billion (13.9%), in line with the 1985-to-1989 average growth of $0.2 billion (12.1%).

- Environment function expenditures also rose from 7.1% of total expenditures in 1985 to 9.0% in 1990. The $0.4 billion (8.6%) increase from 1989 levels was similar in dollar terms but lower in percentage terms than the 1985-to-1989 average increase of $0.5 billion (13.7%).

- Reflecting increased environmental concerns, capital investment in sewage collection and disposal facilities rose $0.2 billion (18.4%) to $1.1 billion in 1990. Capital expenditures on roads and streets were estimated at $2.5 billion, up $0.3 billion (11.7%) from 1989 levels. The recreation and culture function also reflected increased investment of $0.2 billion (38.9%) in recreation facilities.

Surplus/Deficit

- The 1990 estimates indicated that current revenues of $55.0 billion exceeded current expenditures by $4.5 billion while capital expenditures of $9.1 billion were $6.5 billion greater than capital revenues. The result was an overall deficit of $2.0 billion, $0.1 billion higher than 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2764-2776.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Loggie (613-951-1809) or Jacinthe Bourdeau (613-951-1949), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through special tabulation. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips, Data Dissemination Co-ordinator (613-951-0767).

Local Government Revenues and Expenditures
1985 and 1990
Financial Management System Basis

Revenue Source	1985 revenue	1990 revenue	1985 % of total revenue	1990 % of total revenue	Change in % share 1985 to 1990	% change from 1989 to 1990	Average annual % change from 1985 to 1989
	$ millions						
Own Source Revenue	21,309	30,856	51.91	53.55	1.64	6.2	8.1
Real Property Taxes	11,736	17,084	28.59	29.65	1.06	4.6	8.6
All other taxes	2,887	4,095	7.03	7.11	0.08	9.4	6.7
Sales of Goods and Services	4,425	6,806	10.78	11.81	1.03	8.3	9.2
Return on Investment	1,292	1,499	3.15	2.60	-0.55	5.4	2.5
All other own source revenue	969	1,372	2.36	2.38	0.02	6.1	7.6
Transfers from other governments	19,743	26,762	48.09	46.45	-1.64	10.0	5.4
Total Revenue	**41,052**	**57,618**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**0.00**	**7.9**	**6.8**

Expenditure Function	1985 expenditure	1990 expenditure	1985 % of total expenditure	1990 % of total expenditure	Change in % share 1985 to 1990	% change from 1989 to 1990	Average annual % change from 1985 to 1989
	$ millions						
General Services	2,154	3,272	5.14	5.49	0.35	9.6	8.6
Social Services – Social Welfare	1,493	2,681	3.56	4.50	0.94	13.9	12.1
Education – Elementary and Secondary	17,037	23,559	40.68	39.53	-1.15	7.6	6.5
Environment	2,980	5,372	7.12	9.01	1.89	8.6	13.7
Recreation and Culture	2,621	3,913	6.26	6.57	0.31	12.9	7.3
Debt Charges	3,279	3,638	7.83	6.10	-1.73	3.3	1.8
All other expenditures	12,319	17,159	29.41	28.79	-0.62	6.3	7.0
Total Expenditure	**41,883**	**59,594**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**0.00**	**7.7**	**7.2**

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Quarterly Demographic Statistics for Canada, Provinces and Territories

October-December 1990

The preliminary postcensal estimates of population for Canada, the provinces and territories on January 1, 1991 are now available. These estimates are presented below, as are revised postcensal estimates for January 1, 1990.

Figures on immigration, emigration, interprovincial migration, births, deaths and marriages for October-December 1990 are also now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1 (quarterly estimates); 2, 3 and 397 (immigration); 6516 (emigration); 4, 5 and 6 (births, marriages and deaths); 5731 and 6982 (interprovincial migration based on Family Allowances) and 6981 (interprovincial migration based on Revenue Canada).

Note: Estimates of population from June 1, 1988 to May 31, 1989 have been finalized while those from June 1, 1989 to October 1, 1990 have been updated.

These estimates will appear in *Quarterly Demographic Statistics* (91-002, $7.50/$30), available in a few weeks, and *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population by Marital Status, Age, Sex and Components of Growth for Canada, Provinces and Territories* (91-210, $29), available in autumn 1991. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact N. Nault (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information; for information on other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. Or contact the nearest regional reference centre.

	Number		Annual Growth Rate (%)	
	1991	1990	1990	1989
Canada	**26,832,700**	**26,452,300**	**1.4**	**1.4**
Newfoundland	571,700	572,400	-0.1	0.6
Prince Edward Island	129,900	130,500	-0.5	0.9
Nova Scotia	897,500	891,600	0.7	0.7
New Brunswick	725,600	721,500	0.6	0.8
Quebec	6,811,800	6,739,600	1.1	1.0
Ontario	9,840,300	9,678,200	1.7	1.6
Manitoba	1,092,600	1,088,200	0.4	0.4
Saskatchewan	995,300	1,000,700	-0.5	-0.7
Alberta	2,501,400	2,450,200	2.1	1.7
British Columbia	3,185,900	3,100,000	2.7	2.5
Yukon	26,500	26,000	2.2	2.1
Northwest Territories	54,000	53,200	1.5	1.6

Note: Figures have been rounded independently to the nearest hundred.

Focus on Culture

Spring 1991

The Spring issue of *Focus on Culture* includes articles on English- and French-language book publishing firms, Canadian dance companies and the periodical publishing industry in Canada.

Highlights

- Sales by English-language book publishers climbed from $264 million in 1982-83 to $534 million in 1988-89. More than 80% of these sales were of titles they had published themselves. Over the same period, the sales by French-language publishers increased from $65 million to $147 million, and about 65% of these sales came from their own titles.

- Government funding as a source of revenue for dance companies increased from $10.8 million in 1982 to $18.7 million in 1988 (constant 1988 dollars). In both 1984 and 1986, government grants actually exceeded the total amount of revenue earned by dance companies, underlining how vital these grants were in reducing the discrepancy between earned revenues and company expenditures.

- The number of French-language periodicals published in Canada rose 26% between 1985-86 and 1988-89 to 339, and the number of bilingual publications increased a dramatic 87% to 247. The number of English-language periodicals rose a modest 3% during the same period to 901.

The Spring 1991 issue (Volume 3, Number 1) of *Focus on Culture* (87-004, $6.25/$25) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information, contact Renée Langlois (613-951-1566), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation

February 1991

Manufacturers shipped 1 818 281 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in February 1991, down 49.2% from 3 576 845 square metres shipped a year earlier, and down 13.6% from 2 104 317 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of February 1991 totalled 3 922 598 square metres, a decrease of 46.5% from the same period in 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The 1991 February issue of *Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation* (44-004, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating Board

February 1991

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 2 002 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in February 1991, a decrease of 14.3% compared to 2 336^r (revised) thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in February 1990.

Year-to-date shipments amounted to 3 829^r thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) compared to 5 009^r thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) for the same period in 1990, a decrease of 23.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The February 1991 issue of *Rigid Insulating Board* (36-002, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3531), Industry Division. ■

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Sawmills East of the Rockies

January 1991

Production of lumber in sawmills east of the Rockies decreased 19.2% to 1 488 628 cubic metres in January 1991 from 1 841 615 cubic metres (revised) in January 1990.

Stocks on hand at the end of January 1991 totalled 2 913 866 cubic metres, an increase of 8.6% compared to 2 682 480 cubic metres in January 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2, 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The January 1991 issue of *Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies* (35-002, $10/$100) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jacques Lepage (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics

November 1990

In November 1990, a total of 70 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 127,951,958 fare passengers, a decrease of 2.7% from the previous month. A comparison with the same period in 1989 showed a decrease of 2.6%.

Operating revenues totalled $104,713,385, up 3.3% over October 1990 and up 8.1% over November 1989.

During the same period, 26 passenger bus carriers earning $500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,104,769 fare passengers, up 0.5% from the previous month but down 14.6% from the same month a year earlier. Earnings of these carriers totalled $19,759,248, a 1.5% increase over the October 1990 operating revenues and an increase of 22.1% over November 1989.

All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The November 1990 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the fourth week of March. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Imports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

January 1991

Commodity-country import trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for January 1991 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes.

The January 1991 issue of *Imports by Commodity* (H.S. based) (65-007, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Offices of Professional Accountants

1988

Preliminary estimates indicate that in 1988, 5,569 professional accounting firms generated $3.3 billion in revenue, of which $2.1 billion was derived from auditing and accounting.

For a more detailed breakdown of revenue by province and selected metropolitan areas, order Vol. 2, No. 5 of *Service Industry Bulletin* (63-015, $7.20/$43).

For more detailed information on this release, contact C. Gaston (613-951-2196) or W. Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production, November 1990.
Catalogue number 26-006
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, January 1991.
Catalogue number 31-001
(Canada: $17.30/$173.00; United States: US$20.80/US$208.00; Other Countries: US$24.20/US$242.00).

Oil Pipe Line Transport, December 1990.
Catalogue number 55-001
(Canada: $10.00/$100.00; United States: US$12.00/US$120.00; Other Countries: US$14.00/US$140.00).

Gas Utilities, November 1990.
Catalogue number 55-002
(Canada: $12.70/$127.00; United States: US$15.20/US$152.00; Other Countries: US$17.80/US$178.00).

Restaurant, Caterer and Tavern Statistics, October 1990.
Catalogue number 63-011
(Canada: $6.10/$61.00; United States: US$7.30/US$73.00; Other Countries: US$8.50/US$85.00).

Focus on Culture, Spring 1991.
Catalogue number 87-004
(Canada: $6.25/$25.00; United States: US$7.50/US$30.00; Other Countries: US$8.75/US$35.00).

Indicators of Science and Technology, 1989 (Vol. 1, No. 4).
Catalogue number 88-002
(Canada: $18.00/$72.00; United States: US$21.50/US$86.00; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101.00).

How to Order Publications

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the bureau's products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase our publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more.

Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems CANSIM and Telichart. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other valuable services – from seminars to consultations – are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

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Statistics Canada
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3rd Floor
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757 West Hastings Street
Suite 440F
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9

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Toll free service:
1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Fax: 1-604-666-4863
Yukon and Atlin, B.C. Zenith 08913

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of March 25-28

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
March		
25	Security Transactions with Non-residents	January 1991
26	Industrial Product Price Index	February 1991
26	Raw Materials Price Index	February 1991
27	Employment, Earnings and Hours	January 1991
27	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	January 1991
28	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	January 1991
28	Building Permits	January 1991
28	Wholesale Trade	January 1991
28	Department Store Sales and Stocks	January 1991

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

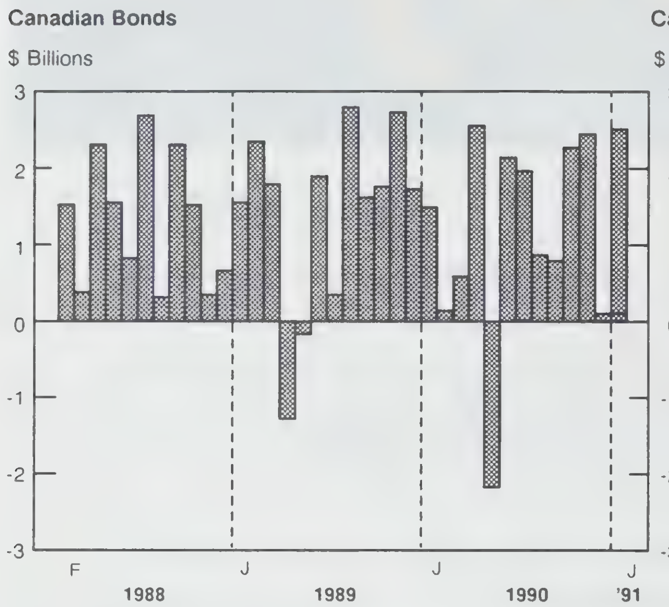
Monday, March 25, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

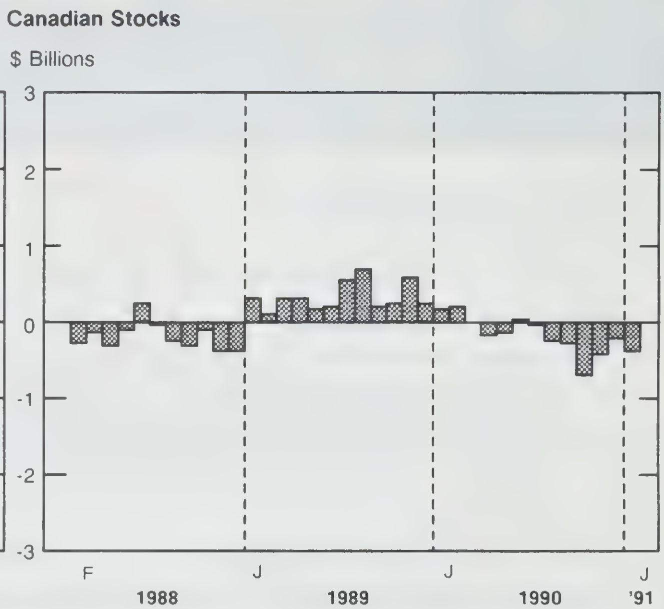
MAJOR RELEASE

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

MAJOR RELEASE

Security Transactions with Non-residents
(Net sales to non-residents + / net purchases from non-residents –)





Canada's International Transactions in Securities

January 1991

Canadian Securities

In January 1991, non-residents again invested substantially in all Canadian securities, purchasing a net $1.9 billion of Canadian bonds, stocks and money-market instruments. The investment was channelled entirely into new Canadian bond issues which were unusually high.

Non-residents invested heavily in **Canadian bonds** purchasing a net $2.5 billion, a sharp contrast to the low $0.1 billion investment in the previous month. In January, new issues of Canadian bonds attracted the entirety of new foreign investment; a small disinvestment by non-residents was recorded in the secondary market.

> ***Note to Users***
>
> *Since its relatively recent introduction in Canada in 1953, the short-term Canadian money market has steadily built itself into a well-established force in financial markets. Its importance as an international source of funds has grown such that it is included for the first time as a monthly series in the January 1991 issue of* Canada's International Transactions in Securities *(67-002), formerly known as* Security Transactions with Non-residents.

New bond sales to non-residents ($3.3 billion) approached the record high established in December 1986. Led by the provinces and their enterprises, who returned to the market after one month's absence, Canadian borrowers placed bonds directly in foreign markets in a number of currencies. American investors purchased just under one-half of new bonds, with remaining sales widely spread geographically. Retirements of bonds held by non-residents fell to $0.5 billion, one-third of the December 1990 value.

In the secondary market, a small disinvestment of $0.3 billion was recorded in January. In the current month, the net disinvestment affected both Government of Canada bonds ($210 million) and other Canadian issues ($74 million). Down significantly from previous months, the gross value of trading at $17 billion in January was off $4 billion from the December 1990 value.

The **Canadian money market** recorded a small $0.2 billion net disinvestment by non-residents in January, in sharp contrast to a major net investment of $1.7 billion in December. Non-residents continued to purchase Government of Canada treasury bills (a net $0.8 billion), but sold $1 billion of all other money-market paper.

As in most of 1990, non-residents were net sellers of **Canadian stocks** in January ($0.4 billion). Some three-quarters of the net selling in January was by U.S. residents, the balance mainly by Europeans. The gross value of trading at $2.1 billion for January was somewhat lower than the 1990 monthly average of $2.8 billion. Canadian stock prices, as measured by the TSE 300 Composite Index, closed marginally higher at the end of January.

Foreign Securities

Residents sold, on a net basis, $263 million of foreign bonds in January 1991, a reversal from their net purchases in December. The net sales in the current month were totally concentrated in U.S. government bonds ($318 million). Residents were also net disinvestors in foreign stocks ($111 million), selling U.S. stocks ($159 million), but buying overseas stocks ($48 million).

The January 1991 issue of *Canada's International Transactions in Securities* (67-002, $15.80/$158) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information in this release, contact B. Mersereau (613-951-9052), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's International Transactions in Securities

(Net sales to non-residents + /net purchases from non-residents -)

Period	Canadian Securities						Foreign Securities		
	Bonds			Money-market paper	Stocks	**Total**	Bonds	Stocks	**Total**
	Outstanding bonds (net)	New issues[1]	Total bonds						
	millions of $								
1990									
January	609	890	1,499	116	162	**1,777**	-640	-94	**-734**
February	-59	205	146	-385	224	**-15**	582	43	**624**
March	-408	1,007	599	684	-1	**1,282**	429	-38	**392**
April	611	1,951	2,562	1,162	-165	**3,558**	-703	127	**-575**
May	-2,282	124	-2,158	402	-129	**-1,884**	281	397	**678**
June	499	1,656	2,155	-820	32	**1,367**	-434	49	**-384**
July	1,190	779	1,969	1,364	-28	**3,305**	-200	-95	**-295**
August	547	332	879	583	-239	**1,223**	-65	-539	**-603**
September	687	122	810	-251	-262	**297**	653	-369	**284**
October	780	1,502	2,282	285	-676	**1,892**	397	-19	**378**
November	654	1,904	2,558	-152	-404	**2,002**	254	-211	**43**
December	217	-102	115	1,721	-211	**1,625**	-592	-273	**-865**
1991									
January	-284	2,785	2,501	-240	-396	**1,865**	263	111	**374**
Year									
1989	9,252	7,817	17,069	536	3,871	**21,475**	-1,556	-768	**-2,324**
1990	3,048	10,373	13,421	4,709	-1,723	**16,407**	-66	-1,084	**-1,149**

[1] *Net of retirements.*

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Fur Production

1989-90

Value of pelts during the 1989-90 season was $52,338,609, down 30.7% from the previous season. Wildlife pelts brought in $22,342,336 (42.7% of the total). Fur farm production accounted for $29,996,273, down from $41,477,270 the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5692-5699, 9511-9515.

For further information, order the 1989-90 issue of *Fur Production* (23-207, $34), or contact P. Meszaros (613-951-2505), Agriculture Division. ■

Telephone Statistics

January 1991

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of $1,108.9 million in January 1991, up 2.8% from January 1990.

Operating expenses were $823.2 million, an increase of 2.8% from January 1990. Net operating revenue was $285.7 million, an increase of 2.7% from January 1990.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The January 1991 issue of *Telephone Statistics* (56-002, $8.30/$83) is scheduled for release the first week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Exports by Commodity (H.S. Based)

January 1991

Commodity-country export trade statistics based on the Harmonized System (H.S.) for January 1991 are now available on microfiche, computer printouts or magnetic tapes.

The January 1991 issue of *Exports by Commodity* (H.S. Based) (65-004, $55.10/$551) will be available the second week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact Gordon Blaney (613-951-9647), International Trade Division. ■

Local Government Long-term Debt

February 1991

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments in Canada (except Ontario), as of February 1991, are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products, February 1991.
Catalogue number 32-022
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds, Third Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 74-001
(Canada: $11.00/$44.00; United States: US$13.25/US$53.00; Other Countries: US$15.50/US$62.00).

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Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, March 26, 1991 | For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)

Health Reports
Fourth Quarter 1990

The fourth quarter 1990 issue of *Health Reports,* offering access to essential data on topical areas of the health field in Canada, is now available.

This issue features analytical articles on life expectancy in Canada, suicide rates of those born in Canada and first-generation immigrants, Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis, and acute myocardial infarction in Manitoba. Also included in the publication are data highlights on marriages, births, divorces, hospital morbidity, Canadian hospitals, surgical procedures, tuberculosis and nursing programs.

The fourth quarter 1990 issue of *Health Reports,* Vol. 2, No. 4 (82-003, $26/$104) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Health Reports
Fourth Quarter 1990

Selected Highlights

Canadian Suicide Mortality Rates: First-generation Immigrants Versus Canadian-born

- Since 1950, worldwide suicide rates have been increasing. Suicide is now cited as cause of death for over 1,000 people every day.

- In Canada, the increase is due entirely to higher rates among men. In 1969, the rate was 15.6 per 100,000 men. In 1987, the rate was 22.1. Over this period, the rate for women remained relatively stable at 6.2.

- Three times as many Canadian-born men commit suicide as do women. The ratio is two to one for first-generation immigrants.

- In 1988, suicide was the cause of death in at least 3,510 cases, accounting for 5% of all deaths.

Life Expectancy in Canada

- At 73 years for men and more than 80 years for women, Canada's life expectancy at birth compares favourably with other developed countries. Japan currently leads the world with 75.6 years for men and 81.4 years for women.

- In 1920-22, just over one in 10 Canadians could expect to survive to their 85th birthday. By 1985-87, this had increased to more than three out of 10.

- Married men, on average, live over eight years longer than those never married and more than 10 years longer than widowers. Married women live three years longer than those never married and four years longer than divorced or widowed women.

Crohn's Disease and Ulcerative Colitis: Morbidity and Mortality

- In 1971, rates per 100,000 for both types of inflammatory bowel disease were almost the same. By 1986 the rates for Crohn's disease were 34 for females and 23 for males, while for ulcerative colitis, the rates were 13 for females and 14 for males.

- Rates for hospital discharges for Crohn's disease increased by 192% for females and 148% for males between 1971 and 1986.

- The under 45 age group accounted for 25% of deaths due to Crohn's disease and for 17% of deaths due to ulcerative colitis.

The fourth quarter 1990 issue of *Health Reports* (82-003, $26/$104) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Nelson Nault (613-951-1746), Canadian Centre for Health Information. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

February 1991

The Canada Total Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for construction trades (1986 = 100) remained unchanged (119.8) in February from January. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 5.4% from 113.7 to 119.8.

The table below shows wage rates for crane operators, heavy equipment operators and truck drivers for selected cities.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958, 2033-2038.

The first quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Construction Union Wage Rates[1]
February 1991

	Trades					
	Crane Operator		Heavy Equipment Operator		Truck Driver	
	Basic Rate	Basic Rate and selected pay supplements	Basic Rate	Basic Rate and selected pay supplements	Basic Rate	Basic Rate and selected pay supplements
	(in dollars)					
St. John's	14.55	16.72	15.70	18.73	15.35	18.35
Halifax	18.12	21.28	17.74	20.87	16.86	19.92
Saint John	16.75	20.87	16.15	20.19	15.47	19.41
Montreal	20.04	23.72	18.83	22.38	16.68	20.00
Ottawa	20.92	25.95	19.90	24.83	16.50	21.09
Toronto	21.97	27.13	21.03	26.09	18.33	22.31
Thunder Bay	20.70	25.70	19.62	24.51	16.55	21.14
Winnipeg	20.15	24.12	16.27	19.85	15.61	19.12
Regina	19.37	22.57	16.80	19.74	16.58	19.50
Edmonton	20.99	24.81	20.99	24.81	19.57	23.78
Vancouver	22.75	29.17	22.24	28.60	21.86	28.37

[1] *Rates are available for other trades and other cities.*

Basic Rate and selected pay supplements: vacation pay, statutory holiday pay, employer's contribution to health and welfare and pension plans ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sound Recording Survey

1989-90

Preliminary data from the 1989-90 annual Sound Recording Survey (production, releases and sales) are now available.

Highlights

- In 1989-90, record label companies reported sales of $340 million, an increase of 9% over 1988-89. Increases in the sales of sound recordings were generated primarily by foreign-controlled companies which had sales of $301 million, an increase of 13% over 1988-89.
- The number of new recordings with English lyrics reached 3,145, compared with 335 recordings with French lyrics.
- Some 71% of the French-language recordings and 8% of English-language recordings had Canadian content.
- About 74% of the 615 new recordings with Canadian content were released by Canadian-controlled companies. The revenues from these recordings totalled $22 million, about 6% of total sales for record label companies.

All data can be cross-classified by origin of financial control, size of record label company as well as by various geographic divisions.

For further information, contact Nicole Charron (613-951-1544), Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Railway Carloadings

Seven-day Period Ending March 14, 1991

Highlights

- Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada during the week totalled 4.6 million tonnes, a decrease of 6.9% from the same period last year.
- Piggyback traffic decreased 14.1% from the same period last year. The number of cars loaded decreased 8.7% during the same period.
- The tonnage of revenue freight loaded to date this year is 3.0% lower than that loaded in the previous year.

Note: Piggyback traffic includes trailers and containers on flat cars. Piggyback traffic numbers are included in total carload traffic. All 1990 figures have been revised.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Stocks of Frozen Meat Products

March 1, 1991

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of March 1 amounted to 30 647 tonnes compared with 31 880 tonnes a month earlier and 31 568 tonnes a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

To order *Stocks of Frozen Meat Products* ($11.50/$115), a statistical bulletin, contact Guy Gervais (613-951-2453).

For more information on this release, contact David Burroughs (613-951-2510), Agriculture Division. ■

Selected Financial Indexes

February 1991

February 1991 figures are now available for the Selected Financial Indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The first quarter 1991 issue of *Construction Price Statistics* (62-007, $18/$72) will be available in June. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Lime Industry

1989 Annual Survey of Manufactures

In 1989, the value of shipments of goods of own manufacture for the lime industry (SIC 3581) totalled $185.0 million, up 2.7% from $180.2 million in 1988.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 6859.

Data will be released in *Non-metallic Mineral Products Industries* (44-250, $35).

For more detailed information on this release, contact Karnail Singh Gill (613-951-3520), Industry Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Corrugated Boxes and Wrappers, February 1991.
Catalogue number 36-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Mineral Wool Including Fibrous Glass Insulation, February 1991.
Catalogue number 44-004
(Canada: $5.00/$50.00; United States: US$6.00/US$60.00; Other Countries: US$7.00/US$70.00).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, December 1990.
Catalogue number 72-002
(Canada: $38.50/$385.00; United States: US$46.20/US$462.00; Other Countries: US$53.90/US$539.00).

Health Reports, Vol. 2, No. 4, Fourth Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 82-003
(Canada: $26.00/$104.00; United States: US$31.25/125.00; Other Countries: US$36.50/$146.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

Catalogue 11-001E. Price: Canada: $120.00 annually; United States: US$144.00 annually; Other Countries: US$168.00 annually

Published by the Communications Division
Statistics Canada, 10-L, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Senior Editor: Greg Thomson (613-951-1116)
Editor: Bruce Simpson (613-951-1103)

Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 27, 1991 **For release at 8:30 a.m.**

MAJOR RELEASES

(Continued on page 2)

Canadian Social Trends

Spring 1991

Canada's dependency ratio (the number of children and seniors relative to the population aged 15-64) is projected to climb rapidly by 2010 as baby-boomers turn 65. This shift is predicted to have major implications on social expenditures: within the next 50 years, the elderly will receive half of all social spending in Canada compared with 26% in 1980.

The Spring 1991 edition of *Canadian Social Trends* examines this country's aging population with articles on dependency ratios and the implications of an aging society. Other topics in this issue include immigration during the 1980s, seniors with disabilities, educational attainment of Canada's linguistic groups, drug crimes, and alcohol and drug use. Data show that the drinking patterns of adult Canadians are moderating and only a small percentage of them use drugs (prescription, over-the-counter or illicit).

Annual labour force estimates from 1946 to 1990 are also provided in this publication.

The Spring 1991 issue of *Canadian Social Trends* (11-008E, $8.50/$34) is now available. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact the editors (613-951-2560).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

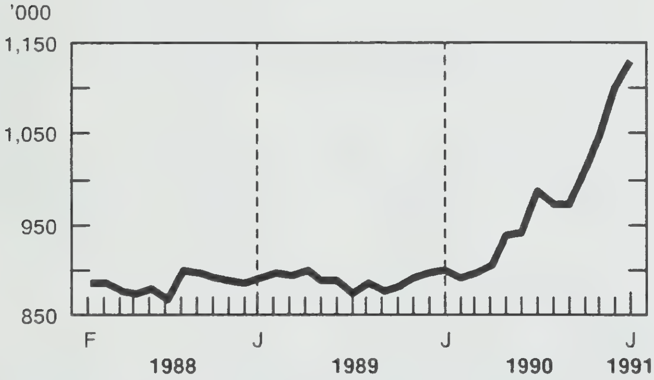
MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment Insurance Statistics
January 1991

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- For the week ended January 19, 1991, the preliminary estimate of the number of beneficiaries[1] receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits was 1,131,000, up 2.7% from a month earlier.

Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Canada
Seasonally adjusted



- Between December 1990 and January 1991, the number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits increased in all provinces and territories except for Saskatchewan. The changes were as follows:

	% Changes
• British Columbia	8.4
• Yukon	4.3
• Ontario	3.9
• Newfoundland	3.6
• Nova Scotia	3.4
• Northwest Territories	2.8
• Alberta	2.4
• Prince Edward Island	2.0
• Manitoba	1.8
• Quebec	1.3
• New Brunswick	0.9
• Saskatchewan	-1.2

- Total benefit payments, adjusted for seasonal variations and the number of working days, rose 6.6% to $1,325 million between December 1990 and January 1991. The number of benefit weeks increased 24.0%, to 6.2 million.

Data Not Adjusted for Seasonal Variation

- In January 1991, the number of beneficiaries[1] (including all persons qualifying for regular and special unemployment insurance benefits) stood at 1,493,000, up 18.8% from the same month a year ago. Over the same period, the number of male beneficiaries rose 22.5% to 904,000, and the number of female beneficiaries advanced 13.6% to 589,000.

- Benefits paid during January 1991 totalled $1,788 million,[2] up 39.0% from January 1990. Between January 1990 and January 1991, the average weekly payment increased 5.3% to $244.29, and the number of benefit weeks advanced 32.0% to 7.3 million.

- A total of 453,000 claims[2] (applications) for unemployment insurance benefits were received in January 1991, an increase of 16.4% over the same month a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735, and 5736.

The last two matrices contain monthly data, starting in January 1984, on beneficiaries by sex and Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) or Census Agglomeration (CA).

1 *The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who qualified for unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the reference month.*

2 *Benefits paid, number of benefit weeks, and number of claims received relate to a complete calendar month, and these data are usually final estimates when released. It should be noted that these estimates are affected by the number of working days available during the reference month to process claims and to pay benefits. If short-term comparisons are made, it is not uncommon to observe different trends between these data and the number of beneficiaries.*

The January 1991 issue of *Unemployment Insurance Statistics* (73-001, $14.70/$147), containing data for November and December 1990 and January 1991, will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

Unpublished beneficiaries data, including statistics for small areas defined by data users, are also available on request. For special tabulations or further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics

	January 1991	December 1990	November 1990	January 1990	% change January 1991/ December 1990
	Seasonally adjusted				
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,325,342	1,243,605	1,234,727	939,227	6.6
Weeks of benefit (000)	6,208	5,007	5,179	4,326	24.0
Beneficiaries – Regular benefit (000)	**1,131**p	**1,102**p	**1,046**r	**899**	**2.7**

	January 1991	December 1990	November 1990	January 1990	% change January 1991/1990
	Unadjusted				
Benefits					
Amount paid ($000)	1,788,018	1,175,212	1,058,620	1,286,475	39.0
Weeks of benefit (000)	7,319	4,916	4,556	5,544	32.0
Average weekly benefit ($)	244.29	239.04	232.38	232.07	5.3
Claims received (000)	**453**	**387**	**460**	**389**	**16.4**
Beneficiaries (000)					
Total	1,493p	1,312p	1,141r	1,256	18.8
Regular benefits	1,313p	1,134p	975r	1,093	20.1

p *Preliminary figures.*
r *Revised figures.*

■

Employment, Earnings and Hours

January I991 (Unadjusted)

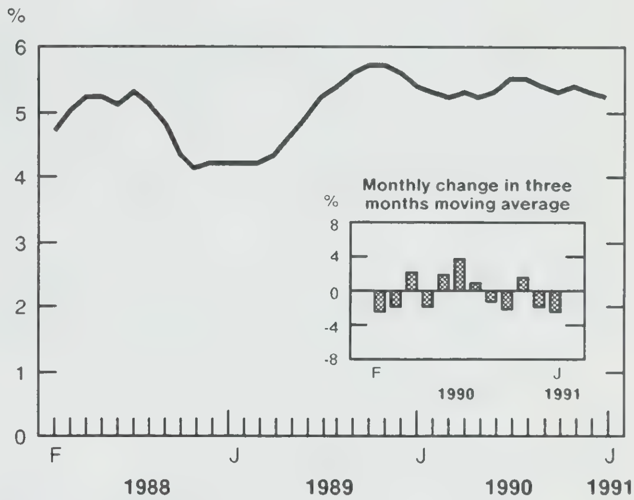
Industrial Aggregate Summary

The preliminary estimate of average weekly earnings for all employees in the industrial aggregate[1] was $526.02, up 0.6% from December. Earnings increased by 5.0%[2] ($25.24) from January 1990.

Canada industrial aggregate employment was estimated at 9,586,000, down 197,000 (-2.0%) from the December 1990 level. On a year-over-year basis, employment decreased for the 13th consecutive month and was down 4.5% from January 1990.

Three months moving average of the year-over-year percent change in average weekly earnings

Industrial Aggregate – Canada



National Highlights

Average Weekly Earnings

- In January, the year-over-year growth in earnings in the goods-producing industries was 4.8%, compared to the 1990 annual growth of 5.8%.
- The year-over-year increase in earnings in the service-producing industries was 5.9% in January, little changed from the 1990 average growth of 5.8%.
- Finance, insurance and real estate showed the lowest year-over-year growth (1.8%) in average weekly earnings in the service-producing industries. This weakness was primarily due to the real estate industry which has shown a year-over-year decline for 12 consecutive months.
- The January 1991 growth in earnings for non-commercial services[3] (6.2%) was similar to that observed in the last six months of 1990, but was higher than annual growth in both 1990 and 1989 (5.8% and 3.6%, respectively).

Number of Employees

- Employment in goods-producing industries has declined for 14 consecutive months on a year-over-year basis, and was down 11.4% from January 1990. The decline in manufacturing accounted for more than three-quarters of this drop.
- On a year-over-year basis, the number of employees in the service-producing industries declined for a seventh consecutive month.
- Commercial services[3] has shown a year-over-year decrease in employment (-5.9%) for 12 consecutive months. Services to business management and accommodation and food services contributed to the January decline.
- Non-commercial services[3] showed the strongest employment growth (2.2%) of all industries. Both education and related services, and health and welfare services contributed to this increase.

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1 *The industrial aggregate is the sum of all industries with the exception of agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel.*

2 *Not adjusted for inflation.*

3 *Commercial services comprise amusement and recreation services, services to business management, personal services, accommodation and food services and miscellaneous services. Non-commercial services include education and health and welfare.*

4 *Employees paid by the hour account for approximately half of industrial aggregate employment.*

Hours and Hourly Earnings

- In January 1991, average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour[4] were estimated at 30.5, down from 31.1 a year ago.

- In the goods-producing industries, average weekly hours for hourly paid employees were estimated at 37.5, while in the service-producing industries, the average was 27.5. This compares with average weekly hours of 38.3 in the goods-producing and 27.7 in the service-producing industries in January 1990.

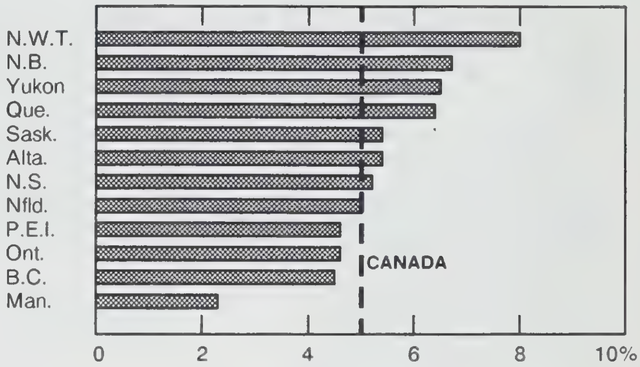
- Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour were estimated at $13.25, up 5.2% from a year earlier. Hourly earnings were estimated at $15.67 in the goods-producing and $11.80 in the service-producing industries.

Provincial and Territorial Highlights

- In January 1991, year-over-year declines in employment were noted in all provinces and territories.

- In January, Nova Scotia (5.2%), New Brunswick (6.7), Quebec (6.4%), Saskatchewan (5.4%), Alberta (5.4%), the Yukon (6.5%) and the Northwest Territories (8.0%) had higher year-over-year growth in earnings than the Canada Industrial Aggregate (5.0%).

Percent change in Average Weekly Earnings January 1990 – January 1991



Available on CANSIM: matrices 8003-9000 and 9584-9638.

Data are available from *Employment, Earnings and Hours* (72-002) and by special tabulation. For further information on this release or on the program, products and services, contact Sylvie Picard (613-951-4090), Labour Division (FAX: 613-951-4087).

Employment, Earnings and Hours,

January 1991 (Data not seasonally adjusted)

Industry Group – Canada (1970 S.I.C.)	January 1991p	December 1990 r	January 1990	January 1991/1990	Jan.-Dec. 1990/1989	Jan.-Dec. 1989/1988
	Number of employees *					
	Thousands			Year-over-year % change		
Industrial aggregate	**9,586.1**	**9,782.9**	**10,038.6**	**-4.5**	**-1.8**	**2.3**
Goods-producing industries	**2,169.1**	**2,253.4**	**2,447.2**	**-11.4**	**-7.0**	**1.6**
Forestry	45.3	45.7	48.6	-6.8	-11.7	-0.3
Mines, quarries & oil wells	145.5	144.9	144.9	0.4	-2.4	-6.8
Manufacturing	1,611.1	1,651.2	1,824.5	-11.7	-7.3	0.8
Construction	367.2	411.6	429.1	-14.4	-6.4	6.6
Service-producing industries	**7,417.0**	**7,529.5**	**7,591.4**	**-2.3**	**-0.0**	**2.5**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	820.0	845.5	851.5	-3.7	0.8	3.4
Trade	1,750.5	1,837.9	1,841.0	-4.9	-0.3	1.3
Finance, insurance & real estate	639.7	647.5	640.6	-0.1	0.6	0.4
Community, business & personal services	3,519.0	3,505.9	3,576.3	-1.6	-0.5	3.4
Public administration	687.9	692.7	682.0	0.9	1.3	2.7
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	132.8	137.9	139.9	-5.1	-1.1	2.9
Prince Edward Island	34.6	35.2	34.6	-0.2	1.9	1.2
Nova Scotia	283.6	286.4	288.1	-1.5	-0.8	4.9
New Brunswick	211.7	212.1	211.8	-0.0	-0.5	3.4
Quebec	2,321.3	2,376.0	2,438.5	-4.8	-3.0	1.0
Ontario	3,870.9	3,961.6	4,136.6	-6.4	-3.0	2.3
Manitoba	371.5	382.6	374.5	-0.8	-0.4	-0.1
Saskatchewan	289.4	289.3	295.5	-2.1	-0.4	0.8
Alberta	953.0	955.7	964.2	-1.2	0.7	3.6
British Columbia	1,088.9	1,117.8	1,126.1	-3.3	1.6	4.5
Yukon	9.2	9.6	9.4	-2.1	-7.0	6.8
Northwest Territories	19.1	18.7	19.5	-2.2	-2.6	2.1
	Average weekly earnings *					
Industrial aggregate	**526.02**	**523.00**	**500.78**	**5.0**	**5.3**	**5.0**
Goods-producing industries	**644.19**	**633.36**	**614.89**	**4.8**	**5.8**	**5.4**
Forestry	704.53	688.17	669.60	5.2	3.3	6.0
Mines, quarries & oil wells	898.66	877.21	867.30	3.6	5.4	6.5
Manufacturing	621.24	612.65	592.41	4.9	5.5	5.1
Construction	636.61	624.53	619.03	2.8	6.6	6.3
Service-producing industries	**491.47**	**489.97**	**463.99**	**5.9**	**5.8**	**4.8**
Transportation, communication & other utilities	668.70	650.56	632.38	5.7	4.2	4.1
Trade	381.84	386.38	365.05	4.6	4.8	5.6
Finance, insurance & real estate	547.75	543.62	538.07	1.8	1.5	4.2
Community, business & personal services	454.59	454.11	426.64	6.6	6.9	4.9
Public administration	695.49	700.12	647.13	7.5	7.5	4.6
Industrial aggregate – Provinces						
Newfoundland	502.69	493.71	478.86	5.0	4.0	4.9
Prince Edward Island	438.01	435.70	418.60	4.6	4.7	5.6
Nova Scotia	468.77	470.80	445.76	5.2	5.9	3.6
New Brunswick	482.67	476.81	452.58	6.6	4.7	5.1
Quebec	518.36	514.64	487.08	6.4	6.2	4.2
Ontario	547.14	544.83	522.92	4.6	5.3	5.5
Manitoba	468.15	466.69	457.64	2.3	4.0	5.5
Saskatchewan	461.29	458.11	437.63	5.4	4.7	3.5
Alberta	526.61	514.98	499.66	5.4	5.3	4.7
British Columbia	528.22	530.47	505.55	4.5	5.0	5.4
Yukon	645.63	617.94	606.39	6.5	4.6	5.2
Northwest Territories	725.55	734.32	671.88	8.0	6.3	6.9

p preliminary estimates.
r revised estimates.
** for all employees.*

Industrial Product Price Index

February 1991

According to preliminary figures, the Industrial Product Price Index (IPPI, 1986 = 100) edged down 0.3% to 110.8 in February 1991 from the revised level of 111.1 in January. Of the 21 major product groups, 10 decreased, seven increased and four stayed unchanged. The main indexes contributing decreases were petroleum and coal products (-2.9%), followed by lumber, sawmill and other wood products (-0.5%) and chemicals and chemical products (-0.3%). One general factor which helped partially offset these decreases was the 0.6% increase in February of the U.S. dollar versus its Canadian counterpart and its upward effect on prices for exported goods. Mainly affected were autos, trucks and other transportation equipment (0.5%) and paper and paper products (which still fell 0.3% in the month). Increases of 0.2% for meat, fish and dairy products and 0.3% for beverages also had a moderating effect.

Since February 1990, the IPPI has increased 1.2%. The major force behind this change was the petroleum and coal products index, which increased 19.2% since February 1990. Other contributing increases came from chemicals and chemical products (5.3%) and meat, fish and dairy products (3.0%). Moderating this pattern were decreases in lumber, sawmill and other wood products (-6.8%), paper and paper products (-5.1%) and primary metals products (-1.5%). Excluding petroleum and coal products, the 12-month change was 0.2% in February.

Highlights

- According to initial estimates, the petroleum and coal products price index declined 2.9% during February, reflecting mainly lower prices for gasoline and other fuel oil. Over the last 12 months, the petroleum and coal index has risen 19.2%; however, this rate is down from the annual rate of 27.8% in December 1990.

- For the ninth consecutive month, the lumber, sawmill and other wood products index fell (-0.5% in February). Lower prices for lumber softwood, mainly east of the Rockies, led the way. Higher prices for softwood veneer and plywood (3.1%) had a moderating effect on the overall decrease. Over the last 12 months, similar patterns for softwood lumber (-10.6%), coupled with declines for softwood veneer and plywood (-13.6%), particle board and waferboard (-14.3%) and pulpwood chips (-5.5%) caused lumber, sawmill and other wood products to fall 6.8%.

- The chemicals and chemical products index decreased by 0.3% in February, its first decline since July 1990. This was mainly due to a 2.8% drop in the synthetic resins index. The chemicals and chemical products index has seen its year-over-year rate of change go from -0.7% in September 1990 to 6.0% in January 1991 (standing at 5.3% in February).

- For a fifth consecutive month, the primary metal products index declined (-0.3% in February). A decrease of 2.8% for other non-ferrous metal products, which reflected lower prices for precious metals, led the way. Partially offsetting that pattern, nickel products rose 2.9% and copper and copper alloy products went up 0.8%. Over the last 12 months, the primary metal products index has declined 1.5% as decreases for other non-ferrous metal products (-12.1%) and aluminum products (-4.8%) more than offset the rise of 28.7% in the index for nickel products.

- The paper and paper products index fell 0.3% in February, due mainly to a 2.0% drop in pulp prices. Lower prices were experienced on both domestic and export markets. Partially offsetting that was the 1.3% increase posted by newsprint paper on the export market. The same pattern of changes was shown over the last 12 months: the pulp index fell 19.1% and was the major factor behind the 5.1% decline in the paper and paper products index while the newsprint paper index was up 4.9%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The February 1991 issue of *Industry Price Indexes* (62-011, $18.20/$182) will be available at the end of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division. □

Industrial Product Price Indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative Importance[1]	Index February 1991[2]	Change in % February 1991/ January 1991	Change in % February 1991/1990
Industrial Product Price Index – Total	**100.0**	**110.8**	**-0.3**	**1.2**
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products[3]	**93.6**	**110.5**	**0.0**	**0.2**
Intermediate goods	**60.4**	**111.2**	**-0.4**	**0.2**
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	115.4	-0.3	-2.4
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	110.0	-0.4	1.0
Finished goods	**39.6**	**110.4**	**0.0**	**2.9**
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	114.0	0.2	2.4
Capital equipment	10.4	107.8	0.2	0.9
All other finished goods	19.3	109.9	-0.2	4.1
Aggregation by commodities:				
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	110.1	0.2	3.0
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	111.9	-0.1	-0.8
Beverages	2.0	117.5	0.3	1.6
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	133.7	0.0	10.9
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	115.9	0.1	0.8
Textile products	2.2	109.6	-0.1	0.1
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	113.0	0.1	1.3
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	102.1	-0.5	-6.8
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	118.1	0.0	0.9
Paper and paper products	8.1	118.3	-0.3	-5.1
Printing and publishing	2.7	125.4	0.2	3.8
Primary metal products	7.7	109.3	-0.3	-1.5
Metal fabricated products	4.9	112.6	-0.3	0.1
Machinery and equipment	4.2	114.3	0.1	0.6
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	99.1	0.5	0.7
Electrical and communication products	5.1	111.4	0.0	0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	111.4	0.0	-0.4
Petroleum and coal products[3]	6.4	116.2	-2.9	19.2
Chemical, chemical products	7.2	118.4	-0.3	5.3
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	112.0	-0.2	2.1
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	79.0	-0.6	0.4

1 *Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.*
2 *Indexes are preliminary.*
3 *This index is estimated for the current month..*

■

Raw Materials Price Index

February 1991

Monthly Change

The Raw Materials Price Index (RMPI, 1986 = 100) declined 3.5% between January and February 1991 to a preliminary level of 110.3. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component increased by 0.3%. Of the seven RMPI components, two fell, four rose and one did not change in February. The main contributors to the monthly change were:

- The mineral fuels index was down 10.0%, mainly as a result of an estimated 10.7% decrease in crude mineral oil prices. Prices for natural gas, however, rose by 1.3%.
- The non-ferrous metals index was down by 1.2%. Lower prices for concentrates of zinc (-4.2%), lead (-3.4%) and precious metals (-7.5%) were partially offset by higher prices for concentrates of copper (1.6%) and nickel (2.3%).
- The animal and animal products index was up 0.9%, mainly as a result of higher prices for hogs (6.3%) and fish (4.4%).

Year-over-year Change

Between February 1990 and February 1991, the RMPI increased by 1.4%. The RMPI excluding the mineral fuels component declined 0.9%. The main contributors to the annual change were:

- The mineral fuels index was up 6.3%, largely due to higher prices for crude mineral oil (6.5%), but also higher prices for natural gas (4.1%) and coal (3.7%).
- Increases in the prices for hogs (11.9%), cattle for slaughter (1.3%) and fish (18.6%) were largely responsible for the 4.3% rise in the animal and animal products index.
- The vegetable products index declined 10.8% due to lower prices for grains (-20.0%), oilseeds (-7.6%), and unrefined sugar (-36.8%). A partially offsetting effect came from higher prices for fresh vegetables (3.7%) and fresh fruits (9.7%).
- The ferrous materials index was down (-1.9%) as both of its components decreased: iron ore by 3.1% and iron and steel scrap by 0.6%.
- The non-ferrous metals index declined by 5.8% as prices for almost all metals fell, many by double-digit percentages. The only price increases were for nickel concentrates (31.9%) and radio-active concentrates (5.6%).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Section (613-951-9607), Prices Division.

Raw Materials Price Index
(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance	Index February 1991[1]	% Change February 1991/ January 1991	% Change February 1991/1990
Raw Materials Total	**100**	**110.3**	**-3.5**	**1.4**
Mineral fuels	32	118.3	-10.0	6.3
Vegetable products	10	91.8	0.3	-10.8
Animal and animal products	25	107.7	0.9	4.3
Wood	13	123.1	0.6	1.2
Ferrous materials	4	92.3	0.4	-1.9
Non-ferrous metals	13	103.8	-1.2	-5.8
Non-metalic minerals	3	105.0	0.0	2.0
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	106.6	0.3	-0.9

[1] *These indexes are preliminary.*

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Production and Sales of Major Appliances
February 1991

Domestic sales of major appliances by Canadian manufacturers decreased to 112,133 units in February 1991, down 4.4% from 117,247 units in January 1991, and down 30.5% from the 161,332 units sold in February 1990.

Year-to-date domestic sales (January to February 1991) amounted to 229,380 units compared to 322,993 units for the same period of 1990 (a 29.0% decrease).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 65, 66 and 122 (series 30).

The February 1991 issue of *Production, Sales and Stocks of Major Appliances* (43-010, $5/$50) will be available at a later date. See "How to Order Publications".

For more detailed information on this release, contact J.P. Beauparlant (613-951-3526), Industry Division. ■

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics
December 1990

In December 1990, a total of 70 Canadian urban transit systems with gross annual total operating revenues of $500,000 or more (subsidies included) carried 121,640,482 fare passengers, a decrease of 4.9% from the previous month. A comparison with the same period in 1989 showed a decrease of 6.7%. Operating revenues totalled $97,899,886, down 6.5% from November 1990 but up 0.6% from December 1989.

During the same period, 26 passenger bus carriers earning $500,000 or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1,421,246 fare passengers, up 28.6% from the previous month but down 6.6% from the same month in 1989. Earnings of these carriers totalled $28,577,691, a 44.6% increase over the November 1990 operating revenues and an increase of 29.0% over December 1989.

All 1989 figures and 1990 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The December 1990 issue of *Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics* (53-003, $7.10/$71) will be available the first week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2484), Transportation Division. ■

Aviation Statistics Centre Service Bulletin
December 1990

Correction

In the fourth quarter of 1990, Canadian Level I air carriers reported an operating loss of $210 million, up 124% from the $94 million loss reported for the fourth quarter of 1989.

In 1990, Level I air carriers reported an annual operating loss of $104 million, up sixfold from the 1989 annual operating loss of $17 million.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

For more information on this release, contact Bradley Snider (819-997-6195), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Federal Government Employment

October-December 1990

Highlights

- Federal government employment averaged 372,800 employees in the fourth quarter of 1990, an increase of 1.4% over the same period in 1989.
- Employment in the federal government represented 30.9% of all government employment and 3.0% of total employment in Canada.

Note to users

Government employment includes employees of departments, agencies, boards, commissions, military and RCMP uniformed personnel, but excludes government business enterprises.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2717 (public sector employment and gross payroll, quarterly), 2718 (public sector employment and regular payroll, by province, by month) and 2720 (military employment and regular payroll by province, by month).

Data are available in standard format and special tabulations from the Public Institutions Division. Data are available by department, occupational category, province and a number of other variables.

For more information on this release, contact Christine Dominguez (613-951-8510) or Ishtiaq Khan (613-951-8306), Public Institutions Division.

For more information on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767; FAX: 613-951-0661). ■

Federal Government Business Enterprises

Financial Statistics, 1989

Financial data on federal government business enterprises (based on the Financial Management System) for 1989 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3214 to 3222 (income statement), 3223 to 3231 (a statement of unappropriated surplus), and 3232 to 3240 (industry).

Note: The Bank of Canada and the Exchange Fund Account are now considered part of the federal enterprise universe and have been added to the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate industry.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Jim Leeson (613-951-1816), Public Institutions Division.

For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Divisions products or services, contact Patricia Phillips (613-951-0767). ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian Social Trends, Spring 1991.
Catalogue number 11-008E
(Canada: $8.50/$34.00; United States: US$10/US$40.00; Other Countries: US$12.00/US$48.00).

Canada's Balance of International Payments, Fourth Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 67-001
(Canada: $27.50/$110.00; United States: US$33.00/US$132.00; Other Countries: US$38.50/US$154.00).

How to Order Publications

Statistics Canada publications may be purchased by mail order from Publication Sales, Room 1710, Main Building, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6 or phone 613-951-7277.

Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

The Daily

Statistics Canada's Official Release Bulletin for Statistical Information

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, March 28, 1991 For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Continued on page 2)

MAJOR RELEASES

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry
(Seasonally Adjusted)
January 1991

> ***Note to Users:***
>
> *The deflators normally used for retail and wholesale trade do not reflect the tax changes associated with the introduction of the GST in the same way as do their current dollar counterparts. While these deflators were adjusted in January to be consistent with the current dollar estimates, users should be aware that because of these adjustments, the constant dollar estimates for wholesale and retail trade are less reliable than usual.*

Monthly Overview

Gross Domestic Product at factor cost fell 0.9% in January to a level 2.8% below its peak in February 1990. Production of services skidded 1.1%, the largest decline since October 1982, as unusually large cutbacks in retail and wholesale trade followed the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Excluding these industries, services output dropped 0.2% and GDP declined 0.3%. The ongoing decline in goods production slowed to -0.6%, following drops of 1.5% in November and December.

Services-producing Industries

Although retail and wholesale trade accounted for over 80% of the decline in services, community, business and personal services, and transportation and storage also trimmed production. Finance, insurance, and real estate, and communications services advanced.

Retail trade plunged 5.3% in January when, with the introduction of the GST, prices on consumer goods rose by 2.9% from December. This was the largest decline in production since January 1976 and left retail output 9.6% below its peak in December 1988. Items such as furniture and appliances, and clothes, which had experienced a pre-GST buying surge in December, were the hardest hit in January. Service station operators and motor vehicle dealers recorded the only substantial gains. In all, 14 of 18 store types recorded lower sales in January.

Wholesale trade tumbled 5.7% in January following a 1.7% gain in December. Sales of industrial machinery and equipment, farm machinery, and grain fell substantially following a surge in December.

Following a flat December, transportation and storage services plunged 3.4%, the largest monthly decline since January 1982. Output in January was 8.6% below its peak in September 1989. Reduced transport by air (-10.2%) and truck (-4.4%), and lower pipeline throughput (-3.8%) accounted for most of the decline.

Finance, insurance and real estate services advanced 0.2% as higher banking activity and royalties were partly offset by lower output by real estate agents and insurance companies.

Communications output advanced 0.6%, its fourth consecutive gain, based largely on increased long-distance calling. This was partly offset by lower postal activity.

Goods-producing Industries

The 0.6% drop in goods production was the seventh consecutive monthly decline. Widespread cutbacks in agriculture, forestry, manufacturing, and construction were partly offset by a strong advance in output by utilities. Mining and fishing also recorded modest gains.

Agricultural production fell 3.0% in January as a return to more normal yields is expected in 1991 following a bumper crop in 1990.

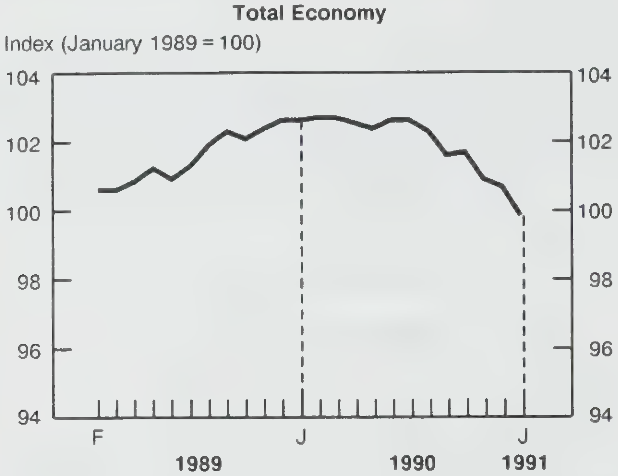
Forestry output plunged 8.5%, the largest of four consecutive monthly declines, leaving output 46% below its July 1987 peak.

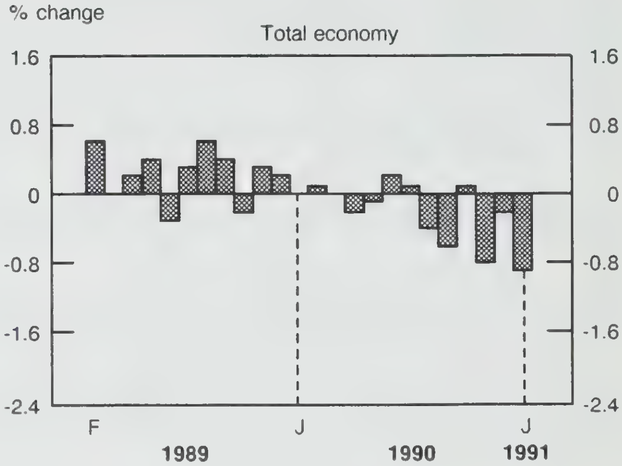
Following five consecutive declines, manufacturing output slipped a further 0.7% in January to a level 11.2% below its May 1989 peak. The decline, however, was neither as sharp nor as widespread as in the previous two months. While 13 of 21 manufacturing industries cut production in January, wood, petroleum refining, and non-metallic mineral products accounted for about half of the dollar decline. Manufacturers of paper products increased output substantially for the second consecutive month.

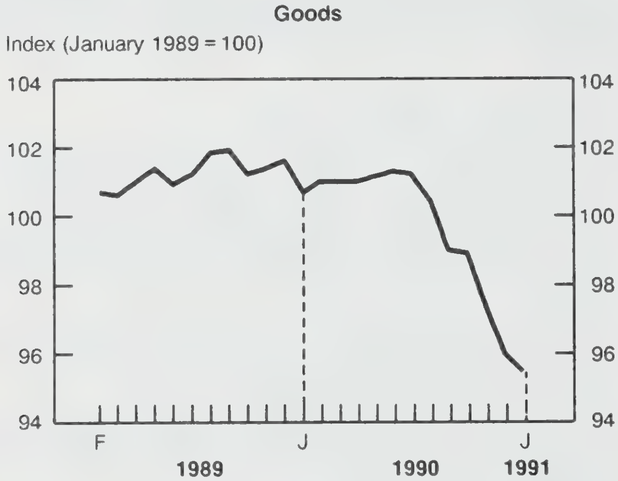
After drops of 6.2% and 5.8% in November and December, output of wood products fell a further 6.9% in January to a level 32% below its October 1987 peak. Sawmill operators and manufacturers of prefabricated buildings, and doors and windows

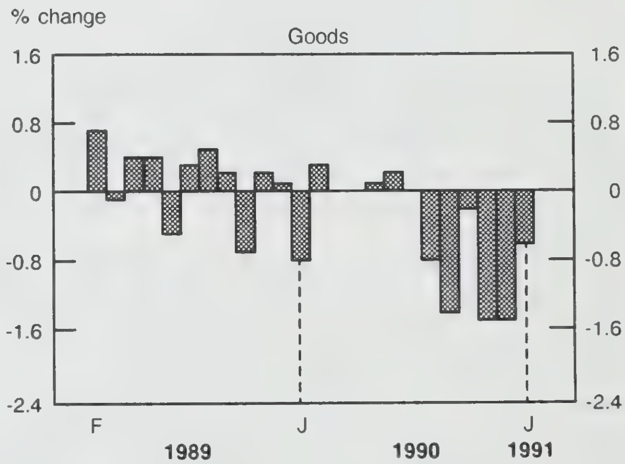
Gross Domestic Product

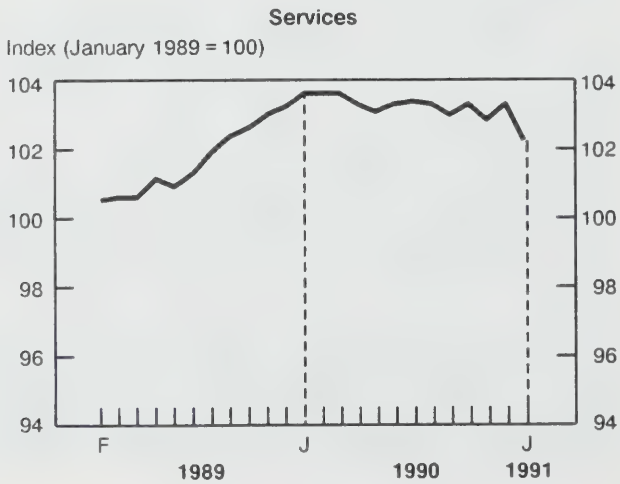
Seasonally adjusted at annual rates at 1986 prices

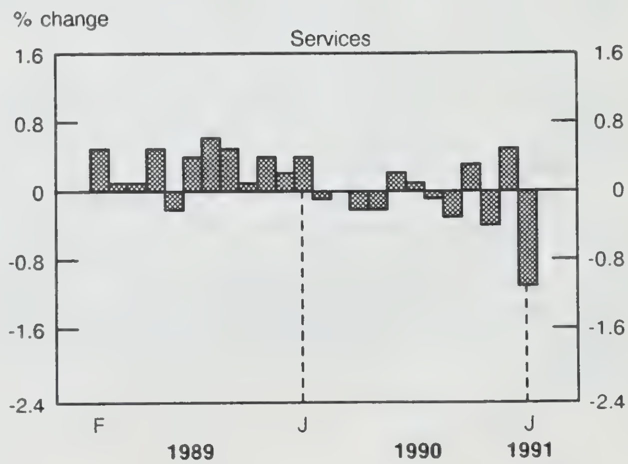












accounted for over 90% of the dollar decline. Prefabricated building output has plunged 68%, and door and window output 62% from their peaks in May 1989 and May 1988, respectively.

A 9.9% drop in refining petroleum was the largest monthly cutback since June 1988, extending the volatility in production observed since the start of the war in the Middle East.

Non-metallic mineral producers slashed output 7.3% in January. This was the largest of 13 monthly declines posted in the past 16 months. Of this industry's major construction-related products, clay output has fallen 61% below its August 1988 peak, cement 36% below its February 1990 peak, concrete 43% below its August 1989 peak and ready-mix 49% below its December 1988 peak.

Following a gain of 3.4% in December, output of paper products advanced a further 5.7% in January. Higher production of pulp and newsprint accounted for most of the increase as these industries returned to more normal levels of activity following the settlement of strikes late last year.

After tumbling 2.7% in December, construction output dropped 1.8% in January. As in the previous two months, residential, non-residential and engineering construction all declined. Reduced activity on singles and apartments led a 5.2% drop in residential construction. Reduced work on industrial projects accounted for most of the 0.8% cutback in non-residential construction.

Output by utilities rose 3.9% in January when average temperatures were lower than normal. Electric power, which accounted for most of the increase, recorded its highest level of output since December 1989.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

The January 1991 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (15-001, $12.10/$121) is scheduled for release in April.

For further information, contact Lyle Sager (613-951-9164), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

□

Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry, at 1986 Prices by Month

(Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)
($ millions)

	1990				1991
	January	October	November	December	January
Total Economy	**512,211.6**	**507,727.5**	**503,620.7**	**502,803.4**	**498,102.7**
Business Sector:	**422,508.0**	**416,635.5**	**412,311.5**	**411,542.2**	**406,738.3**
Goods:	**176,371.2**	**173,080.8**	**170,398.8**	**167,875.2**	**166,933.2**
Agriculture	10,498.8	11,064.0	10,824.0	10,550.4	10,230.0
Fishing and Trapping	1,038.0	1,182.0	1,136.4	1,105.2	1,124.4
Logging Industry	2,748.0	2,349.6	2,306.4	2,182.8	1,998.0
Mining Industries	19,767.6	19,537.2	19,599.6	19,808.4	19,868.4
Manufacturing Industries	92,498.4	89,540.4	87,266.4	85,720.8	85,153.2
Construction Industries	34,066.8	33,408.0	33,246.0	32,346.0	31,765.2
Other Utility Industries	15,753.6	15,999.6	16,020.0	16,161.6	16,794.0
Services:	**246,136.8**	**243,554.7**	**241,912.7**	**243,667.0**	**239,805.1**
Transportation and Storage	22,966.8	22,436.4	22,141.2	22,137.6	21,376.8
Communication Industries	18,487.2	19,063.2	19,087.2	19,135.2	19,254.0
Wholesale Trade	28,281.6	26,289.6	26,176.8	26,630.4	25,119.6
Retail Trade	32,026.8	30,615.6	30,460.8	30,728.4	29,096.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	80,578.8	80,797.2	80,246.4	80,967.6	81,091.2
Community, Business and Personal Services	63,795.6	64,352.7	63,800.3	64,067.8	63,867.1
Non-business Sector:	**89,703.6**	**91,092.0**	**91,309.2**	**91,261.2**	**91,364.4**
Goods:	**944.4**	**926.4**	**934.8**	**932.4**	**931.2**
Services:	**88,759.2**	**90,165.6**	**90,374.4**	**90,328.8**	**90,433.2**
Government Service Industry	33,102.0	33,403.2	33,432.0	33,464.4	33,547.2
Community and Personal Services	52,576.8	53,629.2	53,817.6	53,721.6	53,758.8
Other Services	3,080.4	3,133.2	3,124.8	3,142.8	3,127.2
Other Aggregations:					
Goods-producing Industries	177,315.6	174,007.2	171,333.6	168,807.6	167,864.4
Services-producing Industries	334,896.0	333,720.3	332,287.1	333,995.8	330,238.3
Industrial Production	128,964.0	126,003.6	123,820.8	122,623.2	122,746.8
Non-durable Manufacturing	43,860.0	42,270.0	41,485.2	41,254.8	41,336.4
Durable Manufacturing	48,638.4	47,270.4	45,781.2	44,466.0	43,816.8

■

Department Store Sales and Stocks

January 1991

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Data

- Department store sales including concessions totalled $1,002 million in January 1991, a sharp decline of 18.0% from the previous month's revised total of $1,222 million.

- Estimates of December sales include the Federal Sales Tax, whereas the Goods and Services Tax is excluded from January estimates. Removing the effect of this change, department store sales declined about 15% in January.

- The decline was broadly based, with 37 of the 40 major commodity lines recording lower sales. Declines in sales were most pronounced in the footwear, clothing and home furnishings categories. These groups had higher than average increases in December 1990.

- Department store stocks (at selling value) totalled $4,606 million at the end of January. The ratio of stocks to sales stood at 4.60:1 in January, a sharp increase over the 4.04:1 ratio observed in December.

Note to Users:

Sales figures collected and published for 1991 exclude both provincial sales taxes and the Goods and Services Tax. Sales data for previous years include the Federal Sales Tax, which was embedded in the retail price of many goods.

This change would deflate the 1991 figures, compared with those from previous years. Department store sales for Canada for 1990 would be lower by about 3.5% if the Federal Sales Tax is removed.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 112 (levels 1-3, series 4, 5, 6).

The January 1991 issue of *Department Store Sales and Stocks* (63-002, $13/$130) will be available the third week of May.

Contact Roger Laplante (613-951-3552) or Maurice Massaad (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Department Store Sales, Canada (including concessions)

	Unadjusted			Seasonally Adjusted				
	January 1990	December 1990	January 1991	January 1990	October 1990 r	November 1990 r	December 1990 r	January 1991 p
	millions of $			millions of $				
Total Sales	788	2,275	681	1,164	1,196	1,161	1,222	1,002
Total Stocks	3,972	4,469	3,869	4,700	4,993	5,009	4,936	4,606
Stock to Sales Ratio	5.04	1.96	5.68	4.04	4.18	4.31	4.04	4.60

p *Preliminary estimates.*
r *Revised estimates.*

Wholesale Trade

January 1991

Notes to Users

Data collected and published for 1991 exclude both provincial sales taxes and the Goods and Services Tax. For previous years, except for wholesalers which were licensed, figures included the Federal Sales Tax.

The amount of taxes embodied in the value of wholesale sales before January 1991 cannot be determined with precision. Estimates suggest that of the 8.5% decline in January, about 4.5% is attributed to the replacement of the Federal Sales Tax by the Goods and Services Tax. The estimate of 4.5% applies only to the total value of wholesalers' sales: it is not possible to assess the effect on individual trade groups and provinces. Thus, the changes noted below for individual trade groups and provinces should be used with caution as they are not adjusted for the changes in taxes.

Starting with January 1991, the seasonally adjusted series are obtained directly from the X-11-ARIMA and consequently are now available for the current month. The need to smooth the seasonally adjusted series by a three-month moving average is no longer required.

Estimates of inventories for the nine trade groups at the Canada level are now available.

Highlights

Seasonally Adjusted Sales

- Preliminary estimates indicate that wholesale merchants' sales fell 8.5% in January to $13.6 billion. This decline follows an increase of 1.9% in December and four consecutive drops since July 1990.

- All nine trade groups registered lower sales than in December 1990. The overall decline was primarily attributable, in order of dollar impact, to decreases reported by wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies (-16.3%), wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (-13.8%), wholesalers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products (-3.8%) and wholesalers of motor vehicles, parts and accessories (-7.7%).

- Regionally, all provinces and territories posted sales decreases, ranging from -29.4% in the Yukon and Northwest Territories (combined) to -3.6% in British Columbia.

Seasonally Adjusted Inventories

- In January, wholesale merchants' inventories were $23.3 billion, 0.5% lower than those of the previous month; this represents the sixth consecutive monthly decline. The inventories trend has been declining since the fourth quarter of 1989, decreasing, on average, by 0.3% a month.

- The ratio of inventories-to-sales at the end of January 1991 stood at 1.71:1, up from 1.58:1 recorded in the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

The January issue of *Wholesale Trade* (63-008, $14.40/$144) will be available the third week of April. See "How to Order Publications".

For more information on this release, contact Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. ☐

Chart 1

Wholesale Merchants Sales

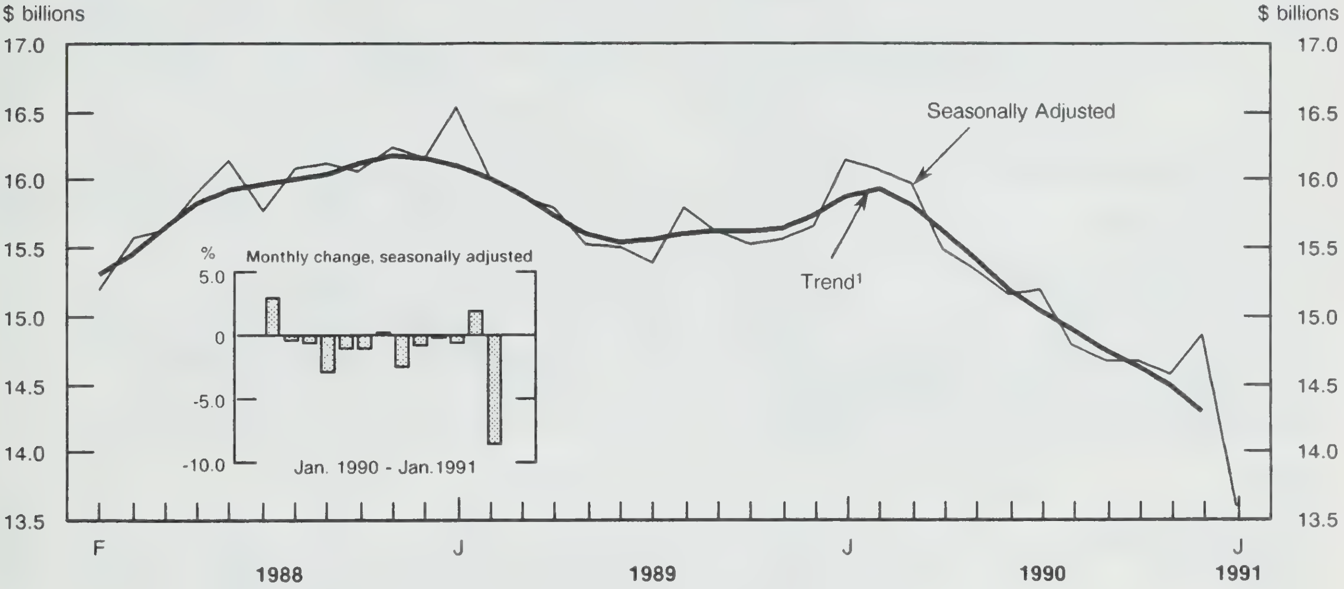
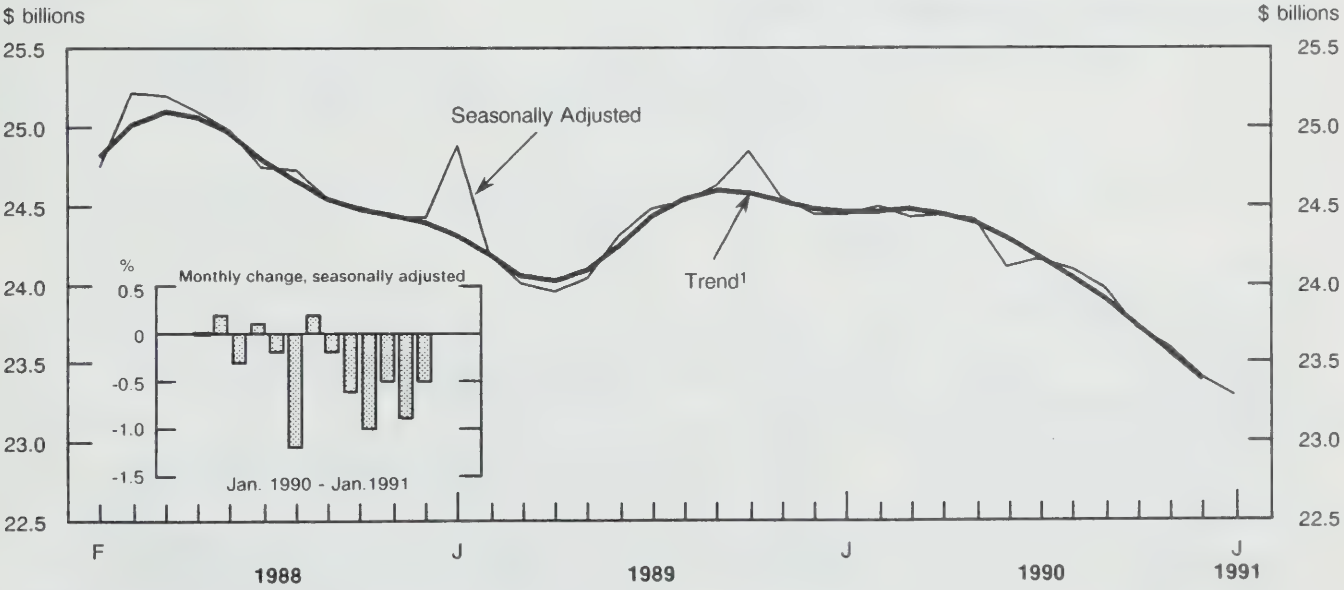


Chart 2

Wholesale Merchants Inventories



[1] *The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.*

Wholesale Merchants Sales, by Trade Group and Region

January 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1990 r	Jan. 1991p	Jan. 1991/ Jan. 1990	Jan. 1990	Oct. 1990 r	Nov. 1990 r	Dec. 1990 r	Jan. 1991p	Jan. 1991/ Dec. 1990	Jan. 1991/ Jan. 1990
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,338	3,584	3,281	-1.7	3,614	3,548	3,625	3,642	3,502	-3.8	-3.1
Apparel and dry goods	352	177	256	-27.2	391	316	301	293	285	-2.8	-27.1
Household goods	505	483	401	-20.6	606	534	522	501	475	-5.2	-21.6
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,523	1,419	1,359	-10.7	1,777	1,746	1,737	1,722	1,589	-7.7	-10.6
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,263	877	892	-29.4	1,328	1,078	1,046	1,085	936	-13.8	-29.5
Lumber and building materials	1,168	933	883	-24.4	1,617	1,361	1,359	1,272	1,205	-5.3	-25.4
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	254	300	164	-35.4	379	322	316	329	242	-26.4	-36.2
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,811	3,527	2,901	-23.9	3,929	3,275	3,232	3,566	2,985	-16.3	-24.0
Other products	2,251	2,259	2,131	-5.3	2,499	2,472	2,427	2,432	2,365	-2.8	-5.4
Total, all trades	**14,464**	**13,560**	**12,267**	**-15.2**	**16,140**	**14,651**	**14,566**	**14,843**	**13,585**	**-8.5**	**-15.8**
Regions											
Newfoundland	142	160	131	-7.7	158	173	173	176	148	-15.9	-6.3
Prince Edward Island	39	34	26	-33.8	42	34	32	31	28	-9.9	-32.1
Nova Scotia	352	341	263	-25.4	417	340	341	334	313	-6.3	-25.0
New Brunswick	246	230	198	-19.7	282	261	252	241	228	-5.3	-19.3
Quebec	3,766	3,354	3,113	-17.3	4,201	3,737	3,679	3,795	3,399	-10.4	-19.1
Ontario	5,662	5,492	5,041	-11.0	6,269	5,952	5,966	6,067	5,556	-8.4	-11.4
Manitoba	459	431	369	-19.6	522	478	471	451	419	-7.0	-19.7
Saskatchewan	526	460	375	-28.7	587	474	503	493	420	-14.9	-28.6
Alberta	1,254	1,408	1,181	-5.8	1,447	1,382	1,374	1,489	1,376	-7.6	-4.9
British Columbia	2,003	1,636	1,559	-22.2	2,198	1,800	1,758	1,750	1,686	-3.6	-23.3
Yukon and Northwest Territories	15	15	11	-21.9	16	19	17	17	12	-29.4	-24.3

Wholesale Merchants Inventories, by Trade Group

January 1991

Trade group	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted						
	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1990 r	Jan. 1991p	Jan. 1991/ Jan. 1990	Jan. 1990	Oct. 1990r	Nov. 1990 r	Dec. 1990 r	Jan. 1991p	Jan. 1991/ Dec. 1990	Jan. 1991/ Jan. 1990
	millions of $			%	millions of $					%	%
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	2,636	2,681	2,473	-6.2	2,644	2,593	2,628	2,656	2,486	-6.4	-6.0
Apparel and dry goods	800	674	700	-12.4	813	751	744	721	715	-0.8	-12.0
Household goods	1,217	1,020	946	-22.3	1,217	1,148	1,079	1,020	946	-7.3	-22.3
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,303	3,418	3,509	6.2	3,392	3,479	3,448	3,491	3,587	2.7	5.8
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,037	1,689	1,709	-16.1	2,041	1,817	1,781	1,731	1,711	-1.2	-16.2
Lumber and building materials	2,386	2,186	2,221	-6.9	2,509	2,326	2,328	2,319	2,348	1.3	-6.4
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,588	1,410	1,416	-10.8	1,604	1,468	1,463	1,442	1,430	-0.8	-10.8
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,136	6,676	6,838	-4.2	7,233	6,996	6,966	6,908	6,938	0.4	-4.1
Other products	2,966	2,996	3,079	3.8	2,983	3,141	3,171	3,103	3,110	0.2	4.2
Total, all trades	**24,069**	**22,750**	**22,891**	**-4.9**	**24,436**	**23,717**	**23,608**	**23,391**	**23,271**	**-0.5**	**-4.8**

r Revised figure.
p Preliminary figure.

Building Permits

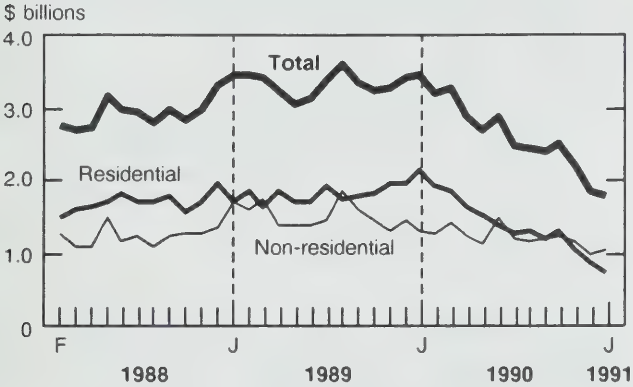
January 1991

Summary

The preliminary value of building permits issued in Canada decreased 3.9% in January to $1,784 million, down from $1,856 million in December. This drop was entirely attributable to the residential sector.

Value of Building Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for December, preliminary data for January.

Residential Sector

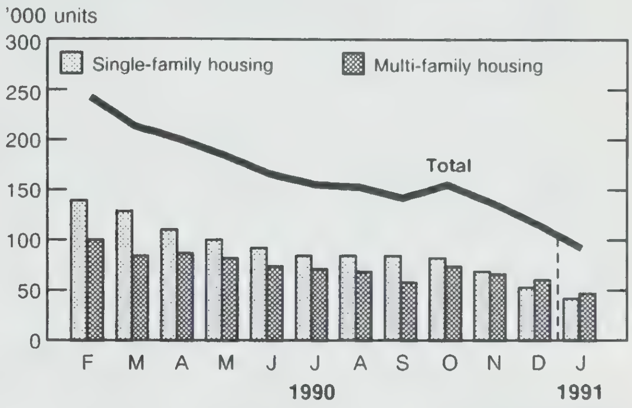
- The preliminary value of residential building permits dropped 18.6% in January to a level of $716 million, down from $879 million in December.
- The single-family dwelling sector, which accounted for most of the decrease, dropped 24.8% to $437 million and the multi-family dwelling sector fell by 6.6% to a level of $279 million.
- British Columbia was the only region to report a gain in the value of residential building permits in January.
- The total number of dwelling units authorized in January fell 20.8% to 90,000 units at annual rates (43,000 single-detached and 47,000 multiple dwellings). The January 1991 level was 64.2% lower than the comparable figure for January 1990.

Non-residential Sector

- The preliminary value of non-residential building permits increased by 9.3% in January to $1,068 million, up from $977 million in December.

Dwelling Units Authorized in Canada

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

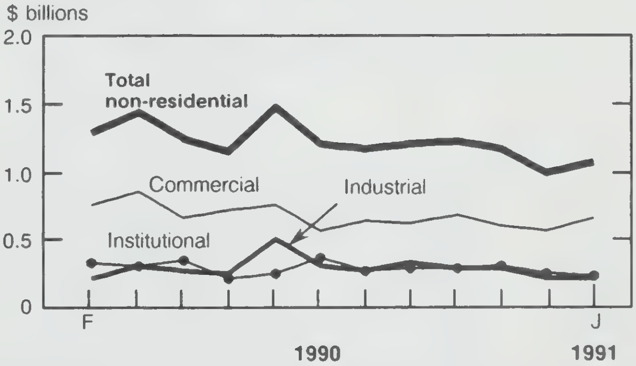


Note: Revised data for December, preliminary data for January.

- The value of building permits decreased 2.6% in the industrial sector (to $196 million) and 1.7% in the institutional sector (to $222 million). The commercial sector value increased by 18.2% to $650 million.

Value of Non-residential Permits Issued in Canada

Seasonally adjusted



Note: Revised data for December, preliminary data for January.

- The Prairies and British Columbia were the only regions to report a decline in the value of non-residential building permits in January.

Short-term Trend

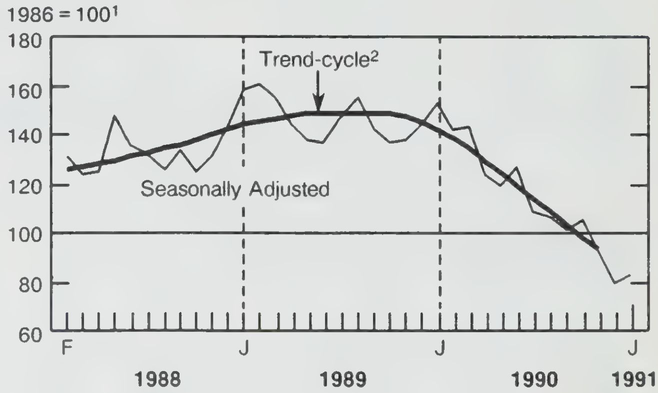
- In November, the short-term trend (excluding engineering projects) declined by 5.1% to 92.6, down from a level of 97.6 in October. During the last 15 months, the rate of decline has accelerated.

- The trend index of residential permits decreased 7.9% to a level of 77.7 while the non-residential trend index fell 2.4% to 112.9. (The indexes are now based on 1986 = 100.)

Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 9-15), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The January 1991 issue of *Building Permits* (64-001, $22/$220) is scheduled for release at the end of April.

Building Permits Indices



[1] *This series is deflated by using the construction input price index which includes cost of material and labor.*

[2] *The trend-cycle shows the seasonally-adjusted value of Building Permits without irregular influences which can obscure the short-term trend.*

For further information on statistics, contact Pierre Pichette (613-951-2585) or Marcel Poirier (613-951-2026), and for analytical information, contact Paul Gratton (613-951-2025), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Application of Dispositions Under the Young Offenders Act

1986-87 to 1988-89

Note

The Young Offenders Act (YOA), proclaimed in 1984, replaced the Juvenile Delinquents Act (JDA) that had been adopted three-quarters of a century earlier, and fundamentally changed the youth justice system. The philosophy of the YOA, while recognizing that young persons have special needs, is to hold young offenders accountable for their actions, to protect society from criminal conduct and to protect the legal rights of the offender.

Highlights

- In 1989-90, of those cases that resulted in a guilty finding, approximately three-quarters (74%) of dispositions handed down by youth courts were non-custodial while one-quarter (26%) resulted in sentences of custody. Of those cases that resulted in a custodial disposition, secure custody accounted for 46% and open custody for 54% of dispositions. Of the cases that resulted in a non-custodial disposition, probation accounted for approximately two-thirds (64%) and fines and lesser dispositions accounted for one-third (36%) of dispositions.

- In 1989-90, approximately 4% of cases with a guilty finding were disposed of by means of an absolute discharge as the most serious disposition. Females were more than twice as likely to be awarded this disposition as males (7% as opposed to 3%).

Vol. 11, No. 5 of the *Juristat Bulletin* (85-002, $3.90/$78) examines the application of dispositions under the Young Offenders Act since the uniform maximum age provisions became mandatory across Canada in 1985. Youth court data for 1986-87 to 1988-89 from all provinces and territories, with the exception of Ontario and Northwest Territories, are included in this analysis. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Population Estimates for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas

June 1, 1989

The postcensal annual estimates of population for census divisions and census metropolitan areas as of June 1, 1989 are now available. The estimates are produced using the component method and are based on the 1986 geographical census boundaries.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6486 and 6496 (population); 6487 and 6497 (births); 6488 and 6498 (deaths); 6489 and 6499 (immigration); 6490 and 6500 (emigration); 6491 and 6501 (interprovincial in-migration); 6492 and 6502 (interprovincial out-migration); 6493 and 6503 (intraprovincial in-migration); and 6494 and 6504 (intraprovincial out-migration).

These estimates will appear in *Postcensal Annual Estimates of Population for Census Divisions and Census Metropolitan Areas, June 1, 1989 (Component Method)* (91-212, $22).

For data, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division or the nearest regional reference centre. For information on methodology, call Ravi Verma (613-951-2287), Demography Division. ■

Deliveries of Major Grains

January 1991

Producer deliveries of major grains by prairie farmers decreased from January 1990, except for wheat where marketings increased. Deliveries for January 1990 and January 1991 were as follows (in thousand tonnes):

	1990	1991
• Wheat (excluding durum)	1576.2	1578.0
• Durum wheat	173.6	435.6
• **Wheat – Total**	**1749.8**	**2013.6**
• Oats	108.0	58.5
• Barley	678.1	597.9
• Rye	31.0	28.6
• Flaxseed	33.5	26.0
• Canola	320.7	198.2
Total	**2921.1**	**2922.8**

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The January 1991 issue of *Cereals and Oilseeds Review* (22-007, $13.80/$138) is scheduled for release in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further detailed information on this release, contact Anthony Dupuis (613-951-3871), Agriculture Division. ■

Apparent Per-capita Food Consumption in Canada

1988 and 1989

Estimates of apparent per-capita consumption in Canada for 1988 and 1989 are now available for oils and fats, fruits, vegetables, potatoes, mushrooms and fish.

Available on CANSIM: tables 00190104-00190108, 00190112.

Apparent Per-capita Food Consumption in Canada, Part II, 1989 (32-230, $27) will be available in April. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information, contact J. Brunette (613-951-3857), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel Primary Forms

Week Ending March 23, 1991

Preliminary estimates indicate that Canadian steel primary forms production for the week ending March 23, 1991 totalled 260 997 tonnes, a decrease of 2.1% from the preceding week's total of 266 691 tonnes and down 10.5% from the year-earlier level of 291 525 tonnes. The cumulative total in 1991 was 3 070 882 tonnes, a decrease of 3.0% from 3 166 972 tonnes for the same period in 1990.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Grain Marketing Situation Report

February 1991

The situation report for February 1991 is now available. This report presents up-to-date information on the Canadian and world grain supply and market situation.

For further detailed information on this release, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Surface and Marine Transport Service Bulletin, Vol. 7, No. 1, March 1991.
Catalogue number 50-002
(Canada: $9.40/$75.00; United States: US$11.25/US$90.00; Other Countries: US$13.15/US$105.00).

Railway Carloadings, January 1991.
Catalogue number 52-001
(Canada: $8.30/$83.00; United States: US$10.00/US$100.00; Other Countries: US$11.60/US$116.00).

Passenger Bus and Urban Transit Statistics, November 1990.
Catalogue number 53-003
(Canada: $7.10/$71.00; United States: US$8.50/US$85.00; Other Countries: US$9.90/US$99.00).

Communications Service Bulletin, Telecommunications Statistics
Fourth Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 56-001
(Canada: $8.20/$49.00; United States: US$9.85/US$59.00; Other Countries: US$11.50/US$69.00).

Construction Price Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1990.
Catalogue number 62-007
(Canada: $18.00/$72.00; United States: US$21.50/US$86.00; Other Countries: US$25.25/US$101.00).

Business Services, 1986-1988.
Catalogue number 63-232
(Canada: $30.00; United States: US$36.00; Other Countries: US$42.00).

Security Transactions with Non-Residents, December 1990.
Catalogue number 67-002
(Canada: $15.80/$158.00; United States: US$19.00/US$190.00; Other Countries: US$22.10/US$221.00).

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, December 1990.
Catalogue number 73-001
(Canada: $14.70/$147.00; United States: US$17.60/US$176.00; Other Countries: US$20.60/US$206.00).

Juristat Bulletin: The Application of Dispositions Under the Young Offenders Act, Vol. 11, No. 5.
Catalogue number 85-002
(Canada: $3.90/$78.00; United States: US$4.70/US$94.00; Other Countries: US$5.45/US$109.00).

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Please enclose cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada/Publications and provide full information on publications required (catalogue number, title, issue).

Publications may also be ordered through Statistics Canada's offices in St. John's, Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, or from authorized bookstore agents or other booksellers.

A national toll-free telephone order service is in operation at Statistics Canada. The toll-free line (1-800-267-6677) can be used by Canadian customers for the ordering of Statistics Canada products and services.

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Fax: 1-514-283-7969

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Fax: 1-613-951-0581

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M4T 1M4

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Fax: 1-416-973-7475

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1-800-663-1551 (except Atlin, B.C.)
Fax: 1-604-666-4863
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: April 1991

(Release dates are subject to change)

Anticipated date(s) of release	Title	Reference period
April 1991		
2	Canadian Composite Leading Indicator	January 1991
2	Retail Trade	January 1991
3	Help-Wanted Index	March 1991
4	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	February 1991
5-12	Quarterly Financial Statistics For Enterprises	Fourth Quarter 1990
5	Labour Force Survey	March 1991
5	Estimates of Labour Income	January 1991
9	New Motor Vehicle Sales	February 1991
11	Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area	February 1991
11	New Housing Price Index	February 1991
12	Farm Product Price Index	February 1991
16	Travel Between Canada and Other Countries	February 1991
18	Preliminary Statement of Canadian International Merchandise Trade	February 1991
18	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	February 1991
19	The Consumer Price Index	March 1991
19	Sales of Natural Gas	February 1991
23	Retail Trade	February 1991
23	Wholesale Trade	February 1991
24	Department Store Sales and Stocks	February 1991
24	Unemployment Insurance Statistics	February 1991
24	Crude Oil and Natural Gas	January 1991
25	Canada's International Transactions in Securities	February 1991
26	Industrial Product Price Index	March 1991
26	Raw Materials Price Index	March 1991
26	Field Crop Reporting Series: No. 3 - Stocks of Canadian Grain at March 31	
29	Employment, Earnings and Hours	February 1991
30	Real Gross Domestic Product at Factor Cost by Industry	February 1991
30	Building Permits	February 1991
30	Sales of Refined Petroleum Products	March 1991
30	Major Release Dates	May 1991

The May 1991 release schedule will be published on April 30, 1991. Users note: This schedule can be retrieved from CANSIM by command DATES. Contact Greg Thomson (613-951-1116), Communications Division.